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VENDIDÂD.

VOL. II,—GLOSSARIAL INDEX.

VENDIDÂD

AVESTA TEXT WITH PAHLAVI TRANSLATION AND
COMMENTARY, AND GLOSSARIAL INDEX

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PREFACE.

This Glossarial Index contains all the Pahlavi words occurring in the Vendidād, and those Avesta words, which are either quoted in the Pahlavi commentary, or are simply transcribed in the Pahlavi version of the Avesta Vendidād.

In arranging words, the English alphabetical order is observed, and when a word is read in two or more ways, cross-references are given.

The references are to the *Fargard* and *Section* as numbered in the text, *e. g.*, II. 2, 5, = Fargard II., Sections 2 and 5, and the words are arranged together, as they occur in one particular *Fargard*.

The present system of Pahlavi transliteration is followed in this publication, but the traditional pronunciation is likewise given in parentheses.

Care has been taken to render it as complete and useful as possible. If, however, some words are inadvertently omitted and others not properly explained, the indulgent reader will excuse me, for I am not infallible.

HOSHANG JAMASP DASTOOR.

DASTUR HALL

POONA, 1907.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Abst.	for	Abstract.	Loc.	for	Locative.
Adj.	"	Adjective.	m.	"	mood.
<i>Ad loc.</i>	"	<i>Ad locum.</i>	Mar.	"	Marathi.
Agen.	"	Agentive.	Mod.	"	Modern.
Aor.	"	Aorist.	MS., MSS.	"	Manuscript (s).
Ar.	"	Arabic.	N.	"	Noun.
Ary.	"	Arjan.	Neg.	"	Negative.
Av.	"	Avesta.	Nom.	"	Nominative.
Cf.	"	<i>Confer</i> (compare).	Om.	"	Omit.
Chald.	"	Chaldean.	P. or p.	"	Past, page.
Comm.	"	Commentary.	P. P.	"	Past participle.
Comp.	"	Compound.	Pahl.	"	Pahlavi.
Compar.	"	Comparative.	Part.	"	Participle.
Conj.	"	Conjunction.	Pâz.	"	Pâzend.
Darm.	"	Darmesteter.	Per.	"	Person.
Eng.	"	English.	Pers.	"	Persian.
<i>etc.</i>	"	<i>et cetera</i> (and so forth)	Pl.	"	Plural.
G.	"	Geldner.	Pret.	"	Preterite.
Gen.	"	Genitive.	Pron.	"	Pronoun.
Ger.	"	Gerund.	<i>q. v.</i>	"	<i>qui vide</i> (which see).
Gr.	"	Greek.	Rt.	"	Root.
Guj.	"	Gujarati.	Sans.	"	Sanskrit.
Heb.	"	Hebrew.	Sem.	"	Semitic.
Hind.	"	Hindustani.	Sing.	"	Singular.
Huz.	"	Huzvârish.	Supl.	"	Superlative.
<i>i. e.</i>	"	<i>id est</i> (that is).	Syn.	"	Synonym.
Imp.	"	Imperative.	Syr.	"	Syriac.
Inf.	"	Infinitive.	<i>viz.</i>	"	<i>vide licet</i> (namely).
Lat.	"	Latin.	Wd.	"	Westergaard.
Lit.	"	Literally.			

GLOSSARIAL INDEX

OF THE

AVESTA—PAHLAVI VENDIDÂD.

a, â

ab or *abâ* אב or אב (Heb. אב; Ar. أب or ابو), father. IV. 1; V. 14, 49; VII. 71; XV. 10, 12; XIX. 28.

abar ابر (Saus. अभ्र; Pers. ابر). cloud (see *arar*). V. 15, 17 (ابر); VII. 2.

âbereta ابرتا (Av. ابرتا), *lit.*, a water-carrier; hence, the priest whose office is to carry consecrated water to the place where religious ceremonies are performed. Now-a-days this function is not performed by a separate priest. In the list of priests who perform different religious functions, 'âbereta' stands fourth, the first being 'hâvanân.' V. 57, 58; VII. 17, 18 (ابرتا).

abitar ابرتا (see *ab* or *abâ*), father; pl. *abitarân* ابرتاران. Dr. Spiegel is of opinion that in this word, the termination ابرتا is for the Sem. תריין, i. e., "two," meaning thus "two parents", viz., father and mother. But according to Dr. Haug, the termination in this word as well as in *amitar*, i. e., "mother," is of Ary. origin. The latter view seems to me correct. IV. 4; XV. 9, 12 pl. *abitarân* (ابرتاران).

abôd اباد (a + bôd) [see *bôd*; for *a-hambôd* (?); Sans. अनुधि]. mad, insane, having no wisdom, i. e., of unsound mind, unconscious. XIII. 35, 38 (اباد).

acha آ (a + cha, Av. آ, Saus. च), conj., and, also. In all respects it is exactly like the Sans. च, and the Av. آ. When it is added to a word (as is always done in Av. and Sans.), it takes the form آ cha, e. g., آ yadmanacha, آ roishmanacha. I. 14; II. 43; III. 40; IV. 4, 10; V. 32, 36, 41, 56; VII. 11, 52; VIII. 22; XIV. 2; XVI. 2, 4; XVIII. 28, 41, 55; XIX. 7, 16, 19, 26, 46; + آ. achash آ, 'also to it, him or her.' IX. 32; XIII. 12, 39 (آ).

ad اد (Av. آ, آ or آ; Sans. यत् or यदि; Heb. אִם; Ar. اذ or إذ; Pâz. آ; Pers. اگر) then, at that time, if, although, though. [The change of ا into آ in Mod. Pers. and Ar. is not unusual. e. g., آ into آ]

آذر into گنبد, نوذر into نوذر. Similarly the change of *و* into *س* in Av. These comparisons show that it is not correct to read this word *at* (*q. v.*) as is done by tradition and some scholars (see *adin*). I. 2 (*·ad·*); II. 4; IV. 1, 22, 25, 29, 33, 36, 39, 42, 44 (*·ad·*); V. 14, 28-33, 35 (*·ad·*), 45 (*·ad·*); + *q*, *adcha* *q* 4, 7, 26, 43, 61 (*·ad·*); VII. 7-9, 13-15, 29, 80, 33, 34, 38, 74, 75 (*·ad·*). 58 (*·ad·*); + *q*, 21, 68 (*·ad·*); VIII. 2, 3, 17-19, 28, 34, 36, 87, 55, 58, 98-104, 106 (*·ad·*); + *q*, 41-69 (*·ad·*); IX. 14, 21, 39 (*·ad·*), 50 (*·ad·*); + *q*, *adcha* *q* 21 (*·ad·*), 40, 47, 50 (*·ad·*); XIII. 10, 11 (*·ad·* Wd.) (*·ad·*), 31, 34, 36, 38, 39, 49 (*·ad·*); XV. 4, 6, 13, 17, 20, 46 (*·ad·*); + *q*, *adcha* *q* 4, 6, 10, 13, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41 (*·ad·*); + *ad*, *ad-meman* *ad* = Pers. اگرچہ 13 (*·ad·*); + *ad*, *adash* *ad* 19, 22, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40 (*·ad·*); XVI. 2, 7-11 (*·ad·*), 12; XVII. 4, 10 (*·ad·*); XVIII. 7, 13, 27, 38, 51, 60, 61, 76 (*·ad·*); XXI. 3, 5, 9, 13 (*·ad·*).

adû (also read *khayâ* or *kaya*, Ar. *حياء* or *حياء*) *adû* (Pâz. *adû jân*), life, vital power, soul. V. 32; VII. 2, 5, 11, 52, 69 (*·adû·*); XIII. 3, 8 (*·adû·*), 12-15 (*·adû·*); XVIII. 27 (*·adû·*); XIX. 7 (*·adû·*).

adâd *adâd* (*a neg. + adâd q. v.*) *n.*, injustice; *adj.*, unjust, irreligious, not strictly according to law; unlawful. IV. 43.

adar *adar* (Av. *·adar·*, Pâz. *adar* *adar*) below, downward, underneath. VIII. 69, 70 (*·adar·*); IX. 24, 25 (*·adar·*).

adehand *adehand* (for *and + chand*, Pers. *آنچند*), so much, so many, as much, as it may, would or must be. The usual form is *âdêd*, but *adchand* also sometimes, though rarely, occurs. III. 40; XV. 22; XVI. 7.

adin *adin* (Chald. *·adin·*; Heb. *·adin·*; Ar. *اد* or *اد*), then, afterwards, since, thereupon. The proper reading of this word is *adin*, like its Chald. equivalent *·adin·*. See pp. 13 & 25 of Gesenius's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon, edited by S. P. Fragelles. Traditionally read *agîn* or *ashn*. II. 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16-19, 25, 32, 33 (*·adin·*); + *g*, *adinam* *adinam* 4 (*·adin·*); + *ad*, *adinash* *adinash* 3, 5, 31 (*·adin·*); III. 3, 20, 26, 28, 32 (*·adin·*), 33 (*·adin·*); V. 27-33, 35, 39, (*·adin·*); VIII. 1, 10-12, 36, 38-40, 70, 71 (*·adin·*); IX. 21-26, 31, 50 (*·adin·*), 12, 17 (*·adin·*); X. 18 (*·adin·*); XI. 4-7 (*·adin·*); XIII. 39 (*·adin·*); XVI. 11 (*·adin·*); XVII. 3-5 (*·adin·*), 5, 7 (*·adin·*); XVIII. 12, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26 (*·adin·*); XIX. 23 (*·adin·*); XX. 4 (*·adin·*); XXI. 6, 10, 14 (*·adin·*).

admat ܐܕܡܬ, see *aima'*.

adôv, *adûp* ܐܕܘܦ, see *ayûr*.

adûdûk, *adûdunak* ܐܕܘܕܢܐܟ, see *khaddûnak*.

adûk or *adûak* ܐܕܘܟ, see *ack*.

ae ܐܐ or ܐܐ (Pers. ۱), O!, that is to say, namely, viz. (used in the sense of Ar. ܐܝܐ and Lat. *id est*). But when read *î*, it is a demons. pron. meaning 'this,' Pers. ܐܝܢ, Av. ܐܝܢ. When read *é*, it means the numerical cipher "three." I. 1-5, 7-9, 12-17; II. 1, 2, 5, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28-30, 36-38, 40, 43; III. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18-20, 28, 27, 32, 33, 35, 40-42; IV. 1-3, 10, 11, 17, 30, 34, 43, 44, 48, 55; V. 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15, 21, 26, 32, 34, 36, 42, 49, 51, 54, 56, 57; VI. 5, 25, 27, 32, 38, 40, 43; VII. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11, 15-17, 19, 26, 35, 41, 43, 46, 48, 50, 52, 57, 65, 75, 77, 79; + ܐܐ, *îcha* or *âécha* ܐܐ ܐܐ 52, 68 (ܐܐܐܐܐܐܐ); VIII. 3, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 20-22, 20, 38, 58, 74, 75, 80, 103, 106; IX. 1, 9, 18-21, 37, 30, 41, 44, 47, 48, 52; + ܐܐ, *î-chand* ܐܐ ܐܐ 28; XI. 4, 9, 12; XIII. (*ae* or *î*, i. e., 'this'), 2, 4, 6-8, 12, 16-20, 24, 28, 34, 39, 40, 43, 45, 48, 49, 55; XIV. 1, 2, 5, 11, 12, 17, 18; XV. 2, 7, 11, 13, 16, 17, (this, that is to say, that); XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 4-6 (ܐܐܐ), 2-4, 9, 12, 15-17, 22-28, 28-30, 38, 49, 51, 55, 61, 67, 73; XIX. 3-7, 9 (ܐܐܐ), 11, 13, 15, 28, 31, 34, 35, 39, 41, 44; XX. 1-3; XXI. 1, 3-5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16; XXII. 1, 3-6, 8, 10-12, 14, 16-18.

ae or *ac* ܐܐ (Av. ܐܐ; Pers. ۱ and ۱; Heb. ܐܐ *ai*; Ar. ܐܐ), where, who, which, what, that is to say, viz. It is translated in Pâz. by *ku*, Pers. ܐܐ and ܐܐ. Tradition reads it *âgh*, European scholars *aîgh*. I think in pronunciation as well as in meaning, it is just like the Av. ܐܐ or Sem. *ac*; but its form has misled the Dastours and others to read it otherwise. The word is made up of ܐ + ܐ or ܐ + ܐ which, when joined, becomes ܐܐ; the second letter is to be read 'e,' as, in some old MSS., we now and then find ܐ for the Av. letter ܐ (or this ܐ is in all probability another form of the Gâthic {é}). Its proper pronunciation is therefore *ae* or *ac* and not *âgh* or *aîgh*, this final ܐ is not *gh* as the Dastours and other scholars take it. There is a very interesting remark by Dr. Fragelles in the Gesenius's Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon under the word ܐܐ, which I here subjoin: "This appears to have been formed by the rejection of *Nîn* from ܐܐܐ (whence ܐܐܐ whence?) and this appears to be the same word as ܐܐ negative; just as, many negative words are applied afterwards to the sense of interrogation (compare Lat. *ne*, Ger. *nichtnahr*?). ܐܐ is therefore, properly *there is not present* (i. q. ܐܐܐܐ, comp. Job. 14: 10) interrogatively, *is there not present?* which is nearly the same as 'where is?'" I. 1, 2 ܐܐܐ, 3, 4, 6-12, 14-16, 18-21; II. 1-5, 17, 18, 21-24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36-38, 40-43; 29, 37 (ܐܐܐܐ): + ܐܐ, *acm* ܐܐܐ II. 2, 3; + ܐܐ, *acsh* ܐܐܐ II. 2, 5, 7, 8,

12, 16, 18, 21, 30, 34, 38; + *shân*, *āshân* 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 *aeshân* II. 24; + *t*, *act* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 II. 1; III. 1, 2, 4-11, 15 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*), 12, 13, 22 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*) [Sans. क, Pers. ك]; 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10-13, 18, 19, 22, 23, 34 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*; Sans. यत्), 1, 2, 4-7, 9-15; 17, 18, 20, 22-24, 26-30, 32-35, 37, 39-42; + *s*, *aem* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 III. 40; + *u*, *acsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 III. 10, 21, 31, 40, 41; pl. *aeshân* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 3-23, 29, 32; + *o*, *act* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 3-27; IV. 1-18, 20, 21, 25, 29, 33, 34, 36, 39, 41-43, 45-47, 49-55; + *u*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎; IV. 1, 2, 17, 44, 45, 48, 49, 53; V. 2-4, 7-15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28-34, 39-46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62; + *u*, *acsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 8, 11, 14, 26, 62; + *āshân*, *āshân* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 4, 7; VI. 1-4 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*, Sans. यत्), 5-7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25-29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 40, 43, 44, 49 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*, Sans. क), 45, 46, 48, 50; + *u*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 1 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*), 5; VII. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-9, 13-16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26-28 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*), 29, 33, 39, 44-46, 48-50, 52, 53 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*; Sans. क), 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73-75, 77-79; + *u*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 2, 13-15, 22, 25, 26, 69, 75, 78, 79; + *jināk*, *ae-jināk* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. كج) 73; + *s*, *aem* 78, 79; VIII. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-11, 13, 15, 17-22, 25-29, 31, 32, 34, 36-38, 41, 42, 44-69, 71, 73-78, 80, 81, 98, 100-107; + *s*, *aem* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 20; + *o*, *act* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 20; + *u*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 10, 20, 29, 31; + *āshân*, *āshân* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 2, 3, 18, 34, 41-69 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*); + *u*, *acsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 75, 76, 81, 96, 98, 104; + *s*, *aem* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 100, 103; IX. 1-3, 5, 12, 16, 23, 24, 28, 39, 40, 43-49, 52, 55; + *u*, *acsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 2, 26, 47, 49, 51; X. 2, 3, 7, 11, 16, 18; + *u*, *acsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 1; XI. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12; XIII. 1-8, 12-14, 16-19 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*), 20-30, 34, 41, 45, 46, 49-51, 54; + *u*, *acsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 2, 4, 9, 39, 40, 45; XIV. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11-18; + *u*, *acsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 7, 9, 14, 18; pl. *āshân* *aeshân* 17; XV. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13-15, 17, 18, 20-22, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45-48, 51; + *u*, *acsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 1, 5, 10, 19, 21, 45; pl. *āshân* *aeshân*, 9, 11; XVI. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 11-15, 18; + *u*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 14, 18; XVII. 1-6, 8-11; XVIII. 1-3 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*), 4-7, 9, 13-17, 19, 21-28, 31-34, 36, 37, 39-49, 53-57, 60, 62, 65-69, 72, 75, 76; + *u*, *acsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 1, 3, 10, 86, 46, 76; + *o*, *act* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 27, 30; + *s*, *aem* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 28; + *āshân*, *āshân* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 76; XIX. 1 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*), 4, 27, 46 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*), 5, 20, 23 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*), 17 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*), 3, 5-7, 9-11, 13-15, 18-21, 25-31, 35, 36, 38-40, 44, 46; + *jināk*, *ae-jināk* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 27; + *s*, *aem* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 8; + *u*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 2, 15, 30, 35, 46; + *o*, *act* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 9; XX. 1, 2, 5, 7, 11; + *s*, *aem* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 11 (*𐬀𐬎𐬎*); + *u*, *acsh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 1, 3; + *o*, *act* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 11; XXI. 1, 2, 4-16; + *u*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 14; + *o*, *act* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 1, 7, 10, 11, 15; XXII. 1, 3-8, 10-12, 14, 16-19; + *u*, *aesh* 𐬀𐬎𐬎 2-4, 9, 10, 14-16.

acbul اقبول (Ar. اقبول), a herd or flock (of oxen, camels or sheep following one another in rows); pl. *acbulin* اقبولين. VII. 77.

(.𐬀𐬀𐬎), 77 (.𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬵): VIII. 2, 3, 103 (.𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬵), 8-11, 100, 103 (.𐬀𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬵𐬵), 19 (.𐬀𐬀𐬎), 10, 19, 20, 22, 27, 46, 75, 76, 80, 103, 107; 28, 36, 98 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵); with *beh*; 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵 36 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵); 76-78 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵), 100, 103, 107 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵); IX. 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 32-35, 37, 41, 47 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵), 49 (𐬀𐬀𐬵); X. 19 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵); XI. 4-7 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵), 4-6 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵), 4, 12; XIII. 2 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵), 16 (𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵), 20, 21, 23, 38 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵), 28, 44 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵), 35 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵); + *cha*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵 47 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵); 𐬀𐬀𐬵, 𐬀𐬀𐬵 or 𐬀𐬀𐬵, *sh, ān* or *varman*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵 or 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵, and *and*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵 46, 46-48 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵), 2, 6, 7, 18, 40, 45, 48, 49, 55; XIV. 2, 12, 18 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵), 18; XV. 1, 2, 4, 6-8 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵), 2 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵), 14, 16, 19, 22, 40, 47 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵), 45 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵), 48 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵), 49, 50 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵), 10, 13, 22, 35; XVI. 2, 11, 12 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵), 2, 4, 7, 11, 12, 16; XVII. 2, (.𐬀𐬀𐬵), 5 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵), 4, 6, 8; XVIII. 1, 4, 9, 16, 17, 24, 25, 29, 30, 38, 55; 7, 13, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, 60, 66 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵), 30 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵), 75 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵); XIX. 1 (𐬀𐬀𐬵), 4-6, 9, 10, 15, 35; XX. 1-3; XXI. 3-5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15; XXII. 1, 5, 12, 18 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵), 8, 14.

æk 𐬀𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵; Pers. ايك or يك; Sans. एक; Guj., Mar., and Hind. *ek* or *ēka*), one, single, once. The traditional pronunciation of the word is *adrak*. European scholars read it *āvak*; some also read it *adāk*. Dr. Haug takes it from Syriac *khad*, 'one,' 'first', and reads it *khadūk*. But there being no other Ary. word for 'one' in Pahl., I think it is like the other numerals, *dū*, *sē*, *chehār* &c. of Ary. origin; and taking the middle letter *ʿ* or *ʳ* for *e* (Av. 𐬀𐬀 or 𐬀𐬀) as stated elsewhere, I read it *æk*, to keep harmony with Sans. एक, Pers. ايك or يك (as it is sometimes written). I. 2, 19; + 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵, *æk-radagih* 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵 (Pers. يکردگی or يکرد) altogether, entire; II. 40; + *āineh*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵 *æk-āineh* (Pers. ايك آئين), 40 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵); III. 14, 25-27, 40; + 𐬀𐬀, *ækcha* 𐬀𐬀𐬵 42; IV. 10, 53; + 𐬀𐬀, *ækcha*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵 10; V. 7, 14, 19, 21, 26; 27 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵), 44, 49; + *bīnāk* 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵 45 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵); + *bār*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵 56; + *tām*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵 *ætām* 49, + 𐬀𐬀, *ækōin* 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵 32 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵); VI. 5, 25, 29, 35, 43; VII. 6 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵); 11, 31, 50, 52, 57; + *bīnāk*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵 58 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵); + *bār*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵; 25, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 74 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵, Sans. सक्त्र); + 𐬀𐬀, 11, 31, 35; VIII. 3, 10, 22, 23, 74, 100; + *cha*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵 10; IX. 16, 17, 32, 41; + *bār*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵 (Pers. يکبار; Sans. एकवार) 32; + *gām*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵 8 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵); X. 2, 19; XI. 3; XIII. + *cha*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵 43; XIV. 11 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵); XV. 14, 22; + *bār*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵 14; XVI. 2, 7 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵), 11, 12; XVII. 8; XVIII. 11, 12 (.𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵𐬵𐬵), 44; XIX. 14, 20, 25, 30; XX. 4 (𐬀𐬀𐬵); XXI. 7, 11, 15; XXII. + *mōc*, 𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬵 (Pers. یک موی). i. e., with hairs of the same colour 4. 11. 17.

acbar 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (from Av. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, Sans. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, Pers. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 and 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 towards, by, upto, near. i. e. to believe in, to venerate, to regard), certain, sure, satisfied. III. 14; + 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 *aerarik* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (i. e., certainty, belief, faith) 14; V. 43, 44; + 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, *aerarik* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 VII. 5; XVI. 2.

Afarg (also read *Avarg*) 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, name of a learned Dastoor who is often quoted in the commentaries of the Vendidad as an authority; he seemed to have flourished before the Sassanian times. III. 14, 33; V. 1, 4, 19, 49; VI. 5; VII. 5, 24, 35, 52; VIII. 18, 22, 34, 80; IX. 32; XIII. 35; XIV. 5, 9 XIX. 25.

afut 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *arat*.

afdkim 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *arddm*.

afra 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *avarā*.

āfrin 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *ārrin*.

āfrinātan 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *ārrinātan*.

afṛākhṭan 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, see *avrākhṭan*.

afṛāntan 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 [Heb. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀; Ar. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, cf. Ar. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 to take away. In digging, we separate and take away the earth from the ground; hence,] to dig, to root out, to extract, to furrow, to peel out. Pāz. syn. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 *kandan*. Traditionally read *azrāntan*, *avrāntan* or *khafrāntan*. III. 12, 40; XVI. 2.

P. tense: *afṛānt* or P. Part.: *afṛanta* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀. III. 40; V. 14; VI. 5. 6; X. 18; XV. 39; XVI. 2.

With 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, *beh-afṛānad* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀. VI. 3, 5; VII. 51 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 52; XV. 39.

With 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 *beh ae afṛānad* or *beh and afṛānad* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Ar. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀). VII. 37-39; XVI. 12.

farāḫ afṛānta 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀. XV. 39 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

farāḫ ae afṛānad 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀. VIII. 8; XV. 47 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

lālā afṛānad 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 from *lālā afṛāntan*, to dig out, to uproot. III. 40 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

an lālā afṛānad 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀. III. 36-38.

paḍash afṛānad 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Ar. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), ploughed or dug with it. XIV. 11.

Aorist: *afṛānē* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀. III. 40; IX. 32; with 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 III. 40; *beh-afṛānē* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀. III. 22 (Ar. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 40; V. 14; VI. 5; VIII. 3; XIII. 7;

beh ae afṛānē 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 XIV. 6.

Abst. n.: *afṛānashna* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀. VI. 5; IX. 32; *teh afṛānashna* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀.

aevar 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (from Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, Sans. 𑖦𑖮, Pers. 𐬐𐬵𐬀𐬎 and 𐬀𐬵 towards, by, upto, near, i. e. to believe in, to venerate, to regard), certain, sure, satisfied. III. 14; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 *aevarīh* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (i. e., certainty, belief, faith) 14; V. 43, 44; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, *aevarīh* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 5; XVI. 2.

Afarg (also read *Avarg*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, name of a learned Dastoor who is often quoted in the commentaries of the Vendidad as an authority; he seemed to have flourished before the Sassanian times. III. 14, 33; V. 1, 4, 19, 49; VI. 5; VII. 5, 24, 35, 52; VIII. 18, 22, 34, 80; IX. 32; XIII. 35; XIV. 5, 9 XIX. 25.

afut 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *avat*.

afidām 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ardām*.

afrū 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *avarū*.

āfrūn 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ārūn*.

āfrinādan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *ārīnādan*.

afrūkhtan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *avrūkhtan*.

afrūntan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 [Heb. 𐤀𐤓𐤓𐤕; Ar. 𐤀𐤓𐤓𐤕, cf. Ar. 𐤀𐤓𐤓𐤕 to take away. In digging, we separate and take away the earth from the ground; hence,] to dig, to root out, to extract, to furrow, to peel out. Pāz. syn. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 *kandan*. Traditionally read *azrūntan*, *avrūntan* or *khafrūntan*. III. 12, 40; XVI. 2.

P. tense: *afrūnt* or P. Part.: *afrunta* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. III. 40; V. 14; VI. 5, 6; X. 18; XV. 39; XVI. 2.

With 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, *beh-afrānad* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. VI. 3, 5; VII. 51 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 52; XV. 39.

With 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 *beh ae afrānad* or *beh and afrānad* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎). VII. 37-39; XVI. 12.

farāš afrūnta 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. XV. 39 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

farāš ae afrānad 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. VIII. 8; XV. 47 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

lālā afrānad 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 from *lālā afrūntan*, to dig out, to uproot. III. 40 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

an lālā afrānad 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥). III. 38-38.

paḍash afrānad 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎), ploughed or dug with it. XIV. 11.

Aorist: *afrūntē* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. III. 40; IX. 32; with 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 40; *beh-afrāntē* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. III. 22 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎), 40; V. 14; VI. 5; VIII. 3; XIII. 7;

beh ae afrāntē 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥) XIV. 6.

Abst. n.: *afrānashna* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, VI. 5; IX. 32; *beh afrānashna* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥.

VII. 24, 26; *beh afrânashnîh* -افراناشنه. VII. 50 (*beh afrânâe* or *beh afrânîsh* -افرانیش). XVII. 5, 7 (*afšós* -افشوس)

afšós -افشوس, see *avšós*.

afšîn -افشین, see *avšîn*.

afzâr -افزار, see *avzâr*.

afzâyashna -افزایشنا, see *avzâyashna*.

afzûlan -افزولان, see *avzûlan*.

afzûnik -افزونیک, see *avzûnik*.

agarz (also read *akîrz*) -آگرز (Pers. آگرز), ever, always, continually. Used generally with a negative, except in the translations from the Av.. A variant of this word is *agôrz* (q. v.). IV. 46; + *agîrz lû* -آگرز لؤ, i. e., "never." V. 9, 44; VII. 31, 35, 77; XV. 8; XVIII. 29.

âgâs (also read *âkâs*) -آگاس (Pers. آگاس), aware, discerning, intelligent, acquainted. II. 21; IV. 50-54 (*âgâsîhâ*); XV. 2 (*âgâsîhâ*); + *ihâ*, -آه, *âgâsîhâ*, i. e., knowingly, wilfully. IV. 54, 55 (*âgâsîhâ*); XVIII. 67, 69 (*âgâsîhâ*); + *ihâ*, -آه, *âgâsîhâ* (Pers. آگاس), i. e., information, notice, warning (which the dog gives by barking), prophesy. XIII. 10, 11, 40; XVIII. 67 (*âgâsîhâ*); + *an* -ان, *anâgâsîhâ* -انآگاس. XVIII. 51; + *gûsân*, -گوسان, *âgâsîhâ*. XVIII. 51 (*âgâsîhâ*); + *tûm*, -توم, *âgâsîhâ* (superl.) XVIII. 65.

agûin (also read *akûin*) -آگؤین (Av. -آگؤین from Av. -آگ, Sans. अघ, wicked + -गु religion), belonging to a bad religion. One professing a wicked religion or faith (*viz.* that which is against the spirit of Zoroastrianism). I. 13; III. 40, 42; V. 38; VIII. 28.

Âgerept -آگرپت (Av. -آگرپت), name of a crime, which accrues from raising up a weapon with the intention to injure or assault another. IV. 17, 18, 21 (*Âgerept*).

aghrâi -آگرای (Av. -آگر; Sans. अग्र), large or great, of the first kind or quality, high. VII. 41, 43 (*aghrâi*); VIII. 98 (*aghrâi*); IX. 37 (*aghrâi*).

agîushna -آگوشنا, see *akîushna*.

agûin -آگؤین, see *akûin*.

agôptâr -آگؤپتار (a neg. + *gôptâr*, Pers. گفتر, i. e., speaking). speechless, insane, one who cannot speak, hence a mad dog who cannot be in account of his madness is called *agôptâr*. XIII. 29, 31, 34 (*agôptâr*).

agôrz -آگورز, a variant of *agîrz* (q. v.), ever, perpetually. II. 41; IV. 46.

agvān 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬨𐬀, see *akvān*.

āhān 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 or 𐬀𐬨𐬀 = Sans. आह, i. e., to sit, to wait or to stand). It is the rendering of the Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀, i. e., sitting, waiting (at others' doors), standing to beg. III. 29 (𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀); see text.

āhānūt 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀 [orig. in all MSS. 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀 or 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀 which I take for Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀 (root 𐬀𐬨𐬀 or 𐬀𐬨𐬀 = Sans. आस to sit)] Sitting. III. 29 (𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀); see text.

āhar 𐬀𐬨𐬀; see *ākhar*.

Āharman (also read *Ākharman*) 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Pers. اهرمن or اهریمن; Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), the evil spirit, "Angra Mainyu," the devil, the destroyer of everything good upon the earth. VII. 52; VIII. 2; XIX. 29.

āharmóg (also read *āharmók* or *yasharmók*) 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀) Pers, آشوب. lit., one who violates *asha*, i. e., purity, righteousness or order, a destroyer of purity and righteousness, one who does or tries to do mischief to any good work, one who misinterprets the meaning of the Scriptures, one who breaks promises, a calumniator, an apostate; V. 35, 38 (𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 4, 9 (𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); IX. 52 (𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 11, 12 (𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

āhēstan 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀 (written in Av. characters in all MSS.), (1) to spread, (2) to dig, (3) to sit; "to turn (the ground) upside down; to beat" (*Kanga*); "to knead" (*Darmes.*); imp. with 𐬀𐬨𐬀, *beh āhēst* 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀. II. 31 (𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀); aor. *āhēt* 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀. XVI. 2; past *āhēst* 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀. II. 32 (𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIX. 11 (𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

āhikhtan 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀 (either from Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬀, Sans. सिञ्च, to draw, to carry; or from Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬀, to guide), to draw (from the wrong part to the right). hence, to guide, to lead, to educate, to convert. VII. 50 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀; XIX. 26 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 [Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, i. e., may I convert (into Zoroastrian Mazdayasnian religion) or may I bring them (to the right path)]; XIX. 26 (𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

ahldēsh or *ahldūish* 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀. see *ahrdūish*.

ahlob 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀, see *ahrob*.

ahmurt 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀 [is it instead of 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀? a corruption or rendering of the Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (= 𐬀 + 𐬨 + 𐬀𐬨𐬀, Sans. मर्द, i. e., to chew + 𐬀𐬨𐬀), (a hard bone) that cannot be easily chewed (by a dog), a hard fleshless bone that cannot be eaten or chewed, too hard. Pers. gloss 𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀; see Text. XV. 3 (𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

ahôsh 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 (*a*, not + *hôsh*, Pers. 𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀, i. e., death), without death, freedom from death; commonly applied to pious and virtuous persons who will not undergo death on the day of judgment, whereas sinful persons, it is believed, will undergo a (spiritual) death in the next life. II. 5.

ahrdîsh (also read *ahliêsh* or *ahliîsh*) 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 (from Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀) piety, holiness, righteousness, cleanliness, religiousness, unsinfulness. Dr. Haug prefers to read it *yashardîsh* on the analogy of the Heb. 𐤏𐤔𐤕 *yashar*, i. e., straight, right, just, righteous. III. 3, 31 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 14, 15, 35 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 16, 17; IV. 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 43; with 𐬀, 45 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); V. 4, 7 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 47, 48; VII. 59 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 60, 61; 78, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 73, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); VIII. 5, 14, 15, 22, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); 6, 7; 20 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 21 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); with *chîgâmchâ*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 34 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); IX. 3 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 4, 5; XIII. 59 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); XIV. 2, 16 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); XVI. 3, 4; XVII. 4; XVIII. 16, 24, 43, (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 31, 37, 70-72 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 27 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 49 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 24; + *cha*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 64 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); + *arzânîk*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 6 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); XIX. 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); + *sehîshnîk* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); + *khârîk*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); XX. 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀).

ahrôb (also read *ahlrôb*) 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 (always for the Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), pious, religious, pure, holy, godly. I. 6, 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); II. 1, 2, 39, 42, 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); III. 1, 2, 4, 13, 15, 16, 22, 23, 30, 34, 36-38 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 16, 17 pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); 34, 35 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 14, 42; + *gîrîk*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); IV. 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 10; with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 49 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); V. 20 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 21, 61 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 21, 37, 38, 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 38, 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); pl. *ahrôbân* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 47, 48 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 35, 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); with *lû*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 38 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); VI. 1, 42, 43, (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); VII. 1, 12, 13, 23-26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 46, 72, 73, 76, 77, 79 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 21 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 44 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 59 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 1, 41, 52, 78; + 𐬀, *ahrôbîk* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 69; pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 60, 61, 77 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); VIII. 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 12, 33, 36, 97, 98 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 107 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 22; 30 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 6, 7 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); + 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀, *ahrôb-gîrîk* 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 29 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀); IX. 1, 43, 45, 52 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 2, 3, 33-36, 42 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 4, 5 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 33-36, 42 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀), 1, 37; with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀 52, 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬶𐬭𐬀);

X. 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XI. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XIII. 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 35, (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XIV. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 1, 18 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 6-10, 12-16 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XV. 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XVI. pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 3, 4 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 18 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XVII. 1, 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 4 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 1-6, 14, 62 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 6 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 22 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 64 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 29, 61, 67; 22, 34, 37, 43, 49, 54, 57 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 23, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 56 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 11, 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 76 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XIX. 1, 6, 26, 31 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 2, 4, 10, 15, 33, 35, 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 12, 26 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 18, 19, 29, 30 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 32, 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 34 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 38 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 40, 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 25, 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 30, 32, 37 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XX. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XXI. 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 2 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); with *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀 1 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀); XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀), 8, 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬨𐬭𐬀).

ahā 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀), a fault, a defect, a vice. I. 3 (+ *cha* 𐬀𐬵𐬀); see Text.

ahē 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀) (1) a master, a protector, a lord, (2) always existing (God), (3) life, existence. II. 43 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVIII. 27 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *arzānīk*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬀 (i. e., fit for obtaining lordship or mastership). XVIII. 6 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

ahū 𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬀𐬵𐬀, *lit.*, a place, the world; see *akhūn*.

ahūginashna 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (can be either derived from Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 = Sans. आसित = Pers. 𐬀𐬵𐬀, i. e., stained, dirty, filthy; or, from *ahu*, life + *ginashna*, i. e., that which is injurious to life or health, hence, dirty, filthy), filthy, dirty, injuring health and life, polluting. V. 27; VI. 30, 33, 36, 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 6, 10, 11 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 9, 12 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); see *ahūginādan*.

ahūginādan 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀, to defile, to spoil, to make defective, to injure or ruin one's health or life; aor. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (defiles). V. 34 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 9, 12; agentive noun *ahūginādar* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀, XX. 3, 9 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

ahūk zivishnūn 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬀𐬵𐬀, i. e., defective + 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, i. e., life), persons of defective or sinful lives, sinners. XIX. 29, 41 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Ahūnamat 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (instead of *Ahūnavat* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of the Gāthā Ahūnavaiti. (Yasna XXVIII to XXXIV.) It is the first of the five Gāthās

10, 15, 34, 35; XX. 1-3, 11; XXI. 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16 (.𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5, 9, 13; XXII. 1, 8, 14.

aityūntan (also read *hēityūntanō* or *āidgāntan*) 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, to cause, to produce, to bring, to fetch. Pāz. syn. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 *ūntān*, see also *yūityūntan*. VII. 52 with 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, *beh-āityānd* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀.

airighnikhta 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀. V. 34, see *mahitūntan* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀.

Aivizūsh 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (the Av. word itself), name of a particular kind of dog; left untranslated into Pahl.; MU, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (gloss). V. 32.

airyāganādan 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 [from Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; where 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 can be taken either in the sense of (1) to gird, to put on, or (2) to sit for or continue (religious studies (.𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), cf. Sans. अभ्यास)], to wear (clothes &c.), to invest (the 'kusti'). IX. 32 *airyāganādan* 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (.𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 9 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. .𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 19. 21 (.𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀)

airyāsta 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. .𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. अभ्यस्त from अभि + अश्).

In Sans. अभ्यस्त has two different meanings, (a) that has been practised or studied or committed to memory, and (b) cohabited, lain together. Both these meanings are clearly applicable to Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, the first in XVIII. 1-4 (.𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 .𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pahl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) and the second in XVIII. 30, 31 (.𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 Pahl. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 667, i. e., without cohabitation).

Note:—This word and its meaning throw some light on the much disputed word Avestā or Avestāk 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀. *airyāsta* = Sans. अभ्यस्त, i. e., (portions) committed to memory, well studied, or learnt by heart. It was then applied to the holy Scriptures of the Parsis, which were at first committed to memory like those of their Hindu brethren. These texts had to be learnt by heart, because originally they were not written, a decisive proof of the Zend alphabet being of Semitic origin, though the language is Aryan. The texts thus learnt by heart were hence called "Avestāk"; with neg. *an*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 i. e., one who has not well studied or learnt by heart the sacred texts or scriptures. XVIII. 1-4 (.𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

aiyyār. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *aebār*.

aiyyār-hōmandih 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *aebār-hōmandih*.

aiyyārīnādan 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *aebārīnādan*.

akār 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (a neg. + *kār* q. v.) useless, unfit for use (on account of pollution), base, wicked, bad, *riman*, powerless. V. 4, 44, 56; VI. 5, 32, 35; VII. 13; + *ih*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 *akārīh* (abs. n.). V. 60; VI. 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39, 43, 51; VII. 6, 10, 11, 20; VIII. 21. + *yahrīnīd*, 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; IX 13 (.𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Ākharman 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, see *Āharman*.

akhezidan 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (like Pers. *خیزدن* or *برخاستن* of which the aorist is *خیزد*. This infinitive is formed from the aorist, the initial *𐬀* being the same as in Dari), to rise, to get up, to arise, to set out. Imp. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, see *āhikhtan* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎.

akhtman 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Ar. *اخت*; Heb. *אחית*), sister. Traditionally read *khātman* XIV. 15 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Pāz. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XV. 10.

akhūn (also read *akhoe*, *akhūn* or *khān*) 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, *akhūne* 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 or 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Ar. *خان*, i. e., a tavern; Pers. *خان*, *خانه*), place, residence, public place hence the world. It also means life (either in this or the next world). I. 2 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); II. 22 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 24 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 42; III. 33 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 35 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); IV. 50-54; VII. 50 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 52 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 55 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); VIII. 81-96 100; IX. 1, 52, XIII. 8, 9, 20, 21, 23, 28; XV. 1; XVII. 2, 4 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XVIII. 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30; XIX. 27.

akhvān (also read *ahvān*) 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, i. e., life, world; Pers. *خانه* a place of change, a house, and hence it means also the world. (It also means life from *akhū*, see *akhūn*). III. 35; VII. 21, 22, 52; with *dō*, 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 *dō-akhvān* VIII. 19, 20 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); IX. 44; X. 19; XIII. 9; XVIII. 6, 26, 76; XIX. 29, 31, 36, 47.

aktinashna (also read *agfinshna*) 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, dirt, filth, excrement; dirty, filthy, stinking. Prof. Darmesteter is doubtful of its meaning, but translates it by "humours." VII. 56. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XVI. 17 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

aknīn 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, see *akvīn*.

Akōman 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Pāz. 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎). *lit.*, one having a bad mind, hence, one who is always thinking evil. The demon Akoman is the antagonist of Vohūman, i. e., the angel of good mind or good thinking. Akoman always likes to see people quarrelling with one another, and produces whims in them. XIX. 4 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); 4.

akōrz 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, see *agōrz*.

akvīn 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 [Traditionally *agnīn* or *aknīn*. It is very likely a compound of 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Pers. *یک*) and 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 or 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (time), i. e., one time, at one time], thither, once, at once, immediately, simultaneously, with, together with; II. with 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 25-28, 35, 86 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 = *सप्त*); V. 16, 18, 20 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); VII. 11, 35; VIII. 70, 71 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), 𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 73 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); IX. 25, 26 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎) 56, (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XV. 22; XVIII. 16, 24, 55 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Heb. 𐤀; Pāz. 𐭠𐭣𐭥; some read it *ar* and take it for Pers. *an*, the negative particle; but it is obviously of Sem. origin), not, no, neither, never, save except &c.; a particle showing negation. I. 8; II. 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥); 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); III. 14, 42; IV. 46; V. 58 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); VI. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥 Sans. 𐭠𐭣𐭥); + *cha*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); VII. 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); + *cha* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 38 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); VIII. 13, 15, 37-39 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 21 (𐭠𐭣𐭥), 21; IX. 33-35 (𐭠𐭣𐭥); XIII. 49 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 49; XV. 9, 11 (𐭠𐭣𐭥); XVIII. 1-5, 17, 25 (𐭠𐭣𐭥), 51; XIX. 6, 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥), 14, 34; XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

ālāḥlan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 causal of *ālādan* (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), to contaminate, to pollute. Aor. *ālāed*. V. 19.

alālūnton or *alālūnastan* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥, see *ararintan*.

Albōrz 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥, name of the celebrated mountain of Persia, near Hamadān, on which several temples were erected by the "Magis." It is compared with mount *Mérū* of the Hindu Mythology and according to the Dinkart one end of the Chinvat Bridge is supposed to rest on it XIX. 30 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); XXI. 5, 9, 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

ālālan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), to contaminate, to stain, to pollute, to annoint. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 V. 49.

am 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Sans. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 1st sing. of *bādan*, to be), I, I am; when applied to nouns it signifies "my" or rather "me". In many cases it is used in the sense of Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 "to us", "to me" (as in the well-known phrase 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥) or "myself." I. 3, 5-14, 17-20 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); II. 2, 20; III. 7, 14, 41, 42; IV. 4; V. 19; VIII. 20, 29; XI. 4; XIII. 9, 49; XV. 10, 12, 22; XVIII. 44; XIX. 3 (𐭠𐭣𐭥).

am 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Heb. 𐤀𐤍, Ar. 𐭠𐭣𐭥), mother VII. 77.

amār 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (from Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Sans. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), enumeration, calculation, investigation, minute search, hence, enquiry. I. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 6; III. 14, 40; IV. 10, 43; V. 4, 25, 32, 38; VI. 5, 25; VII. 2, 11, 26, 31, 35, 41, 46, 48, 77, 79; + *sh*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 52; VIII. 10, 106; IX. 37; XVIII. 44; + *sh*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 VII. 52.

amar 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (from Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Sans. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 [in 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥], to reckon and 𐭠𐭣𐭥 neg.), incalculable, that which cannot be counted or reckoned; + *ghna-shnik*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 VII. 53, 54 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥). Cf. Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥.

amary 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (a neg. + Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 from Av. root 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥, to die) deathless, immortal, imperishable. II. 20.

37 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 30, 37 (𐬨𐬀); XIV. 1, 18 (𐬨𐬀), 4, 7, 12; XV. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 19, 47, 50 (𐬨𐬀), 27, 30, 33, 39, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5, 10, 13, 22, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 48; 46 (𐬨𐬀); XVI. 1 (𐬨𐬀), 7-14, (𐬨𐬀), 2, 7, 11; XVII. 4; XVIII. 9, 18, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 34 (𐬨𐬀), 37, 43, 68 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 34, 49, 68 (𐬨𐬀); + *rd* 𐬭𐬀 𐬭𐬀 (Pers. *ānra*), 1-5, (𐬨𐬀), XIX. 4, 23 (𐬨𐬀), 23, 41; XX. 3, 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 7.

anā 𐬨𐬀 Also read *hanā*. (Heb. *הנה*, f. e., "behold;" Ar. *ān* as in *آل* 'till that,' *لما* 'after that,' *على* 'so that,' or *آن* as in *لا ريب أن* 'there is no mistake but that,' &c.). (1) This, that, the same. (2) Indeed, truly. (3) Lo! Behold!. This particle 𐬨𐬀 and also the particles 𐬨𐬀 and 𐬭𐬀 which I read *ad* and *yen* are used in Pahlavi to form desiderative or intensive verbs, as in 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 — 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 — 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 — 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 — 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 — 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 &c. I. 2, 3, 9-11, 14; + *cha* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 15, 18, 19; II. 2, 5, 21, 22, 37, 38, 41; + *cha* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 5, 23, 29, 37; III. 9, 14, 18, 21, 32, 40-42; 3, 4, 23, 42; IV. 1, 3, 4, 10, 43; with 𐬭𐬀 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *cha* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 49 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. *यश्च*); V. 4, 5, 7, 14, 20, 21, 44, 49, 52; VI. 5, 29; VII. 11, 19, 53, 65, 69, 78; VIII. 18, 20, 29, 75, 80, 102; + *cha* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 8; IX. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29, 32; X. 18; XI. 4, 9, 12; XIII. 3, 16, 34, 40; + *cha* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 5, 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with *pa* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *cha* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 19; XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11-13; XVII. 4-6, 9; XVIII. 1, 3, 9, 12, 15-17, 24, 25, 28, 51; 22 (𐬨𐬀); XIX. 13, 15, 35, 36, 38; XX. 1, 2; XXI. 6, 10, 13, 14; XXII. 5, 6, 12, 18.

anā 𐬨𐬀 (Ar. *اناء*); a vase, a vessel, a urn. V. 49.

anā-dadan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (com. of 𐬨𐬀 = Av. *an* = Sans. *नि* and *dādan*, Av. 𐬭𐬀 or 𐬭𐬀; Sans. *दा* cf. Pers. *دان*), to place, to lay upon, to put. Aor. with *beh*, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 *beh-anā-dad*. VI. 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀). Note: In VI. 43, instead of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 there is 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀. This shows that 𐬨𐬀 is just like 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (= 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

anāgīh (also read *anīkih* or *hanākih*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, annihilation; disappearance, the setting of a star; wickedness, impurity, injury, harm, mischief. V. 9; VII. 9, 27, 56; VIII. 20, 21.

an-ātr 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *anīr* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *an* neg. and *ātr* q. v.), one who is not an Aryan, hence, one who belongs to another religion—other than the Zoroastrian, a foreigner. III. 42; IV. 2; V. 35, 36, 38; VII. 52. + *u*, *an-ātrīcha*, foreign, non-Zoroastrian, "un-āryan", barbarian. I. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀). Note: It was customary to speak of the people of other countries (foreigners)

as "Un-âryan," which is also found in the Sassanian inscriptions, thus *Malakdân* *Malakâ aerân va an-aerân*. I think the word *anâdi* անադի, or अनाडी, or انادی which is in common use in Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani, for an ignorant person, a fool &c., is from the same origin (अन + आद्य).

anâk անակ (Pers. انك, Old Pers. and Pâz. انك, i. e., polluted), wicked mischievous; *abst. n.* անակի *anâkîh* q. v.

anakhhtântan (also read *anâtântan* or *hanakhhtântan*) անախտան ("It is the Afel [causal] of the Aramaic root ܢܚܢ 'to descend.' " Haug), to put, to place, to lay, to set (Pers. انهدن, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀); *aor.* *anakhhtânêd* անախտանեմ or անախտան. III. 14, 40; VI. 29; VII. 2, 9 (անախտան), 104; IX. 9; with ան, *beh anakhhtânêd* IV. 49; XIV. 17; XVIII. 30 (անախտան-ան); with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, անախտան-𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 17; with ան, անախտան-ան IV. 3, 4; V. 4, 14; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 40; *abst. n.* անախտան V. 4; VI. 29; VIII. 7, 22, 74; IX. 32; XV. 14; XVII. 6; with ան, *beh anakh, tânashnô* VI. 29; IX. 32; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, *yen-anakhhtânashnô* VIII. 74; *pret.* անախտան VII. 48; VIII. 7, 105; with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, *yen-anakhhtânat* VIII. 74; անախտան VIII. 22.

anâkîh անակի, see *anâgîh*.

anâpôhal անաթալ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀, from 𐬀𐬭𐬀, not and 𐬀𐬭𐬀, to cross), lit. not crossable, i. e., unable to cross the Chinvat Bridge after death, hence unatonable, inexpiable, (a sin) which cannot be expiated either by atonement or repentance. I. 12, 13, 17 (անաթալ); pl. անաթալ. III. 39 (անաթալ), 41 (անաթալ); VIII. 27 (անաթալ).

Note.—Though the Dastours pronounced this word *anavanâr*, I read it *anâpôhal* or *anâvôhal*, as in all cases it is the rendering of the Av. *anâ + peretha* or *pereta*, i. e., a bridge for which the Pahl. word is *pôhal* (Pers. پل). The second part of the word has become in Pâz *fâr* or *val* as in the word *tanîfur* which has also been read *tanâval* as in *tanâvalgân gunâh*.

anâr անար (Pers. انار), pomegranate. VII. 35.

anârat անարատ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀), meaning obscure; traditionally "full of skin diseases", "itch"; Kanga—"Hair-wax or uncleanness." XIV. 17 (անարատ-անարատ).

anâshnô (also read *hanâ-dân* q. v.) անաշնո, thus, in this manner. XVIII. 1-6 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀).

anâstareta անաստարետա (a rendering or rather a transcription of the Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀), without sin, unsinfully, innocent; DR անաստ (gloss). VIII. 22 (անաստարետա).

anjimidan အနိမိဒ် (Pers. *انجامیدن* from *انجام*, end or conclusion), to come to an end, to conclude, to terminate; *abst. n.* with *—*၊, *ရပ်နိဒ်—*၊ VI. 5.

anshúti အနုတိ (Heb. *אנשי*; Ar. *الناس*, *الناس* and *الناس*, Av. *အနုတိ* or *အနုတိ*; Pâz. syn. *انسان*), a man, a person, a human being, mankind; *pl.* *အနုတိ*. I. 1, 2; II. 8 (*အနုတိ*), 16, 17, 20, 30, 32 (*အနုတိ*), 2, 5, 8, 12, 16, 18, 21, 25, 33, 37 (*အနုတိ*), 21 (*အနုတိ*), 29 (*အနုတိ*); + *ရ*, *ရပ်နိဒ်* 21; *pl.* *anshútian* *အနုတိ* III. 14, 29, 40; IV. 49 (*အနုတိ*); V. 1 (*အနုတိ*), 21, 57, 58 (*အနုတိ*), 32, 38, 62; *pl. gen.* *အနုတိ*. IV. 16, 18, 20, 42 (*အနုတိ*); VII. *အနုတိ* 17, 18 (*အနုတိ*), 22, 45, 48, (*အနုတိ*), 56 (*အနုတိ*), (this *ရ* at the end is throughout for genitive and not plural, as mentioned elsewhere) 12, 23, 28, 72, 76 (*အနုတိ*); + *ရ*, *ရပ်နိဒ်* 4 (*အနုတိ*), i. e., killed by a man; VIII. 14; *pl.* *အနုတိ* 23; IX. 1 (*အနုတိ*); *pl. anshútian* *အနုတိ* X. 18 (*အနုတိ*); XI. 6; XIII. 2, 4, 6, 7 (*အနုတိ*), 34; XV. 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 (*အနုတိ*), 12; *pl. anshútian* *အနုတိ* 9, 11 (*အနုတိ*), 13; *pl.* *အနုတိ* XVII. 1, 3 (*အနုတိ*), XVIII. 1, 15, 16, 23, 24 (*အနုတိ*), 12 (*အနုတိ*), 1, 76; XIX. 20, 23, 25, 27 (*အနုတိ*); *pl.* *အနုတိ* 26, 29, 41 (*အနုတိ*), 28 (*အနုတိ*); XX. *pl.* *အနုတိ* 1, 2, 5, 9 (*အနုတိ*), 1, 2 (*အနုတိ*); + *ရ*, *ရပ်နိဒ်* XXI. 1 (*အနုတိ*); *pl.* *အနုတိ* 7, 11, 15. *Note*: It may be here remarked that *an*, *an* *ရ* besides being employed in Pahl. and Pers. as a *pl.* termination, sometimes also denotes the *gen. pl.* in such names as *Spiritmán*, *Kóbádán*, *Zartóshbán*. Similarly in IV. 16, 18, 20, 40, and VII. 12, 23, 28, 72, 76 the final *ရ* of *anshútian* *အနုတိ* denotes the *gen. pl.*

anámí အနမ်, *anámí* အနမ် or *anímí* အနမ် (Av. *အနမ်*), small cattle such as a sheep, a goat, a ram, &c. II. 24 (*အနမ်*); VII. 43 (*အနမ်*); IX. 38 (*အနမ်*); XIV. 16 (*အနမ်*); XVIII. 70 (*အနမ်*); XXII. 4, 11, 17, 20 (*အနမ်*); + *masí*, *အနမ်* *အနမ်*, i. e., of the value of some small cattle as a goat. IV. 48 (*အနမ်*). *Note*: Traditionally *anámí* was taken to mean only a 'goat' and this is the technical meaning, but etymologically it means 'a small cattle' from *an*, Av. *အနမ်*, Sans. *अनु*, i. e., moderate, small and *mí*, Av. *အနမ်*, Sans. *मा*, to measure.

anusó .နိဿိဒ်, sorry, unhappy; unwilling. It is the Av. word itself, quoted in the comm. of. IX. 1.

apürsiḏan 𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎥𐎺𐎠 (for root see *pürsiḏan*) used in the sense of "to rejoice,
to inform in return &c."; with 𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎥𐎺𐎠𐎡𐎹 IL.17 (𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎥𐎺𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎵).

apîstan "אפסן, sec *arôstan*.

ar 3-11, see *id.*

araku ʾrʾk (Av. ʾrʾk), the aut "Araka"; "small (auts of the small.... kind)" —Darmes.: "the meaning of ʾrʾk is not certain" —Kanga; its different meanings are thus given by Prof. Justi: (a) Stinging, hurting. (b) Going in groups. (c) Not straight, bad, evil (from ʾr, "not" and ʾrʾk "straight"). XIV. 5 (ʾrʾk).

arūn ʾרֹון (Pers. اران), a privet, the shrub "Ligustrum · Valgare," a plant of the genus "Rhamnus" having cathartic properties; hence, a drug which produces or causes abortion; it is thus explained in a Pahl. gloss: '6 ʾرۈن ۱۶۱۱۱۱۱۱ ۱۶۱۱۱۱۱۱, i. e., *Arūn* (privet) which kills (destroys) lives of people. XV. 13, 14.

Arangistān ارانستان (reading the medial *ن* as *د* *gi*; see Text p. 18) some of the Dastōors read it *Arvāstān* and take it for عربستان, while others read it *Khavastān* and take it for خراسان which is of course more out of the way here. Dr. Spiegel is not certain about the place 'Rānha' (I. 20. رانها). Prof. Bunsen and Dr. Haug take it for the "sea-coast" or more clearly "circumambient ocean," and consider it to be the Caspian Sea. But the Pahlavi gloss differs entirely, for, it explains it by *Arūm* = Pers. روم. I am inclined to take it for *Arangistān* by which is meant here the whole Turkish empire, *Rānha* being taken for the Mediterranean Sea. (See *Arūm*). Prof. Darmesteter explains it by "Arvastān-i-Rum (Roman Mesopotamia)" (comm.) i. e., the basis of the upper 'Tigris' (*Bangha* = Arvand = Tigris). The Av. *Rānha* means "an ocean" or "a sea" as is evident from the Abān Yasht.

[illegible]

33, 34 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); with *panāz ae*, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 15 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); abst. n. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 32; with *panāz*, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 15 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XVI. 7; aor. pl. with *panāz ae*, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 7 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); imp. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 19, 21 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

ārāstan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Per. آرامستان; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 + 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. आराम), to adorn, to embellish, to arrange; *ārāstu* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VIII. 103 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); aor. pl. with 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XVII. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); imp. with 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XVII. 4 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

ard 𐬰𐬀 or *ardj* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. अर्ध; Hind. आधा), half, middle; hence, heart (it being in the middle of the body). V. 19; VI. 43.

Arđū-frōhūr 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *Arđū-farvard* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *arđū*, Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, i. e., 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. اردا and *frōhūr* or *farvard*, Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), *lit.*, the holy Fravashi or Farohar, the guardian angel of the soul; name of the prayer commonly called by the priests "Khshnūman-e Ardā-farvash," the prayer for the propitiation of the Fravashis of the departed. VIII. 22 (see Text); IX. 57; XI. 5; XIII. 55 (*arđū-farvard* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

arjah or *arjū* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (all thus for 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 = Pers. آرد and آرد? the usual form for 'flour' or 'meal' being 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀) flour, meal, a flour bread: a kind of porridge as 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, a dish made of dates with hot bread, butter, &c.; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 a dish of fresh dates, &c., syrup; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 a kind of gruel. V. 52 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Ardōsh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), name of a sin; Ardush sin is the sin or crime of wounding a person. IV. 17, 26, 29; XIII. 12; + *ih*, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 III. 42; + 𐬰𐬀, *ardōshach* IV. 17.

Ardōsūr 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, *Ardōsūr* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or *Arđōsūr* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), the angel Ardi Sura Anāhita presiding over the waters; called Ardisur Bānū in Pāzand, and Abān Yazad in modern Persian books. VII. 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); II. 22 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, see Text).

arik 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Heb. אריק; Ar. ارك, i. e., he delayed), distant, remote, far; Pāz. syn. 𐬰𐬀. VIII. 97 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 44.

arju or *arzu* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. ارچ or ارز; Pāz. syn. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), price, vduc, remuneration, reward; esteem, honour, veneration. II. 27, 35; VII. 41-43 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 14.

arjānik or *arzānik* ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ (Pers. ارزاني; Av. rt. ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ to be worthy) deserving (either good or bad); safe, sure, worthy of charity; *arzānikān* ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ V. 16, 18; XI. 7; with ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ, *maim-arzānik* ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ-ܡܝܡ XIV. 7 (ܡܝܡܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ); with ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ, *arzānikih* ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ-ܝܗ XVIII. 76; + ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ, *arzānikān* ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ-ܝܗ 12; XX. 11 (ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ).

arjēlan or *arzēlan* ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ (Av. ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ, to be worthy; Pers. ارزيمن; see *arj*), to become, to suit, to be worth. VII. 41; aor. *arzel* ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ XIII. 50.

arkāntun (also read *khalkāntun*) ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ, to give, to bestow, to pardon, to forgive; aor. *arkānd* ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ VII. 100-102 (ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ); Pers. ارخشند; pret. with ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ, *beh-arkānt* ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ-ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ XXI. 1 (ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ); XV. 12 (*arkānt*); with ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ, *arkāntun* VI. 33; XVIII. 55.

arkyâ ܐܪܝܢܝܬܐ (Pers. ارغاو or ارغا, i. e., river), a running stream, a river. XIV. 13.

Ārmaiti ܐܪܡܝܬܐ [quoted in IX. 32 (comm.)], the archangel Spentâ Ārmaiti, the genius of the earth; contented, patient: contentment, patience. *Note:* *ārmaiti* is always translated in Pahl. by ܐܪܡܝܬܐ *bāndeh mīnashnik*, having a contented mind: cf. Pers. راضی or رضامند.

armēsht ܐܪܡܝܬܐ (Av. ܐܪܡܝܬܐ; cf. Gr. eremaos, Sans. ईरण or ईरिण), seclusion, sequestration, quiet; an infirm or totally invalid person; with ܐܪܡܝܬܐ, it has several meanings, viz. (1) a place set apart for a woman in whites (2) an unclean place which renders an *ashomard* polluted by entering it. (3) a woman sitting in a sequestered or retired place; pl. ܐܪܡܝܬܐ V. 59; IX. 33-35 (ܐܪܡܝܬܐ); XVI. 8-10 (ܐܪܡܝܬܐ).

armēsht ܐܪܡܝܬܐ (Av. ܐܪܡܝܬܐ = ܐܪܡܝܬܐ + ܐܪܡܝܬܐ) standing, motionless, stagnant (water). VI. 30 (ܐܪܡܝܬܐ-ܐܪܡܝܬܐ).

armēntan or *armēntān* (also read *khelmēntan*) ܐܪܡܝܬܐ or ܐܪܡܝܬܐ [Heb. חלם; Ar. حام, i. e., to dream. ("because fatness of body inclines to sleep and dreams. At all events, the significations of fatness and dreaming are often found in the other cognate languages expressed by the same letters." Hebrew and Chaldic Lexicon, p. CCLXXXII.) The pronunciation of the word, therefore, should be *helmēntan* or *helmēntān* but as the Pers. آرام, sleep, repose and آرامیدن to rest, repose and sleep, are so near and possible that one may think it to be of an Aryan origin, I prefer to keep the traditional pronunciation *armēntan* or *armēntān*. Pāz. syn. ܐܪܡܝܬܐ, to sleep, to rest, to repose; aor. with *anā*, ܐܪܡܝܬܐ-ܐܪܡܝܬܐ *anā-armānēl* IV. 45 (ܐܪܡܝܬܐ-ܐܪܡܝܬܐ); aor. *armānēl* (ܐܪܡܝܬܐ) IX. 9, 12; XIII. 39, 46; inf. ܐܪܡܝܬܐ XVI. 7; pret. *armēnt* ܐܪܡܝܬܐ XVIII. 46 (ܐܪܡܝܬܐ = Pers. خفت).

Arshashvang ʾarššwng (Av. ʾarššwng; Pâz. ʾarššwng; other forms ʾarššwng, ʾarššwng), the angel Ashi or Arshishvang presiding over wealth, treasure and righteousness. XIX. 39 (ʾarššwng).

arshnē ʾaršnē (some ʾaršnē), wrist of the hand. VIII. 40, 46; IX. 15, 17.

arsh ʾarš (Av. ʾarš; Sans. ऋषि); a spear, a javelin, a pike, a lance. XIV. 9 (ʾarš).

artishtir ʾarštīr (Av. ʾarštīr), n. a warrior, a hero, a member of the 2nd grade in the Mazdayasnian community; adj. war-like, noble. I. 6; V. 23 (ʾarštīr), 57, 58 (ʾarštīr); VII. 7 (ʾarštīr), 17, 18 (ʾarštīr); XIII. 44, 45 (ʾarštīr), 45 (ʾarštīr); pl. *artishtīrān* ʾarštīrān XIV. 9 (ʾarštīr); XVIII. 12 (pl. *artishtīrān*).

arūdashna or *arōishna* ʾarūdāšnā (from ʾarūd, Pers. رویدن or رویدن, Av. ʾarūd or ʾarūd, to grow, to increase), growth, growing, increase, product. VI. 6 (ʾarūdāšnā); IX. 53-55, 57 (ʾarūdāšnā); XIII. 53 (ʾarūdāšnā); XIX. 45 (ʾarūdāšnā); + ʾarūd, *arōishna-hūmand* ʾarūdāšnā XVIII. 63 (ʾarūdāšnā); XIX. 18 (ʾarūdāšnā).

Arūm ʾarūm (Lat. *Roma*; Pers. روم the *a* at the beginning having the same value as in Dari, cf. *ashkam*), Greece, Rome, the Roman Empire, Romelia, the whole Turkish Empire. I. 20. Note:—All these meanings are given in Pers. Dictionaries for the word روم *Rūm*.

arvad-asp ʾarvād-asp or *arvand-asp* ʾarvād-asp (ʾarvād q. v. + ʾasp; Av. ʾarvād-asp), of or having swift horses, the master of swift horses; an epithet applied to Khūrshīd and Apām Napāt. XXI. 5.

arvand ʾarvād (Av. ʾarvād; Sans. अर्वाङ्ग), swift, fast, agile; + *shigōft* (or *shigāft*) tag, ʾarvand-asp ʾarvād, i. e., swift and courageous in going. XXII. 3, 10, 16 (ʾarvand-asp).

Arvāstān ʾarvāstān, see *Arangistān*.

arz ʾarz, see *arj*.

aržānik ʾaržānik, see *arjānik*.

Arzeh ʾarzeh (Av. ʾarzeh), the name of the first clime, country or region of the world as divided into seven climes, each of which is supposed to be immediately dependent on one of the planets. XIX. 39 (ʾarzeh).

arždan ʾarždan, see *arjādan*.

arzāk 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, excellent, exalted, high, desirable. I. 21 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 27 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥). *Note*:—The Av. word 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 occurs in the Gāthas in different forms, where also it is uniformly translated by 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥.

Arzār 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), the door of the hell; *Arzûra* was a fiend or demon who, according to Mainyû-i Kherad, was killed by Gayomard near a mount, which was hence called *Arzûra*; it is said to be located in 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 *Arûm* (q. v.). According to *Bundehîshna* and *Dîlistân* it is a mount at the gate of hell whence the demons rush forth. III. 7; XIX. 44, 45 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

âs 𐭠𐭥 [most probably from Heb. 𐤀𐤑, Chald. ܐܫܐ, fire, fever, heat and brightness of the sun. As the fire is used poetically for destruction in war, it is very likely used in this case metaphorically for wine; or from Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬎 (from 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), drinking, a drink, a liquid; hence, wine; or from Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬎 honey; hence, wine; or Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, (pl. of 𐬀𐬎𐬎), wine, drink beverage.], wine, liquor; Pāz. syn. 𐬀𐬎𐬎. VI. 5; VIII. 22; XIV. 17 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. मधः; Pers. 𐬀𐬎𐬎; Pahl. 𐬀𐬎𐬎); XIX. 41.

asak 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (this is not a word but a *formi-numerie*). 90, XC, the figure for 'ninety.' III. 19; XXII. 6, 9, 15 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

âsan or *âsîn* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (q. v.) (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. آهن; it is the same as *âhan*, 'h' being here changed into 's') iron; metal. III. 32 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬎, *âsînîn* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐬎 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. آهنین, i. e., made of iron, i. e., very hard). IV. 50 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬎, *âsanach* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐬎 V. 38 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬎, *âsînâ* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐬎 VI. 46 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 75 (*âsînâ*).

âsîn 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. آسان), easy, commodious, comfortable, quiet; + 𐬎 *âsînîh* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐬎 (Pers. آسانی), repose, ease, happiness, comfort I. 1, 2 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬎, *âsînîr* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐬎 1; + 𐬎, *âsînîh* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐬎 III. 24 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎). 1, 2, 4-6, with *an* (neg.), 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐬎𐬎 *anâsînîh* 11; + 𐬎 *tîm* (super), 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐬎 1, 2, 4-6 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); with *an* (neg.) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐬎𐬎 7-11 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

asar 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (*a* + *sar*), endless, unlimited, boundless; hence, eternal; + 𐬎, *asarih*. V. 38 [𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (G. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎)]; XI. 1, 2, 10, 13; XIX. 35 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

âsh 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. آش), meat, victuals; soup, broth, pottage. XIII. 28.

ash 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬎, 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 or 𐬀𐬎𐬎; Pers. اش as added to words ending in soft *e*, *o* and *i*, 𐬀𐬎 and 𐬀𐬎 being added in other cases), the third pers. sing. of the pers. pron., he, him, to him, to it, for him, his, its, her (rare

pl. *ashûn* آسوش (Per. شان). I. 16; II. 18, 21, 29, 30, 37, 38; III. 14, 20, 33, 35, 40, 42; IV. 1, 2, 4, 17, 51-53; V. 4, 9, 12, 14, 26, 40, 45, 49, 56, 59, 62; VI. 5, 29, 30, 33, 36, 38, 39; VII. 1-5, 10, 11, 19, 21, 22, 24, 41-43, 46, 48, 50-52, 69, 71; VIII. 7, 11, 13, 22, 41-46, 50-69, 74, 78, 100, 101, 103; IX. 13, 32, 37, 38, 41-43, 49, 51; XIII. 2-4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 23, 28, 45, 48, 55; XV. 10, 12, 17, 20-23, 29, 32, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 45; XVI. 2, 7, 11-13; XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 5, 10-12, 15, 16, 23, 24, 26, 29, 44, 46, 55, 63, 64, 76; XIX. 3, 13, 15, 25, 29, 33, 36, 37, 40, 46; XX. 1, 2; XXI. 4, 8, 12; XXII. 6; pl. *ashân* آسان. II. 43; III. 14, 31; V. 11; VII. 6, 24, 27, 57, 58; VIII. 22; IX. 41; X. 18; XVI. 7; XVIII. 16, 24.

Ashvahasht آسواسشت or *Ashvahišt* آسواسشت (Av. آسواسشت; Pers. اردیبهشت), *lit.* the best righteousness: Ardibeheshta, the third Amesha Spenta, who presides over purity and holiness. XIX. 11 (آسواسشت).

ashdânu آسوسدان, a reference to some unknown Avesta text. XX. 1 (comm.).

Ashem or *Ashemvahr* آسوم or آسوم, the well-known Av. prayer. XVIII. 44, 49; XIX. 22 (آسوم).

Ashem-rohî آسوم-روہی, the well-known Av. prayer quoted in IX. 32; XVI. 7; XVII. 6, 8.

ashkthōtan (also read *haskakhōtan*.) آسکشوتان. (Pâz. syn. آسکشوتان), to obtain, to get, to find, to procure; aor. *ashkthōnad* آسکشوتان XIII. 36 (آسکشوتان); *ashkthōnē* آسکشوتان V. 56; ger *ashkthōnashwa* آسکشوتان V. 56; pres. 1st pers. pl. *ashkthōnam* آسکشوتان XIX. 46 (آسکشوتان); 2nd pers. sing. *ashkthōni* آسکشوتان XIX. 6 (آسکشوتان).

ashkam آسکم, *ashkām* آسکم or *ashkīm* آسکم (Pers. شکم or اشکم), belly, abdomen, stomach. XIV. 5.

ashkand آسکند (Av. آسکند, comp. of آ (neg.) and آس, i. e., a wound, Pers. شکن from شکن *lit.* not wounded, unhurt; hence, unviolated; an unviolated, chaste virgin, a girl that has not reached the age of puberty. XIV. 15 (آسکند)).

ashkārak or *āshkārēh* آسکاراک (Pers. آشکار, آشکار or آشکارا), manifest, simple, clear, open, public. VIII. 107; XIV. 18; + آس *ihū*, آس آس *ashkārāgīhā*. I. 15; + آس, with آ, *anashkārōn* آس آس, V. 16, 18.

ashkambēh آسکامبه or *ashkōmba* آسکومبا (Pers. اشکمبه or شکمبه), belly, stomach, abdomen. XV. 14.

ashkōp آسکوپ (Pers. اشکو or اشکوب), roof, ceiling, a row of bricks in the roofing of a house. (Kanga—"a pillar"). VI. 5; + آ, *ashkōpeh* آسکوپه.

Āshvēdān or *Āshvēdāt* (Av. 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Pers. اشقاد), the angel presiding over 'truth', 'justice', etc.; she is a *hamkār* or co-worker with *Rashna* (q. v.). VIII. 22.

ashteh (Av. 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, see *khishteh*).

āshvēh (Av. 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Pers. آشتی), peace, concord, reconciliation. III. 1 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

ashtra (Av. 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Sans. अश्व; Pers. استر), (1) dagger, sword, javelin, poniard; (2) the whip used with *Sraoshū-charana*; (in the sense of a poniard or dagger), II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); 7 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XIV. 8 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XVIII. 4 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); (in the sense of a whip), III. 36-39; IV. 11-16, 19-21, 25, 30, 55 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); V. 44; VI. 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 49; VII. 71; VIII. 23-27, 105, 107; XIII. 4, 12-15, 24-27; XIV. 2, 18; XV. 51; XVI. 13, 15, 16; XVII. 9, 10; XVIII. 68, 74, 75; XX. 1.

asīm (Av. 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Old Pers. اسیم; Mod. Pers. سیم; Fr. Argent; Lat. Argentum), silver. XIV. 11 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); + 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, *asīm-patgar* (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎) VIII. 88 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, i. e., pertaining to silver moulding, melting or casting; of the silversmith); + 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, *asīngar* silversmith, pl. *asīngarān* (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎) VIII. 88.

asīn (Av. 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Pers. آهن), iron, steel; + 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 *asīnīn* (Av. 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, Pers. آهنین i. e., of iron). IX. 14; XVI. 6; + 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, *asīnīnsar* (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), i. e., iron-headed XIV. 9 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); + 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 *asīnpatgarān* (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎) VIII. 89 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, i. e., pertaining to iron casting; or of the ironsmith); + 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, pl. *garān*, *asīngarān* (Per. آهنگران, pl. آهنگران, ironsmiths) VIII. 90.

āsmān (Pers. آسمان; Av. 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Sem. syn. 𐤀𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤍 *shemayd* or 𐤀𐤌𐤍𐤏𐤍 *shemayyd*), heaven, the sky, the celestial orb; 2. the angel *Āsmān*. III. 7; V. 25; XIX. 35 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

āsnatār (Av. 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎) or *āsnitār* (Av. 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎), lit., purifier, washer; name of one of the priests employed in performing Yasna, Vendidad and Visparad ceremonies, whose function it was to supply water and to clean *ālats*, i. e., ceremonial utensils, but nowadays no separate priest is engaged for the purpose. V. 57, 58 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); VII. 17, 18 (𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎).

asneh (Av. 𐬀𐬱𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Sans. अश्व), one of the five parts or *gāhs* into which the day (consisting of 24 hours) is divided, a "gāh" or "gūh." They are: (1) *Hivani* (from early dawn to noon), (2) *Rapithveina* (from noon to 3 P. M.),

(3) *Uzaytirina* (from 3 P. M. to sunset), (4) *Aiwiarúthrima* (from sunset to midnight) and (5) *Ushahina* (from midnight to dawn). VII. 5 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

ásniđan 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. स्ना, to wash, to bathe), to wash, to clean, to bathe; 1st pers. sing. with 𐬀𐬭𐬀, *panáz ásninam* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬀𐬭𐬀 *beh*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 7, 11, 19.

asp 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. अश्व; Pers. اسب), horse, steer, stallion, charger; Sem. syn. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 *súsyd*. III. 36, 37 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 11-16, 18-21, 25, 30, 55; V. 44; VI. 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 48; VII. 71; VIII. 23-26, 105, 107; XIII. 4, 12-15, 24-27; XIV. 2; XV. 51; XVI. 13, 15, 16; XVIII. 74; + 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, *asp-i dinúdeh* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, i. e., mare. VII. 42 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

aspanárgun 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, a dowry. XIV. 15.

asparás 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 and 𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. اسباراس), lit., horse way; hence, race-course, riding-ground, an open field measuring about 2 or 3 *hásrás* square on every side; + *daráná*, 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 II. 25, 33 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

asparán-masde 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *asparán* and *masde*; Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), of the weight or value of an *asparán*, i. e., a "deram," as much as an *asparán*. IV. 48; V. 60; VII. 20 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

aspastán 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. अश्वस्थान; Pers. اسبستان), lit., place for horses, i. e., stable. XV. 26 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 27 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

ástravan, *ásrán* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *ástrveh*, *ásrík* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. अथर्वन्), lit., protector of fire, one who looks after the sacred fire; hence, a priest learned in the Zoroastrian lore; 2. the priestly order or community, it being the first and foremost of the four grades into which the whole nation was divided by king Jamshid. I. 6; + 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, *ástravan-kámand* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 2 [𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. आथर्वन्, i. e., (a house) wherein a fire (hearth) is burning, i. e., (a house) well-inhabited or well populated, or as some take it, "(a house) having an Athravan," i. e., "(a house) of an Athravan.": V. 28 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 32, 57, 58 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 7 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 41 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 17, 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 19 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 37 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 22, 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. *ástravanán* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 44, 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 8 pl. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 1-6 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); + 𐬀𐬭𐬀, *ástravagih* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 1-5 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 6 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

10 (ခိုင်မာမှု); IX. 1, 52 (အာဇာနည်); အုပ်ကြီး 1, 43, 45 (အာဇာနည်); X. 19 (ခိုင်မာမှု); အုပ်ကြီး XI. 1 (အာဇာနည်); XIII. 20, 21, 23, 28 (အာဇာနည်); အုပ်ကြီး XIV. 1 (အာဇာနည်); XV. 1 (ခိုင်မာမှု); XVII. 2, 4 (အာဇာနည်); အုပ်ကြီး 1 (အာဇာနည်); XVIII. 16, 24 (အာဇာနည်); 22, 30, 31 (ခိုင်မာမှု); XIX. 27 (အာဇာနည်), 29 (အာဇာနည်).

astáida-radán အိုင်ရာဇာနည် or *astáinida-radán* အိုင်ရာဇာနည် (Av. အိုင်ရာဇာနည် from အိုင်ရာဇာနည်, Sans. स्थित, Pers. اماند to remain, to stand, to fix, and Av. အိုင်ရာဇာနည် master, lord), *lit.*, (a girl) who remains in the house or is under the control of parents or guardians; hence, an unmarried girl, spinster. Its opposite is *an-astáida-radán* (q. v.). XV. 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 (အိုင်ရာဇာနည်).

astámeh အတ်မေ (Av. အတ်မေ), (1) a dog's neck. XIII. 30, 37 (အတ်မေ); (2) the mouth of a dog, muzzle. XIII. 31, 34; XV. 4 (အတ်မေ).

astámeh nírishna အတ်မေ နီရိရှနာ or *astámeh niryúk* အတ်မေ နီရီယူက, fire poker, pair of tongs. Kanga: "heat-producing or heat-conducting instrument"; Prof. Darmesteter: "a broom (to cleanse the Atash-dân or fire-vessel) Yasna IX. 1." XIV. 7 (အတ်မေ နီရီယူက).

astáridan အတ်ရီဇာနည်, causal *astárinidan* အတ်ရီဇာနည် (Av. အတ်ရီဇာနည် + rt. အတ်ရီဇာနည် or အတ်ရီဇာနည်, Sans. आ + स्तर, to spread, to diffuse), to defile, to pollute, to render guilty; to cause to spread defilement, contagion, pollution; aor. အတ်ရီဇာနည် IV. 5-10 (အတ်ရီဇာနည်); V. 3, 4, 6 (အတ်ရီဇာနည်), 7 (အတ်ရီဇာနည်), 12 (အတ်ရီဇာနည်); အတ်ရီဇာနည် VI. 3 (အတ်ရီဇာနည်), 29 (အတ်ရီဇာနည်); အတ်ရီဇာနည် XIII. 20-23 (အတ်ရီဇာနည်).

astashna အတ်ရှနာ (Av. အတ်ရှနာ; Sans. अस्त (?); Pers. است; equivalent to အတ်ရှနာ; see XIV. 18, where Av. အတ်ရှနာ is rendered by အတ်ရှနာ instead of အတ်ရှနာ), being, existing, remaining, standing. II. 20; VIII. 107 (အတ်ရှနာ).

astinidan or *astinidan* အတ်ရှနာ (Pers. استاند or استاند; Av. rt. အတ်ရှနာ = Sans. आ + स्था to stand), to establish, to fix, to confirm, to make stand (being the causal of အတ်ရှနာ *astádan*, to stand); impf. အတ်ရှနာ (အတ်ရှနာ) III. 18; V. 49; with *and*, အတ်ရှနာ VII. 62.

astóbán အုပ်ကြီး (Av. အုပ်ကြီး; Pers. استوار), firm, strong (in religious feeling and belief), faithful, true (to religion), trustworthy. III. 18 (အုပ်ကြီး), 40 (အုပ်ကြီး); with *neg.*, *an-astóbán* အုပ်ကြီး 40 (အုပ်ကြီး); + *and*,

astōbānīh ʾstōbānīh 40 (ʾstōbānīh-ʾstōbānīh), 41 (ʾstōbānīh-ʾstōbānīh); VIII. 28 (ʾstōbānīh); with neg. ʾ, *an-astōbān* ʾstōbānīh 28 (ʾstōbānīh); + *ih*, *astōbānīh* ʾstōbānīh 28 (ʾstōbānīh-ʾstōbānīh), 29 (ʾstōbānīh-ʾstōbānīh).

astōdān ʾstōdān (comp. of *astō*, bones + *dān*, keeping, holding or keeper, Pers. *استودان*), *lit.*, a keeper of bones or anything that keeps or holds bones; hence, the place where the bones of dead bodies are deposited or preserved, the receptacle for placing the bones of the dead. The bones of the dead bodies were very scrupulously preserved by the ancient Persian kings, and were safely deposited in a vault on the summit of a mountain, over which, hollows, domes or structures were erected. The idea then prevalent was that at the time of the Resurrection, these bones will be rejoined together, and original men formed therefrom. Pahl. books support this belief and a faint relic of it is still to be found in modern times in the special receptacles made for the accumulation of the bones of the dead in the Parsi Towers of Silence. V. 14; VI. 50.

ast-tabrān ʾst-tabrān (comp. of *ast*, Av. *ast*, Sans. *अस्ति*, Pers. *است* and from it *استخوان* i. e., 'a bone' and *tabrān* imp. of *tabrānastan* ʾst-tabrān, Chald. *ܬܒܪܐ*, Heb. *שבר*, Ar. *نبر*, 'to break'), bone-breaking, such (a wound) as would break a bone. IV. 37, 39 (ʾst-tabrān).

Ast-vidāt ʾst-vidāt, *Astō-vidāt* ʾst-vidāt, or *Ast-vihād* ʾst-vidāt (Av. *ast-vidāt* i. e., a breaker of bones), name of the Demon of death who stops the breathing of those who are drowning or burning (Vend. V §§ 8, 9), who throws a halter around the neck of the dead and drags them to hell. Those whose good deeds are in excess of their sins escape the halter and go to heaven (Dādistan-i-Dinik). (Also see 'Text V. 8. n. 6). IV. 49; V. 8, 9 (ʾst-vidāt).

asān ʾsān, see *adīn*.

asār ʾsār, (1) having no rampart I. 20; (2.) *asardār* i. e., without a chief; the Pahl. comm. supports the latter view. It says *asardār* ʾsār ʾsār ʾsār ʾsār. For further explanation, see I. 20, n. 3.

asyā ʾsyā (Av. *asyā* from *as* and *syā*, Pers. *ور*), chest, bosom, breast. VIII. 50, 51 (ʾsyā); IX. 18.

at ʾt, see *at*.

at ʾt (Pers. *ات*, sometimes this *alif* is dropped and only *ت* is used e. g., *پدرت*, *مادر ت* &c.), 2nd. pers. pron. sing., to thee, for thee, thee, by thee; pl. *atān* ʾtān (Pers. *اتان*) III. 22; V. 62; VII. 22; XI. 4, 7.

âtâsh 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 nom. sing.; Pers. آتش), fire. II. 33 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬌, *âtâshacha* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 8, 12, 16, 17, 25 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 14, 16, 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 41; + 𐬌 *cha*, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 15 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 14, 34, 37, 41-43 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); 39, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 44, 47, 48 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 49, 51, 56; pl. *âtâshân* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬌 44; + *cha*, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 46 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *varârâm* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 the most sacred fire consecrated and established with great solemnity by the Parsis (Pâz. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌) 4; VII. 26, 31, 60, 61 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *cha*, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 59 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 25 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 3, 29, 74-78, 81, 106 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 80 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *cha* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *stjâk*, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 *âtâsh-stjâk* (Pers. آتش سوزاک) 81-96 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *tôkhmeh* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 75 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 75 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *varârân* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 96; IX. 4, 5, 56 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 33-36, 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); + *cha*, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 1, 2, 4, 9, 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 10, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIV. 2, 3, 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 7; XV. 45 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 48 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3, 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬌, XVII. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 18, 20, 22, 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 26, 70, 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 24, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌).

atî 𐬔𐬀 (comp. of a neg. and *tî*, Av. 𐬔𐬀, to be able or capable; a corruption of Av. 𐬔𐬀? Pers. نغوان), impossible, such as may not or cannot be. I. 15 (𐬔𐬀). Note: This is the traditional explanation, but I believe it is nothing but the word 𐬔𐬀 itself meaning 'a rogue', 'a thief'.

Âtân 𐬔𐬀𐬎, see *Âtarô*.

âtânastar 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of *âtân* and *star*, Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), ashes; with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, *âtâsh âtânastar* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 51 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬌, *âtânastar-khûrdeh* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 i. e., small particles of ashes, VI. 5; VII. 35; with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 64 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌).

Aûharmazd (also read *Anhômâ*) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌, Pers. هورمزاد), *lit.*, the life giver or creator or the omniscient; the Mazdayasnian name of God. Dr. Spiegel identified this word with the Heb. אֱלֹהִים, 'Elohim. This view does not commend itself to me. I. 1, 2, 5-20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); II. 2-5, 31, 32, 40, 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); 1, 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 2, 4-10, 12, 13, 15 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌), 15 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 2, 5-10

(**.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ**, 2 (**.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ .ᲛᲣᲗᲟᲠ**); V. 15-18, 21, 60 (**.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ .ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ**), 46 (**.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ .ᲛᲣᲗᲟᲠ**); VI. 42, 44, 49 (**.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ .ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ**); VII. 1 (**.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ .ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ**), 1, 12, 23, 25, 32, 73, 78 (**.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ**); VIII. 5, 14, 15, 22 (**.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ .ᲛᲣᲗᲟᲠ**), 80 (**.ᲛᲣᲗᲟᲠ .ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ**); IX. 3 (**.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ .ᲛᲣᲗᲟᲠ**), 1, 51 (**.ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ ᲑᲣᲗᲟᲠ**); X. 10; XI. 1; XII. 41; XIV. 1, 2, 3, 7; XV. 45, 48; XVIII. 18, 20, 22, 26, 61; XIX. 11, 13-17, 19, 20, 25, 26, 32, 34-36; XX. 1; XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

ahnak ၁၅၃ or *ahnagih* ၁၅၃၅ (Av. 𐬀𐬨𐬢𐬀; Pers. اهنك or اهنك), tin. VIII.
86, 93 (𐬀𐬨𐬢𐬀).

aúrvánēh-sakht-kōp འུར་བློན་སེག་རྩི་ (comp. of *aúrvánēh*, swift + *sakht*, hard or durable + *kōp*, Pers. كوه, hump), swift and big or hard humped (camels).
XXII. 3, 10, 16 (ཆེ་ཤིང་ལྷོ་མདུན་གྱི་རྩི་ལྔ་ཡེ་).

āv 𐬕𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀, 𐬕𐬀 and 𐬕𐬀; Sans. अ॒प and अप; Old Pers. and Pāz. 𐎠𐎡𐎴 which in Mod. Pers. is آب; Lat. *Aqua*; Sem. syn. 𐤀𐤓), water; figuratively it also means "lustre". The common Pers. word آب (lit. water of the face), dignity, honour, glory &c., is from this word. *Āv-hāmand* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, full of water, watery. III. 4, 23 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); with 𐬀, an-āv 𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 65 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 𐬀, *āvīk* 𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. آبجی watery) XIII. 16, 51 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); pl. *āvān* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 51 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 𐬀, *āvīk* 𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 1 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 𐬀, *āvān* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (of water) 16; pl. *āvān* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 74; + 𐬀𐬭𐬀, *āv-tōkhmeš* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XXI. 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); + 𐬀𐬭𐬀, *āv-hāmand* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 5, 9, 13 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); pl. *āvān* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. آبان) 4, 8, 12 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

avāz (Pers. آباد), cultivated, peopled, flourishing, prosperous. + -v,
avāzih (Pers. آبادی) XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (آبادی).

āvidān 𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭥 or *āvēdān* 𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. آبادان) same as *āvād* (q. v.). III. 23; *āvēdān* 𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIV. 17; with neg. 𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *anāvēdān* 𐭠𐭮𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXI. 17.

avadécha अवदेच (९ is a mere particle here; Av. अवदेच; Sans. अद्) originally अव + देच, *lit.*, “keeping water”, hence a ‘cloud’. II. 24 (अवदेच).

avdūm (also read *afdūm*) 𐬕𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Old Pers. and Pāz. 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎶, the end, with the particle *ūm*, Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬢𐬀), last, final, ultimate. V. 56; VII. 52.

avaŕpaēm ^{ⲁⲩⲁⲣⲁⲉⲙ} (for ^{ⲁⲩⲁⲣⲁⲉⲙ} ?), traditionally explained as 'a subterranean canal of water' or 'a reservoir of water'. In this case its latter part must be either *aepem*, *apem* or *āpem*. It is evident from the word being not written in Pahl. characters, that either there was no Pahl. equivalent of it or the translator did not know it. It seems to me that the word simply means 'a

fall of water', 'a source of water' or a 'sangam' (संगम), i. e., confluence of two or more rivers, as is clear from the contents of the Pahl. comm. to I. 3.

avīgīnīdan or avākinīdan ʾavāz, to rise (as dust-storm), to emit (offensive smell). With 56, maem-avīgīnud VII. 56 (ʾavāz-ʾavāz-ʾavāz).

avīj ʾavāz, see avāz.

avākhtar or apākhtar ʾavāz (apa + akhtar, Av. ʾavāz-ʾavāz), the north; northern. Generally occurring with nīmeš 351 in the Vend. avākhtar-nīmeš, i. e., the northern side or region. VII. 2, 3 (ʾavāz-ʾavāz-ʾavāz); VIII. 16, 17 (ʾavāz-ʾavāz-ʾavāz), 18, 71 (ʾavāz-ʾavāz-ʾavāz), 21 (ʾavāz-ʾavāz); + an, ʾavākhtarīn (instead of avākhtar + rān) 21; IX. 26 (ʾavāz-ʾavāz-ʾavāz), 32; XIX. 1 (ʾavāz-ʾavāz-ʾavāz), 1 (ʾavāz-ʾavāz-ʾavāz), 5. Note:—This word stands undoubtedly for Av. ʾavāz-ʾavāz + ʾavāz, i. e., 'without the sun or moon'; and as the sun and moon never shine from the north, avākhtar came to be used for the 'north'. The Pers. word بākhtar, i. e., east or west has the same origin. The word اختر which at present signifies 'a star' or 'a planet' originally meant the sun or the moon. Dr. Haug takes the origin of اختر from Av. ʾavāz-ʾavāz in Khorshed Yasht.

avam ʾavāz or avām ʾavāz (Pers. ام, me, to me; Pāz. ʾavāz), me, to me; pl. avāmīn ʾavāz (to us.) XV. 10; XIX. 6, 8; + ʾavāz, 9; pl. avāmīn ʾavāz 9.

avām ʾavāz (Pers. اوام or وام), debt, loan, borrowing of money. III. 41 (ʾavāz); + khāh, ʾavāz (i. e., one who asks for a loan, a debtor.) III. 42; IV. 1.

avan (also read anū or avū) ʾavāz (a particle which denotes the accusative and sometimes the dative case, and also now and then, the ablative and locative cases), to, for, into, from, with &c. In Pāz. it is translated by ʾavāz. I. 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18; II. 1-5, 8, 12, 16-18, 20-23, 29, 31, 37; III. 14, 20, 37, 42; IV. 4, 5, 8, 16, 18, 19, 25-33, 44, 55-57, 60, 62; V. 8, 29, 33, 34, 36, 37, 43, 49; VI. 5-7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 22, 46, 47; VII. 7-9 11, 16, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 35, 37, 39, 44, 52, 53, 68 69, 75, 77, 79; VIII. 7, 8, 10, 13, 16-21, 23-27, 32, 37-42, 45, 49, 52-54, 56, 59-60, 62-65, 67; 69, 71, 73, 75-78, 80-86, 88-91, 93-96, 100-104, 106; IX. 1, 11, 15, 16, 18, 20-24, 29, 31, 32, 47; X. 17; XI. 4, 13; XIII. 1-4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 23, 24, 30, 31, 34, 37, 39, 42, 43, 45, 43, 50, 51, 53; XIV. 7, 9, 14; XV. 2, 9-15, 18, 42, 43; XVI. 2, 7-14, 17; XVII. 2-5, 7, 9; XVIII. 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 37, 38, 44, 51, 55, 62, 65, 66, 70-72, 75, 76; XIX. 1, 3, 6-9, 11, 20, 23-25, 29-32, 34, 36, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47; XX. 1, 3, 7-9, 11; XXI. 1, 3-5, 7-9, 11-13, 15-17; XXII. 1, 3-8, 10-13, 16-18.

avānīk (also read avānīk or apānīk) ʾavāz (Av. ʾavāz; Sans. अपर), the rest

remaining, others. II. 1; III. 21, 37; V. 4, 9, 22, 26, 34; VII. 1, 5, 13, 52, 56, 75; VIII. 10, 22; + ९, ९५२ 10, 16, 74; pl. ९५२ 41-68; IX. 1, 32, 50; X. 18; XIII. 9, 12; XIV. 1; XVI. 2; XIX. 5; + ९, ९५२ 38.

avar اوار (Sans. अवर; Pers. ابر), cloud; see *abar*. XXI. 2 (اوار).

avar (Pāz. *اوار*, the same as old Pers. *ابر* and Mod. Pers. *ابر*; rarely used, the usual form being *maem* (q. v.), (1) on, upon, above; (2) sublime, high; (3) top, summit. With *ak* *avar* VI. 1 (*اوار*); VII. 2; + *ma* (super.) *avartum* (highest) VIII. 38 (*اوارتوم*); + *ma* (super.), *avartum* IX. 30 (*اوارتوم*); (super.) *avartum* (Av. *اوارتوم*), i. e., highest or topmost), XIV. 14 (*اوارتوم*); XXII. 19 (*اوار*, i. e., on); + *tar* (*اوارتار*) (compar.) *avartum* (Av. *اوارتار*; Sans. उपरि; Guj. ઉપર; Hind. اُپر), high, higher, above; + *ma*, *avartarnimeh* (*اوارتارنیمه*) onwards, upwards VI. 50 (*اوارتارنیمه*) though the Av. word is merely *اوارتار*, in Pahl. the particle *ma* is added to ascertain the place; *avartar* (Pers. برتر higher) VIII. 8 (*اوارتار*), 16.

avri (also read *afri*) אַפֿרי or *avryā* אַפֿרִי (Heb. עפר dust; the primitive root is perhaps as Dr. Fregelles says, עפר ashes), dust, mud, earth. VI. 5; VIII. 50; + וּבְטָן, וּבְטָן אֶרֶץ (עֵשׂוֹן) אֶרֶץ VIII. 8 (עֵשׂוֹן אֶרֶץ).

avar-avīgīnidan 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭮𐭲𐭠𐭥𐭬𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭤 or *maem-avīgīnidan* 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭮𐭲𐭠𐭥𐭬𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭤𐭥𐭥 (*avar* or *maem* + *avīgīnidan*; Pers. براو گندن or پرا گندن), to remove, to throw up, to scatter.
Aor. *avar-avīgīnēd* I. 10 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭮𐭲𐭠𐭥𐭬𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭤); *maem-avīgīnad* 𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭮𐭲𐭠𐭥𐭬𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭤 VII. 56 (𐭠𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭮𐭲𐭠𐭥𐭬𐭡𐭣𐭥𐭮𐭥𐭤).

dvarg འཕྲ, see *Afarg*.

avāridan արվազ, to remove, to drive away. 1st pers. with արմ, արմարմ
 XXXII. 6 (արմարմարմ).

avârik **அவரிக்**, see *avânîk*.

avar-kâr آوارکار (Av. *avard-²kar*; comp. of *avar* (q. v.), on, high and *kâr*, Pers. کار), of higher business or office; Darmesteter: 'Whose action is most high'; Kanga: 'working on high'. XIX. 13, 16 (*avard-²kar*).

IX. 19 (avar-karínashnîh - ʔʌvʌr kʌrɪnʌʃnɪh) (avar + karínashnîh from karínidan), cutting off.

avar-mánashnik ^{အသွယ်}, propagation, spread or circulation. Darmesteter:
 "pride". I. 11 (အသွယ်အသွယ်).

avar-māndan اوارمندان (Pers. بر ماندن, to live upon) *lit.*, to remain upon; hence, to reside, inhabit, live.

Avarsân آوارسان, the name of a mountainous place. II. 23. Note: I am not aware of the situation of the place, nor can I trace the etymology of the word. Prof. Darmesteter: "Apârsên (the Upairisaêna or Hindû-Kûsh)"; see Text II. 23, n. 4.

avarsar آوارسار [comp. of *avar* and *sar*; Pers. آفرسار; MU. آوارسار (gloss)] what is taken on the head or the top, what is put or drawn on the head; [hence, an umbrella (?)]. VIII. 7.

avârân آواران (antonym of *frârân*; Pers. آواران), wicked, dishonest, bad ugly, infamous, silly, ignominious. I. 18, 19 (آواران); 19 (آواران); III. 40 (آواران); + آ, *avârânih* آوارانیه VII. 27; VIII. 28 (آواران).

avar-zadan آوارزدان (comp. of *avar* and *zadan*; Pers. آوارزدان), to strike, to beat; *avarzad* with neg. *an*, آوارزاد VII. 29 (آوارزاد). Darmesteter: "not been expelled"; Kanga: "not gnawled"; see *maem mahitântan*.

avash [also read *azash* (q. v.)] آوَش (Pers. آوَش him, to him; or sometimes 'he'; or آوَش for this, therefore, because he, thus he), (1) his, her, its; (2) afterwards; (3) thus to him; pl. آوَشان *avashân*.

avash آوَش, (Av. آوَش, Heb. או, Ar. او, to, unto, then; probably a comp. of *av* + *ash*), then; into it; then that.

avaspârdan آواسپردان (Pers. آواسپردان), to entrust, to make over, to give in charge of, to give to another, to resign. With *beh* *ae*, آواسپردان به ای III. 20 (آواسپردان); آواسپردان (for آواسپردان); V. 25 (آواسپردان); آواسپردان 62 (آواسپردان); آواسپردان 25 (آواسپردان); آواسپردان VII. 22 (آواسپردان); imp. آواسپردان XV. 22; pres. 1st sign. with *beh*, آواسپردان به XVIII. 51 (آواسپردان); pres. 2nd sing. with آواسپردان 51 (آواسپردان).

Avastâk آواستاک, *Avistâk* آویستاک (Av. آواستاک; Sans. अविस्त, what is to be studied or prepared by heart; Pers. آواستاک or آویستاک), (1) the Zoroastrian scriptures; (2) the language in which the sacred texts of the Parsis were written; (3) a quotation from the scriptures. See Pahl.-Pâz. Glos. pp. 78-81. I. 19; II. 18; III. 14, 40, 42; IV. 1, 4, 43; V. 7, 14, 38, 44, 51, 52; VI. 29, 32, 35; VII. 11, 24, 52, 65, 71; VIII. 3, 10, 18, 20, 22, 74, 78; IX. 32; XIV. 2; XVII. 6, 8; XVIII. 5, 38, 44; XIX. 9.

avat (also read *afat*) آوات (Pâz. آوات; Pers. آوات or آفات) 2nd pers. pron. sing., to (for, by, or through) thee, thee, thy. IV. 1; VII. 41; XI. 7; XVII. 9; pl. *avâtân* آواتان (Pâz. and Pers. آواتان). XVIII. 17, 25; XIX. 5-7; XXI. 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15.

avítúntan 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀, or *avítúnastan* 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 (also read *khavítúntan* and *khavítúnastan*; traditionally read *avítúntan* and *avítúnastan*; Heb. וָחִי; Ar. وحي), to know, to understand, to believe, to comprehend. Pret. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 III. 14; aor 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 14; 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 14, 40, 41; aor. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 IV. 1; with *beh* and + *hámanát* 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 45; 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 V. 21; 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 49; *beh-avítúnand* VI. 45 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀); aor. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 VII. 55; 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 52; aor. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 VIII. 22, 29; with 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀; pl. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 10 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀); with 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀, 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 2, 3 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀); pres. 1st pers. sing. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 20; aor. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 IX. 2, 10; with 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀, 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 2, 47 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀); + 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 XVI. 2; 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 2; pres. 1st pers. sing. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 2, 7; aor. with 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 XVII. 4; 1st pres. sing. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66; aor. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 XX. 1; pp. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 XXII. 6; + 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 6.

avízeh 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Pers. آویزه from آویختن or آویزدن), gallows, scaffold; see Text VII. 4, n. 9.

avízeh 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Pers. آویزه or آویزه), pure, unmixed, clear; hence, the purest or cleanest part of anything. I. 21; V. 17, 21 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀); VII. 74; VIII. 107; X. 19 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀); XVII. 7; XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀), 51; + *vardashnih*, 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 XIX. 3.

avúds 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Pers. ابفوس), ebony. VII. 75.

avú 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀, see *avan*.

Avohvarsh 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 or 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀), the sin of rushing with a weapon in hand with the intention of striking a person. IV. 17, 22 25 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀).

avórude 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀, *avórúdk* 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀, or *aperendyik* 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 (also read *apúrúdk*, *apúrúdk*, Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀, i. e., not grown up; Pers. برفا), a youth, a lad who has not attained to maturity, a child; pl. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀. III. 3 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀), 31; + 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 11 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀); pl. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 31; V. 49; VII. 71; IX. 38 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀); pl. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 44, 48 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀); 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 XV. 8, 12, 15-18 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀), 45 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀); pl. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 43 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀); XVI. 7 (𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀).

avústan, *apústan* 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 or *avestan* 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 (*a* + *pús*, Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀, Pāz. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀, Perf. 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 + *tan*; cf. Pers. آبستن), to become pregnant, to conceive. III. 25; 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 V. 49; *avústan* VII. 16; + 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 77; 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 XV. 4, 8, 10, 13, 14; + 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 8, 12; + 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 14; 𐬐𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬌𐬀 XVIII. 30, 32, 35, 41, 47.

āvrīgān ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ, meaning not known; with *ham*, ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܗܡ V. 52; VII. 65 (ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ); with *lālā*, ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢ-ܠܐܠܐ V. 52; VII. 65 (ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ). Darmesteter translates ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ and ܐܘܪܝܓܐܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ by "with pap or without pap"; Spiegel-Bleeck and Kanga by "large and small fruits," and at the same time they doubt their own interpretations.

āvrīn ܐܘܪܝܢ (Pers. آفرین; Av. ܐܘܪܝܢ; Sans. आ + वि), blessing, benediction. XVIII. (ܐܘܪܝܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ).

āvrīnīdan ܐܘܪܝܢܝܕܐܢ or ܐܘܪܝܢܝܕܐܢ (Pers. آفرین کردن), to bless, to wish well, to pray for. Aor. with *beh*, ܐܘܪܝܢܝܕܐܢ VII. 37 (ܐܘܪܝܢܝܕܐܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ); aor. ܐܘܪܝܢܝܕܐܢ XVIII. 26 (ܐܘܪܝܢܝܕܐܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ); pres. 1st pers. sing. ܐܘܪܝܢܝܕܐܢ XXII. 5, 12, 18 (ܐܘܪܝܢܝܕܐܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ).

avriši ܐܘܪܝܫܐ (Pers. اوریشی), an ornament set with jewels. VII. 75.

avrikhtan (also read *afrikhtan*) ܐܘܪܝܚܬܐܢ (from Av. ܐܘܪܝܚܬܐ and ܐܘܪܝܚܬܐ; Pers. افروختن), to kindle, to ignite, to set on fire, to burn. Aor. ܐܘܪܝܚܬܐܢ (Pers. افروزید) V. 2 (ܐܘܪܝܚܬܐܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ); imp. ܐܘܪܝܚܬܐܢ XVIII. 19, 21 (ܐܘܪܝܚܬܐܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ).

avriūntan ܐܘܪܝܘܢܬܐܢ, see *afriūntan*.

avsrādan ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢ (Pers. افساردن, to press, to constrain?), to extinguish; aor. ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢ VII. 75, 77; with ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢ, ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢ, or ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢ ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢ VII. 75, 76; abst. n. ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢ 78; with ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢ 78; p. p. ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢ 78; ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢ XIX. 4; ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢ 4 (ܐܘܪܝܐܕܐܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ).

avsiḡan ܐܘܪܝܫܐܢ, to destroy, to annihilate; aor. with ܐܘܪܝܫܐܢ, ܐܘܪܝܫܐܢ XIX. 5.

avšus (also read *afšus*) ܐܘܪܝܫܐܢ (Pers. افسوس or افسوس), ridicule, derision, contempt. II. 29, 37.

avšūn (also read *afšūn*) ܐܘܪܝܫܐܢ (from Av. ܐܘܪܝܫܐܢ ?, Pers. افسون), charm, incantation, the use of sacred formulæ in order to bring about certain good results. VII. 44. Note:—I think *avšūn* conveys a good sense while *jāduk* ܐܘܪܝܫܐܢ (Av. *yātūk*) is always used in a bad sense. See Vend. VII. 44, where *avšūn* is employed for the chanting of the physician who cures diseases by reciting the sacred *Māntra* (ܐܘܪܝܫܐܢܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ; Sans. मंत्र भिषक्).

avzār (also read *afzār*) ܐܘܙܐܪ [Pers. اوراز or افراز (sing. ورز)] (1) arms, weapons, implements; hence, successful, heroic, powerful; (2) tools or implements necessary for carrying on a profession or trade. I. 6, 17 (ܐܘܙܐܪ ? Sans. शूर or सूर); II. 7; VII. 31; XIV. 7, 10; XVIII. 15, 23, 52 (ܐܘܙܐܪ); + ܐܘܙܐܪ, ܐܘܙܐܪ XIX. 23 (ܐܘܙܐܪܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐܠܡܐܠܝܬܐ); XX. 8; XXI. 2, 3. Note:—The Av. word ܐܘܙܐܪ (Sans. शूर) is always translated in Pahl. by this

32-34, 55; XIV. 3, 15 (١٥); XV. 2-6, 14 (١٤), 22, 43; + sh, ٢٣ 23, 31, 33, 36, 39, 42 (٤٢-٣٦); XVI. 2, 12 (١٢-٢), 6 (٦); 14; + sh, ١١ 11; XVII. 6, 8 (٨), 2, 4; XVIII. 54, 71 (٥٤); + sh, ٤٤ 44.

ayâdagîh ٢٣ (from *yâd*, Pers. یوت), drought, plague, a murrain among cattle. Darmesteter: "disease or corruption." Kanga: "pain or filth." The Dasturs take it only in the sense of "drought," but it also signifies a murrain among cattle; cf. Pers. یوت. II. 5 (٥-٢٣); V. 27 (٢٧-٢٣); VI. 30, 33, 36, 39 (٣٩-٢٣), 43 (٤٣-٢٣), 48; VII. 6, 10, 11 (١١-٢٣), 56 (٥٦-٢٣), 57 (٥٧-٢٣).

ayâg ٣٧, yoke. + ٩, ٩٧٢ XIV. 10 (١٠-٣٧). Note: Darmesteter omits the translation of *ayazhîna*. Kanga hesitatingly renders it by "an agricultural animal or a ploughing animal (such as a horse or an ox)."

ayâjashna ١٧٢٣ (Av. ٢٣, Sans. यज्ञ, Pers. یاز, یاز or یز to bind, to join together) trying, endeavouring; (2) yoking, joining; (3) supporting. IV. 45 (٤٥-٢٣ i. e., perseveringly); with ٣٧, ١٧٢٣ VII. 41 (٤١-٢٣), four yoked, i. e., (a carriage to which) four (horses) are yoked; XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56; XXI. 4.

ayâjîdan (also read *hênjîdan*) ١١٢٣ (from Av. ٢٣, ٢٣ to join), to bind to unite, to come in contact, to yoke. *ayâjîd* ١٢٣ V. 55, 56 (٥٥-٢٣); Darmesteter: "shall live separated"; Kanga: "she may touch"; with ٣, *ham ayâjîd* 57; *ham ayâjîd* 58 (٥٨-٢٣); Darmesteter and Kanga: "can be used"; with ٣, *ham-ayâjîd* and *ham-ayâjîd* VII. 17, 18 (١٧-٢٣).

âz ٢٣ (Av. ٢٣, Pers. آز), the demon of lust and avarice, who extinguishes fire. XVIII. 19, 21, 22 (٢٢-٢٣).

az ٣ (Av. ٣), a three years old cow; DN, DJE: گاو از یعنی (gloss.); Kanga derives it from ٣, to walk or to graze and takes it in the sense of walking or grazing. IX. 37 (٣٧-٣).

azân (also read *khazân*) ١٣ (cf. Ar. خزان or خزان, a depository), a tomb in which dead bodies are placed; nowadays applied to "the Tower of Silence" in which the Parsis expose their dead; see Cama's *Zarthoshti Abhiyâs* pp. 22-30 and 83-87. III. 9, 13 (١٣-٢); V. 4; 14 (١٤-٢٣), 16, 13 (١٣-٢), 51 (٥١-٢); VII. 49 (٤٩-٢), 50, 54-56 (٥٤-٢٣), 57 (٥٧-٢), 64 (٦٤-٢); VIII. 2 (٢-٢), 7.

âzar ٢٣ (Av. ٢٣ from rt. ٢٣, Sans. अर् or हर्, to oppress; Pers. آزار), trouble, oppression, affliction, grief, pain, disease. With ٣, ٢٣ (Av.

𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, i. e., patiently enduring any evil or pain; hence, patient or forbearing). XIII. 45.

azarmân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (a, neg. + zarmân, i. e., old; Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. 𑖀𑖃𑖀, to be old) without decay, i. e., in good and happy condition; not old, i. e., young. II. 20.

azash 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of az + ash; Pers. 𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), for this, thereby, therefore, then. IX. 13; XIX. 17, 36.

azî 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Sans. 𑖀𑖃𑖀; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), a serpent, snake, cobra, dragon. + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬰𐬀 I. 3 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 5 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 65 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 73 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Azidahāk 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, lit, a biting snake), Zohak, the notorious tyrant of Ancient Persia. I. 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀).

azîr 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), beneath, below, under, lower; the *gâh* "Hâvan" is called "*Gâh-e-azîr*" i.e., the time when the sun is down and not up. III. 7-9, 12, 13; VII. 11; VIII. 3, 22, 41; IX. 16, 21-23, 32; XIV. 7 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7, 9; XVI. 2, 4, 11; XVIII. 55; XXI. 5, 9, 13.

azmâyashna, azmâyashnîh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), proof, experiment, trial. VII. 36 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀), 43; with 𐬀𐬰𐬀, anâ-azmâyashna 37 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬀𐬰𐬀, beh-azmâyashnî 38 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬀𐬰𐬀, beh-azmâyashnîh 38, 40 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀); azmûdeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, i. e., tried); with 𐬀, anazmûdeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀 37 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀), 43.

azmûdan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀), to try, to prove, to make on experiment. azmûyênd with 𐬀𐬰𐬀 𐬀𐬰𐬀, 𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬰𐬀 𐬀𐬰𐬀 VII. 40 (𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀).

azrûntan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀, see afrûntan.

avar (also read azpar) 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀 ?); Old Pers. and Pâz. 𐬀𐬰𐬀; Mod. Pers. 𐬀𐬰𐬀 the initial "a" being dropped as in *zîr* and 'v' changed to 'b. '), above, over, upon. III. 7; VII. 11; VIII. 3; IX. 23; XIV. 7; XVI. 4.

b

babû باب (Heb. **בַּבְּרָ**; Ar. باب), (1) a gate, door; (2) a chapter of a book, subject. I. 18; III. 7, 29 (باب); Sans. द्वार; Pers. در; Eng. "door"; V. 1, 4, 44; VIII. 10; XIII. 49; XV. 22; XVI. 2.

bacheh بچه (Pers. بچه), an offspring, a child. With **دوست** **دوست** XIX. 30.

bievar بیهار, see *bîvar*.

baga-bakht or *bagû-bakht* بگابخت (also written بگابخت) (comp. of **بگ** or **بگ**, Av. **بگ**, Sans. भग, i. e., God and **بخت**, Av. **بخت**, Pers. بخت, i. e., given) *lit.*, bestowed or given by God; hence, destined, allotted by Divine Providence. XXI. 5, 9, 13 (بگابخت).

bag-dâd بگداد (Av. **بگ**-**داد**; comp. of **بگ** (see above) and **داد**, Av. **داد**, i. e., created), made or created by God. Pers. بغداد *Bagdâd*, the famous emporium of Persian trade is derived from this word. XIX. 23 (بگداد).

bâhar (also read *bêhar*) بهار (Pers. بهار), a share, lot, portion. XV. 12.

bâhar-hâmandân بهارهمندان (بهارهمندان), powerful, strong; *Ervad Kanga* derives it from **بهار** and takes it in the sense of "addicted to sorcery," but the Pahl. gloss **بهار**, supports the meaning given here. XX. 1 (بهار).

bajashk بهاشک (Pers. بهاشک or بهشک or بزشک; Sans. वैज्य? Av. **بجاشک**), a physician; (2) a horse doctor, a veterinary surgeon. Pl. *bajashkân* بهاشکان VII. 43; + **بشک** (Pers. پزشکی), medical practice or profession 36 (بجاشک). Note: This is a remarkable word. It is preserved in many of the Aryan languages in similar forms. The root is **भिषज्** i. e., medicine.

bajeh بجه or بجه (Pers. بجه), knuckle or joint of the finger. VI. 10, 12, 14 (بجه); XVII. 7 (بجه).

Bakhâr بخار, name of the famous city Balkh; this city must not be confounded with the modern city of Bokhârâ. I. 7, 8 (بخار). Note: According to the Persians, there were formerly two cities bearing the name Balkh: one, *Balkh-e bâmi* بلخ بامی, which was afterwards also called *Balkh-e Bokhârâ*, and the other *Balkh-e Marvî*, i. e., the Modern Bokhârâ. Here the first named city is meant. The city of Balkh (Bactria) was originally the capital of the Persian kings (in Transoxiana), about ten 'farsangs' (leagues) from the Oxus or *Jihûn*. It was also called **شهر ابراهیم** i. e., the city of Ibrahim or Abraham. It was

highly venerated by the ancient Persians as Mecca is now venerated by staunch Mahomedans.

bakhêdra باخشید or *bôkhêdreh* باخشیدره (Av. باخشیدره), uncastrated, ungelded. XIX. 21 (باخشیدره).

bakhshîdan باخشیدن (Pers. بخشیدن; Av. باخشیدن), to give, to bestow. V. 61 (باخشیدن); VII. 21 (باخشیدن).

bakhti باختی (Av. باختی, rt. بخت, to break), thrashed (corn or grain). VII. 35 (باختی); with 35 (باختی).

bakhti باختی (Av. باختی, rt. بخت, to divide, to distribute; Pers. بخت; Sans. भाग्य), luck (good or bad), fate, destiny, fortune. V. 8, 9 (باختی).

bâlûi بالوی (Av. بالوی; Pers. بالا), high, exalted, elevated; above, upwards. With *gabrâ*, گابرا (i. e., of the height of a man.) VI. 27 (بالوی); with *kôsta*, کوستا 40 (بالوی); XVII. 6, 8.

bûleh بوله (Pers. بال), the wing of a bird. XVII. 15 (the wing of the dung-hill cock).

bâleshna بالشت (Pers. بالشت or بالش), (1) cushion, pillow; (2) carpet; (3) a seat; (4) something resembling a throne. VI. 27 (بالشت), 59 (بالشت); VII. 6 (بالشت), 9, 10, 19 (بالشت), 11; XIV. 14 (بالشت), 14; XVIII. 26 (بالشت).

bâlest بایست, or *bâlêst* بایست (Av. بایست, super. of بایست; Pers. بالا or بلند), super. of *bâlû*; highest, most exalted, most elevated. II. 22, 28 (بایست), 36; III. 20 (بایست); + 27, 29 (بایست); VI. 45 (بایست); VII. 45 (بایست); VIII. *bâlêst* 22; + 10 (بایست); IX. 15 (بایست); + XVIII. 27.

bâlêz بالیز, see *bâr*.

bâtîn باتین (Pers. باتین), (1) pillow (because it keeps the head high), (2) height, elevation, summit, the crown of the head. II. 20 (باتین); VIII. 10.

bâlîniîzan بالینیدن (Pers. بالانیدن), to extol, to commend; to help, to protect. XIII. 9 (بالینیدن).

bâm-dâdân بامدادان (Pers. بامدادان or بامدادان), (son) of "Bâmdâd" or of the Bâmdâd family. IV. 49.

barad-gadman (comp. of *barad* and *gadman*), (one) who bears or wears glory ('khoreh'). XIX. 37.

baráh, lustre, glory, splendour. XVI. 2.

bārīch, see *bār*.

barand or *bórاند* (Av. *barand*, Sans. भरन्त carrying away with force or violence), storm or tempest with wind and snow. VIII. 4.

barashna (Abst. n. from *bórđan* (q. v.), Pers. بردن, Av. *barashna*, Sans. भर, i. e., to carry), (1) bearing (a child); (2) habit, quality, characteristic, conduct; (3) price, value. With *hasht-barashna*, i. e., (eight qualities or characteristics) XIII. 44; XIV. 11 (value).

barashnīh (Av. rt. *barashnīh*, Sans. भृ, to thrive, to carry etc.; cf. Pers. بر breast?), lit., one who bears (a child), one who suckles her young, one who brings forth fruits; hence, a mother. II. 10, 14, 18.

baréhīnīđan (Pers. برهه or برهه, 'lot'), lit. to give a share, to distribute shares or lots; hence, to create, to give, to produce, to ordain. Pret. with *baréhīnīđan* I. 3, 5-14, 16-20; III. 42; V. 9; VII. with *panáz*, 67; with *baréhīnīđan* 69; with *baréhīnīđan* XIV. 13; with *baréhīnīđan* XXI 5, 9, 13.

barhāneh (Pers. برهنه), naked, bare. VIII. 10 (Av. *barhāneh*; Sans. नम), 10.

bārīk (Pers. باریک), thin, subtle, tiny, small. XIII. 2-4.

barīn [cf. Pers. برین (بر + ین), i. e., eternal, perpetual], higher, supreme; perpetual, eternal. III. 33; V. 8, 9.

barin (see *bórđan*; used in the sense of an agent), a bearer, a carrier. II. 7; V. 8, 9.

Barashnum or *Barshanam* (Sp. *barashnum*) (Av. *barashnum*), the Barashnum ceremony for purifying or cleansing a man who has become 'riman' or polluted by coming in contact with the dead body of a man or dog. It is called the Barashnum ceremony from the Av. word *barashnum*, i. e., the top, because the ceremony begins with washing the top of the head of the defiled person. It commences with *barashnum* and is fully described in Vend. VIII. 40, etc. and IX. 15 etc. III. 14; IV. 32, 49.

barshtan 𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌 (Pers. برشتن), to fry, to roast, to bake. Aor. pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌

VIII. 74, [Pers. بریزند (gloss)]; 𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌 (Pers. برشتنی) 74.

barsôm 𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌 or barsam 𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌; Pers. برسم), twigs of pomegranate tree or wires or slender rods of brass or silver about a span long, tied in bundles and used by the priests while performing the Yasna, Visperad and Vendidad ceremonies and in the consecration of "Daruna." The twigs or wires tied up with "aivyâonghana" are collectively called the Barsam, the number varying in each of the above ceremonies. III. 16, 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌), 40; + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌 15; + 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌-𐬔𐬀𐬌 i. e., having the Barsam in hand (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌-𐬔𐬀𐬌); V. 4, 34, 39, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌); 56; + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌 34, 46 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌), 47, 48 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌); + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌 VII. 59 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌); 60, 61 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌); 77 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌), 79; + 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌 (name of a book) 52; VIII. 6, 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌), 15 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌); + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌), 14, 22 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌); IX. 4, 5, 56 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌); + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌); XIII. 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌); XIV. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌), 8; + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌, i. e., of the Barsam 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌); XVI. 𐬔𐬀𐬌 2-4 (𐬔𐬀𐬌), 4; XVII. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); XVIII. 3, 72 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); XIX. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬌).

basaryâ 𐬔𐬀𐬸𐬎𐬌 ("Heb. בשר; Ar. بشر or بشره which denotes the exterior skin, metaphorically the human race, a signification which is taken from 'flesh',"—Fregelles), flesh, meat; also "food" (Ar. بشر i. e., "sweet-meats, desert at a feast"); sometimes but very rarely it also means "milk" (Jivâm) i. e., consecrated milk mixed with water and used in the Yasna, Vendidad and Visperad ceremonies; sometimes for a cow or an ox. III. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); IV. 48 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); V. 44, 52-54 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); VII. 35; 43, 77 (𐬔𐬀𐬌), 65-67 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌 35 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); VIII. 22; + 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌-𐬔𐬀𐬌 22 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); XIII. 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); XVI. 7; XVIII. 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬌), 29; + 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌, 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌-𐬔𐬀𐬌 (𐬔𐬀𐬌). Note: There was a great and bitter controversy among the Dastûrs about the meaning of this word basaryâ. Though the Pahl.-Pâz. Glossary explains it simply by: "basariâ-gosht," yet the same word basaryâ stands in the Pahl. translation of the Yasna in more than four places for jivâm which is a little quantity of goat's milk mixed with the zaotkra (consecrated water), according to certain prescribed ceremonies. Those Dastûrs who were in favour of eating meat and especially using it for certain ceremonial purposes always explained the word basaryâ by gosht, i. e., meat, mutton, but those who held the contrary opinion and considered 𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬌 or "killing of animal" a sin, understood by basaryâ either jivâm (milk) or food. Modern philology has shown that all the meanings, given above, are applicable to basaryâ.

bastan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. बंध; Pers. بستن; Sem. syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌)

or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), to bind, to tie, to close up, to set fetters on. 𐭠𐭥𐭥 III. 14; 𐭠𐭥𐭥 V. 8, 9 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥 44; 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. بست) VI. 35; 𐭠𐭥𐭥 VII. 2, 11, 31; p. p. with 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥 VIII. 75 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 76, 77 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥 IX. 32; pret. with 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIV. 9, 10; *basta* 𐭠𐭥𐭥 XIX. 29 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bavîhântan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or *bavîhânastan* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pâz. syn. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), to seek, to inquire, to wish, to ask, to petition. *bavîhânast* II. 33; aor. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 42; abst. n. *bavîhânashna* 40; aor. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 IV. 78, 79 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥 57 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); aor. pl. with 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 2 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 10 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 100, 103 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 2nd pers. sing. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 14 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); aor. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 XI. 12; aor. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 36 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 35 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 19 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); p. p. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 34; aor. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 with 𐭠𐭥𐭥, XIV. 7 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); aor. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 18, 20, 22 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); imp. 𐭠𐭥𐭥 19, 21 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 21 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); p. p. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 XX. 3 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bavrak 𐭠𐭥𐭥, see *bôfreh*.

bâzâ or *bâzîi* 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥; Sans. बाहु; Pers. بازو), an arm or the upper part of it; (2) the foreleg of animals; (3) the name of a sin or crime, which takes place when a bloody wound is inflicted on a person. III. 25 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥); IV. 43 (the sin *bâzâc*); V. 32 (the sin); + 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VI. 20; + 𐭠𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 20 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 20; with 𐭠𐭥𐭥 and + 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 30, 33, 34 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭠𐭥𐭥 and + 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 34 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 12 (the sin); XVIII. 70 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥); 23, 25 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭠𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 1.

bazâyin 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (cf. Pers. باز, a crime, sin), unclean, polluted, sinful, criminal (Kanga takes it in the sense of "weak, feeble"). VII. 68 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bâzdâr 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. بازدار), an agriculturist, a sower of seeds. III. 30.

beh (Pers. ب or به which is pronounced simply *ba* or *be*), a particle having the following meanings: (1) before verbal forms it is pleonastic and without any signification, but is added merely for the sake of euphony (called *تسکین کلام* in Persian); (2) for, because; (3) in, into; (4) at, to; (5) by; (6) on, upon; (7) according to. Note: Though it is generally read *bend*, *band* or *bard*, I prefer to read it *beh* or *bah*, as I do not find any particle having so many significations in any of the Semetic languages known to me, except perhaps Ar. (ب). It exactly corresponds with Pers. ب or به grammatically called

bîrân 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. بیرون), without, outside, exterior, out. III. 7; V. 14, 44; VIII. 3; IX. 32; XVI. 2, 7.

bîsh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. بیش), more, much, well. + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, *bîsh chand* (i. e., as deep as) II. 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), see Text II. 22, n. 7); III. 2, 4-11, 14. Note: In the above sense the word 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 is found only in three places. Elsewhere it is 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 *vîsh*; see Text III. 1, n. 7.

bîshāmrat 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 from 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 twice and 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, recitable), those (formulae) which are to be repeated twice. IX. 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 2, 3, 5, 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Bîtîm 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *Bîtam* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), a proper name. The meaning of this word is doubtful. Dr. Mills thus observes in his work on the Gâthās: “*Bâdh* or *bandh* (?) seems to express ‘oppression from disease’, in the Avesta, and an embittered nickname for a detested and feared neighbour was not unnatural. ‘The polluted one,’ ‘diseased’ with one of the foul diseases common to middle Asia, may be the idea lying in the name.” Prof. Haug identifies him with the *Pandava* and Prof. Justi, with the *Bhindava* of the Hindus. XI. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

bivakayčhé 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, a quotation from some Nask. It was usual with the Pahlavi commentators to give only a few words of the passages they intended to quote, e. g., 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀—𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀—𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀—𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀. Darmesteter observes: “This seems to be the name given in the Rat-dât-it Nask to two passages in the Vendidad on medical examination and doctor’s fees, (Vend. VII. 36-40; 41-43) or to a passage in that Nask treating of the same subject.” VII. 43.

bivar (also read *bačvar*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. بیور), ten thousand, a myriad. III. 31 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 31; V. 19; VII. + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 53, 54 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 81 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 81; XIV. 2-6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 i.e., ten thousand small sized rafters (Darmesteter: “ten thousand small windows,”) XVIII. 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); + *mas*, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 2, 6, 9, 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

bôd 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. बुद्धि), life, spirit, consciousness, intellect. IV. 50-53; with 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 40, 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 9; with 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 37 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 55; VIII. 81-96 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 50 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 13-15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); with neg. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (i. e., without life) 42, 43; with 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀) XIV. 1; XXII. 5, 11, 17.

1-3, 15, 23, 27 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 66 26 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 10 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 70-72 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 29; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 5; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 24 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 45 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bōrdār 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (from *bōrdan*, *q. v.*), *lit.*, one who carries; hence, (1) a pregnant woman; (2) a womb, (3) a mother. V. 51 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 61 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XV. 49, 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 50; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (i. e., pregnancy) 49, 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); with 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 38, 44, 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 6 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

bōvreh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *būfreh*.

bravad 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Sans. 𑖦𑖯 or 𑖦𑖰; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Eng. "brow"; pl. *bravadān*, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 i. e., eyebrows. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 41, 42 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 15, 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

būdan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. rt. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. 𑖦𑖯; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sem. syn. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), to be, to become, to exist. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 I. 2; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 7; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 II. 5; 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 7, 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 12, 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 21, 38; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 9; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 20; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 14, 20; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 8, 40; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 IV. 17; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 4, 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 14, 44; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 2; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 50; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 88; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XI. 47; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 X. 6; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XI. 9, 12; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 7; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XII. 9; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIV. 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVI. 11; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 11; XVIII. 24, 26; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 17, 25 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 17, 25; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 41, 47; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 4 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXI. 4, 8, 10, 12, 16; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 7, 11, 15.

būj 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), he or she-goat. V. 52; VII. 11, 65 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

būjaktām 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (from *būzāk*, Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 a very ill-omened black-bird; hence, most unclean; or from *bazeh*, Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, i. e., sin or crime; hence, most sinful or wicked), most wicked, most unclean, dirtiest, worst; most ill-natured. VII. 2, 3 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 16; XI. 26 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

būland 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), high, elevated. V. 1, 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

buland, *būland* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), high, elevated, tall, lofty. + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 100, 103 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

būm 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. 𑖦𑖰𑖱; Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), a region, a field or desert; land, earth. IX. 32.

bún 𐬨 (Av. 𐬨𐬀): Pers. بن), basis, root; beginning, bottom, foundation; extremity, end, origin. I. 2; with 𐬀 and + 𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 II. 6; III. 7, 20, 25, 40, 42; IV. 17, 43; + 𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 4, 8, 19, 56; VI. 35; VII. 52, 69; VIII. 78, 100-103; + 𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 22; with 𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 74; IX. 32, 49; XIII. 23; XIV. 7; XV. 10, 18, 42; XVI. 11, 13; + 𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 55; XIX. 47 (𐬨𐬀). Note: The word 𐬨 also occurs in the heading (superscription) of each fargard, e. g., 𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 i. e. the commencement of the first chapter.

būnbar 𐬨𐬀 (Pers. بن بر or بن و بخت; comp. of *būn* and *bar*, i. e., from foot to head or toe to top), the whole, all, everything. III. 3.

būndeheshna 𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀 (būn, i. e., beginning + *deheshna*, i. e., creation from *dādan*, Av. rt. 𐬀𐬀, to create), the beginning or the commencement of the creation, original creation. I. 2; III. 32; XIII. 55.

bunjīdan 𐬨𐬀𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀: Pers. بنجیدن, بنختن; (see *bakhtan*), to release, to make free, to save. Aor. 𐬨𐬀 VII. 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

bunvōnāstan 𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀, to desire, to wish, to demand. See *bavīhūnāstan*. Note: Most of the Dastūrs read it as above, but some also read it *bavīhūnāstan*, which seems more reasonable and correct.

bārijān 𐬨𐬀𐬀 (Pers. بریدن), to cut, to sever. Aor. with 𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬀 VII. 77.

būrsīi or *bōrsāi* 𐬨𐬀𐬀, *būrsāk* 𐬨𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬀; Sans. बृह; Pers. بزر), high, elegant, sublime, superb. XIX. 14.

burzīdan 𐬨𐬀𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬀, to bless, to exalt; Pers. بزر), to bless, to exalt, to rejoice. *būrzīn ash* 𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀 VII. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); pres. 1st sing. *burzam* 𐬨𐬀 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Bāshāsp 𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), name of the demon of unusual sleep and idleness; fiend of lethargy and sloth. IX. 9, 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIII. 40; XVIII. 16, 17, 24, 25.

bātmen 𐬨𐬀, see *bentman*.

Būt-shaēdā 𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), the demon Būtī. XIX. 1, 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

bāv 𐬨 (Pers. برب), a bed or carpet, a rich carpet. VII. 11.

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chāh 𐎠𐎡𐎹 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎; Pers. 𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), a well, a pit. VI. 35; + 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎶, 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎶𐎶 35; pl. 𐎠𐎡𐎹𐎶𐎶𐎶 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬎); XIII. 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎); XV. 6 (𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎).

chahār چار (Pers. چار or چار; Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. चतुर्) Four.
Numerically written چ or ۴. Sem. syn. 𐤇𐤃 *arhā*. II. 25, 33; V. 4, 32; +
𐤇𐤃, 𐤇𐤃 𐤇 31 (𐤇𐤃𐤇𐤃); VI. 43; + 𐤇𐤃, 𐤇𐤃𐤇𐤃 VIII. 77 (𐤇𐤃𐤇𐤃);
IX. 6, 7, 9, 29; + 𐤇𐤃, 𐤇𐤃𐤇𐤃 X. 11 (𐤇𐤃𐤇𐤃𐤃𐤃); XI. 11, 14, 17; XII. 12;
+ 𐤇𐤃, 𐤇𐤃𐤇𐤃 XV. 22; XVI. 8; XVIII. 11, 31, 43, 49.

chahār-ayhāshna چارآهشنا (Av. -𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀) lit., four-yoked, four tied; hence, (a chariot) to which four horses are yoked. VII. 41 (-𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬊𐬎)

chahār-bināk چار بس (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬢𐬀), four months, of four months, (a child) of four months (in the womb of its mother). V. 45 (𐬱𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀𐬢𐬀).

chahâr-chashm چاهارچشم (Ar. چاهارچشم) four-eyed, (a dog) with four eyes. VIII. 16-19 (چاهارچشم).

chahār-dahām চাহা-দাহ (Av. 𐬰𐬁𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬵𐬀; Pers. چارده; Sans. चतुर्दश),
fourteenth, 14th. I. 18 (𐬰𐬁𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬵𐬀).

chahâr-gûsh ᠴᠠᠬᠠᠷᠭᠤᠰ (Av. 𐬱𐬁𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀; Pers. چاه‌شتر), four-sided
or four-cornered. I. 18 (𐬱𐬁𐬎𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀), + *iñ*, ᠶᠡᠨ 18.

chahâr-patishtân چارپاښتان (Av. *aśwānāyastān*) from
چارپاښتان i. e., four, *استان* i. e., on, and *آشوا*, rt. *است* to stand, lit.,
 standing on four i. e., four-footed, a quadruped. XV. 19.

chahâr-raz چار راز (Av. .𐬨𐬁𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀), four hundred, 400. VI. 21;
VIII. 23, 84, 105, 107.

chahâr-zang ခြောက်လေး (Av. .𐬨𐬁𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬵𐬀𐬢𐬀) *lit.*, four-footed; hence, quadruped. XVIII. 38, 44, 50 (.𐬨𐬁𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬵𐬀𐬢𐬀).

chahúcha ၇၄၄, see *chánacha*.

chakāt چاک (Pers. چکاد) a hill, a summit. XIX. 30.

chakālas -ဗုဗ္ဗ (Pers. چکاد) hillock, peak. II. 20.

Chakhra خاخره. The name of the thirteenth best created land according to Vend. I. Dr. Spiegel thinks that Chakhra may possibly be the country which Firdusi calls خرام *Chehram*. Bunsen and Haug are not certain about this place. Its exact situation is not determined, though it is generally supposed to be the

chavalman 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *chólman*.

Chyāvaḍārg 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *Chyāvaḍārg* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (also written 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 from 𐬔𐬀, Sans. चि, Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 to gather, or Av. 𐬔𐬀, Sans. चि to punish and 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. चृष्ट, Pahl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. 𐬔𐬀), the Chinvad bridge; "the bridge of the gatherer"; "the punishing bridge". The souls of the departed have to cross this bridge on the 3rd morning after death, i. e., on the "Bāmdād of Chahārām." To the righteous, the bridge grows wide enough for crossing, but to the impious it thins down to the width of a sword's edge. Consequently the former go to heaven and the latter tumble down in hell. It extends according to tradition from Mount *Alborz* to the *Chakāt-i Dāitik*. XIII. 3; XVIII. 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 29, 30, 36 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Chyāvaḍārg 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *Chyāvaḍārg*.

chīdan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀, Sans. चि, Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 to gather, to choose) to choose, select, cull, pick. Abst. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 32.

chigāmchāi 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (or rather *chigām-cheh*), whatever, whichever; what, who. I. 15; III. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 for Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

chīgūn 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *chyūn*.

chihar 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. चिह्न), mark, sign; features, face countenance. (2) *adj.* evident, manifest, open. XVI. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

chihar-hāmand 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), *lit.* one with sign (menstruation); hence, a woman in white. Pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 54, 55; XV. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5, 6, 13, 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) XVIII. 67, 69 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

chilān-gar 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 i. e., iron-rings: bridle-bits; hence), one who works in iron, especially steel, a blacksmith. VIII. pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 90.

chīnār 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀) a plane-tree. II. 28, 38.

chīnīdan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (causal of *chīdan*, *q. v.*) to cause to pick or pluck; to collect. V. 56.

chīr 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), courageous, brave, strong, powerful, victorious. III. 30 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. चिर), 33 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

chīrkīn 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) dung; nasty, filthy, sordid. VI. 32.

chīthā 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (? a proper name), see. V. 24.

chólman, chórman or *chavalman* , collar; sometimes also used for a "neck."
IV. 53.

chyrin (also read *chigrin* or *chasrin*) څړين (Pers. چړند; Av. 𐬨𐬁𐬀𐬭𐬎𐬌) like what? how, like, as, when, in this manner, thus, because, whereas, since. I. 15 (ـځړينو), 17, 21; II. 19 (ـځړينو), 20 (ـځړينو), 20, 23, 28, 31 (ـځړنو), 31 (ـځړينو), 32 (ـځړينو), 36; III. 8, 14, 20, 25 (ـځړينو), 31, 35, 38 (ـځړنو), 40, 42 (ـځړينو), 42; IV. 1, 37, 43, 47-54 (ـځړينو); + ښه, ښه ځړينو i. e., as said (before) 26, 29, 30, 39, 40; + napesht ښه ځړينو i. e., as written (before) 30, 33-35, 41, 42; V. 10, 39, 45 (ـځړنو), 17, 21, 28-25, 36, 40 (ـځړينو), 1, 14, 32, 34, 38, 42, 44, 49, 56, 57, 60; VI. 3, 5, 6, 26, 28 (ـځړنو), 32, 35, 38, 41, 43 (ـځړينو) 35, 42 (ـځړنو), 45 (ـځړينو ځړينو); + ښه, ښه ځړينو 29; VII. 2, 37, 51, 55, 77 (ـځړينو), 4 (ـځړينو ځړينو), 23, 25, 28, 32, 72, 76 (ـځړنو), 58 (ـځړنو), 2, 5, 11, 13, 15-17, 20, 26, 31, 33, 35, 46, 73, 75, 79; VIII. 1. 4, 73 (ـځړنو); 10 (ـځړينو ځړينو), 14, 27, 33, 35, 97 (ـځړنو); 19 (ـځړينو), 22, 30, 69, 70, 75, 76, 78, 81-96 (ـځړينو); 10, 19, 20-22, 31, 32, 36, 46, 74, 98; + ښه, ښه ځړينو 76 (ـځړينو); IX. 1, 9, 45, 47 (ـځړنو), 8-10 (ـځړنو), 24, 26, 46, 48 (ـځړينو), 1, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 28, 32, 41, 45, 47; X. 1 (ـځړنو); XIII. 2, 6-8, 20-23, 35, 41-44, 46, 48 (ـځړينو), 29, 35, 36 (ـځړنو), 45, + ښه, ښه ځړينو 10, 11; XIV. 2, 9, 12; XV. 22, 49, 50; 46 (ـځړنو); XVI. 1 (ـځړنو), 4, 11, 17; + ښه, ښه ځړينو 17 (ـځړينو ځړينو); XVII. 1, 6, 8; XVIII. 1, 12, 28, 35, 68; 10, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, 65 (ـځړينو), 68 (ـځړنو); XIX. 12, 30; 12 (ـځړنو), 31 (ـځړنو), 33 (ـځړينو); + ښه, ښه ځړينو 6 (ـځړينو); XX. 1; XXI. 3, 4, 8, 12, 16; XXII. 6 (ـځړنو).

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dād 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. داد), law, custom, justice, equity; gift; chosen faith or religion; that which is proper, right or lawful. I. 10, 12, 13, 17; III. 37, 42; V. 22-24 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), 38; VII. 2; VIII. 7; IX. 32, 42; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), 49; XVIII. 9; XIX. 16, 29, 35 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), 9, 16, 26, 40.

dādan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 or *dadān* 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 [this word 𐬔𐬀 *dādān* is found inflected only in the past tense and the past participle in the forms 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎], (Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀; Sans. दा or धा; Pers. دادان), to give, to offer, to bestow; to make, to create, to produce. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀 I. 1; 𐬔𐬀 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬔𐬀 II. 5; with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 29, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); pret. with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 IV. 3, 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀 VII. 11; 𐬔𐬀 VIII. 19; with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 76, 78. (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 XI. 6; abst. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 6; 𐬔𐬀 XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 i. e., given); 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 25, 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); abst. n. with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); with 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); pret. with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 XV. 9; aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬔𐬀 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 8; with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); pret. with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 XVII. 5; pret. XVIII. 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 24, 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); with 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 38; aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 38; 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 XIX. 9; abst. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 38; pret. 𐬔𐬀 XX. 1; pret. 𐬔𐬀 5; pret. XXI. 4, 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬔𐬀 6, 10, 14; pres. 2nd sing. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. دهی) 1.

Dādār 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. दातः, दात्र, दातार; Pers. دادار), one of the epithets of God; Distributor of justice; Giver, Creator, Benefactor, For-giver, Just. II. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), 39, 42, 43, (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); III. 1, 2, 4-16, 22, 23, 30, 34, 36-38 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); IV. 2, 5-16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 55 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); V. 5, 8-11, 15, 22, 27, 33, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 50, 53, 57 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); VI. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 44, 47, 49 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 1, 4, 6, 10, 12, 17, 23, 25, 28, 32, 36, 45, 47, 49, 52, 53, 58, 60, 63, 66, 68, 76 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 4, 6, 12, 14, 23-27, 31, 33, 35, 41, 42-69, 73, 81-97, 104, 106 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 1, 4, 43, 45, 47, 49, 54 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); X. 3, 7, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); XI. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIII. 4, 12-15, 17-29, 35, 36, 41, 50, 53 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIV. 1, 11-15 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); XV. 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 46, 50 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), 10; XVI. 1, 3, 5, 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVII. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 8, 14, 61, 67 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), 15 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎);

+ 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dādestān 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دادستان), a religious decision, decree or opinion, a judgment. XV. 2; XXI. 4.

Dād-farūkh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, *Dād-ê farūkh* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *Dād-farkh* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. داد فرخ or داد فرخ), name of a Pahl. commentator. V. 34; VI. 29.

Dād-gōgāshasp 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, name of a Pahl. commentator; see III. § 40, n. 70. III. 40.

dāligar 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دایگر or دودایگر), second, next, secondly, other, another. I. 2, 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); II. heading; III. 3, 8, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18, 30, 41, 49 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 37, 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 38, 77, 101 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 78; IX. 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 15 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 39, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dādīhā 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), proper, lawful, fit; properly, lawfully. V. 11, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 27; VIII. 81-96 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 44.

dādīhā-gās 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. دادگاه *lit.*, the proper or right place; hence, the proper office or the right work or occupation; the place or throne of sacred fire or a vessel in which fire is kept. VIII. 81-96 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 17-19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dādīhākart 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), made according to the rules or religious laws. XIV. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dādīhā-kherad 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) in proper senses. With neg. *a*, and + *ih*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (i. e., not in proper senses; insane; foolish) XIII. 29, 31, 34, 35 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dādīhā-pashūn 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), proper food or nourishment; suitable eatables. XIII. 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dādīhā-sādārīh (also read *-sandārīh* or *-sardārīh*) 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *dādīhā*, i. e., proper and *sādārīh*, support or protection), proper protection or support. With neg. *a*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 16, 22, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dahishna 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (from 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 *dādan*; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, to give or create; Pers. دهش; Sem. syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), a gift, giving, donation; what is created, creation

formation, production. + 𐬔, 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 III. 41; IV. 1; with neg. 𐬀, and + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 46 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); V. 25; with 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 25; with 𐬀, and + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 25; with 𐬀𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 VII. 54 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 20 (𐬀𐬀).

dahma 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀 from rt. 𐬀𐬀, Sans. दह् i. e., to destroy (evil creation), to protect (good creation); hence, a good and pious man, a righteous and just person; name of an angel presiding over priests. + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀 VII. 69 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIII. 55 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dahmān 𐬔𐬀𐬀, pl. of *dahma* (q. v.). VII. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 69 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 69 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VIII. 79; IX. 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XII. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIV. 4; XVIII. 62 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); with neg. 𐬀 and + 𐬀, 𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 62 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XXII. 5, 12, 18 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dahmān-kart 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), prepared or made by pious persons. XIII. 23 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIV. 4; XVIII. 72.

dahmān-nagīrēd 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), (Haoma) strained or examined by a pious man. XIV. 4 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 72.

dahmān-yūshdāsrīnēd 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 [comp. of 𐬔𐬀𐬀 (q. v.) and 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 from 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 to purify, to sanctify; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀], purified, cleaned or sanctified by pious men. XIV. 4 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVIII. 72 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dahyāpat 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), *lit.*, the master or owner of a country; hence, a king, emperor, ruler. VII. 41, 42; IX. 37 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); X. 5 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIX. 6 (𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Dāiti 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 or *Dāiti* 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), name of a celebrated and highly venerated river in Airyana-vaeja; also called *Vēh-dāiti* (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀) or *Shapūr-dāiti* (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), i. e., the good Dāiti. Prof. Darmesteter thinks it to be the modern "Araxes". I. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); II. 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XIX. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

dāk 𐬔𐬀 (some MSS. 𐬔𐬀) (Pers. داک), a brand, red-hot iron mark; any mark, blot or scar. VIII. 74.

dak 𐬔, see *zak* or *jak*.

dakhmeh 𐬔𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬀 from rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬀; Pers. دخمه), a tomb, grave in which dead bodies are buried; a circular stone building in the form of a

cylinder, on the flat bottom of which the Parsis expose their dead to the sun, a Tower of Silence. III. 9.

dakhshak ૬૫૫ (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), a mark, sign, peculiarity; a conspicuous mark or sign; hence, the badge or mark of the Mazdyasnyans viz., the "Sudreh Kusti"; a bad mark or defect, blemish; menstruation mark, menses; implement. I. 5, 12; II. 5 (the "Sudreh Kusti"), 29, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); + ૧૬, ૧૭-૫૫ 5; 29, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); IV. 2; VII. 57; XIII. 22 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); + ૫, ૫૭-૫૫ 28; ૬૫૫ (utensil or implement) XIV. 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); + ૬૬, ૬૬-૫૫ XV. 7 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 i. e., a woman in menses); XVI. 13, 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); + ૬૬, ૬૬-૫૫ 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 5, 6, 13, 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); + ૬૬, ૬૬-૫૫ XVIII. 67, 69 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); with ૫૫ and + ૫, ૫૫-૫૫ 15; with ૧૬ and + ૫, ૫૫-૫૫ ૧૬ (before the signal, i. e., before the crowing of the cock) 15; + ૫, ૫૫-૫૫ XXI. 1.

dakyâ ૫૫૫ (Ary. syn. ૫૫૫), pure, clean, clear, chaste, innocent, neat. V. 4, 32, 44; with neg. ૫, ૫૫-૫૫ 14; + ૫, ૫૫-૫૫ 19; with ૬ and + ૫, ૫૫-૫૫ 40; VI. 5, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 40; VII. 11, 13, 15, 16, 29, 33, 35, 45, 46, 49, 73, 75, 77; with neg. ૫, ૫૫-૫૫ 77; VIII. 3, 22, 36, 74, 98; with neg. ૫, ૫૫-૫૫ 32; IX. 1, 30, 32; X. 18; XIII. 3, 39; XIV. 4; XVI. 2, 11; + ૫, ૫૫-૫૫ 11; XVIII. 27, 72; XXI. 6, 10, 14.

dalîn ૧૬ or *dalîn* ૧૬ (Ary. syn. ૧ or ૧ dō), two, a pair, couple (as husband and wife); II. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); V. 49; XIII. 55.

dālman ૧૬ or ૧૬ (Pers. دالمن), a black eagle, an eagle. I. 17; VII. 2.

dām ૬૫ (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎; Pers. دام; Sans. धामन्), creature, creation; production. Gen. pl. ૧૬ II. 10, 11, 18, 20; III. 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); V. 33-36 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); + ૧, ૧૬ IX. 49 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); XI. 5; pl. ૧૬ 5; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 1, 5, 16; pl. ૧૬ 1, 2, 5, 6, 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); + ૬, ૬૬ 25; XVIII. 7, 13, 60, 66; XIX. 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 17, 34, 35 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), 8, 9; pl. ૧૬ 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); + ૧, ૧૬ (locative) XXI. 5, 9, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎).

damak ૬૬, see *dameh*.

damân ૧૬ (for *zamân* ૧૬ (q. v.), the original *z* being here changed into *d* or *j* in Pahlavi as is the case in Persian. See *damastân* and *damik*. Pers. دما, also دما), time, season, age. I. 4; II. 5, 21; III. 33, 40; IV. 46; V. 32; VI. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); VII. 2, 5; 4, 45, 47, 49 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎); XIII. 2, 6;

XIX. 9 (յճ), 13, 16 (ստաշտ), 9, 15, 37; + ԼԵՍ, ԼԵՍԻՔ 29 (սեթաշտ-ճշտ).

dāmān ԴԱՄԱՆ, see dām.

damastān ԴԱՄԱՏԱՆ (for zamastān; comp. of zam, Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬮𐬀, Sans. ॠम् and astān; Pers. زمستان), winter, the cold season; idiomatically, "one year"; cf. the English idiom 'a man of sixty winters.' I. 4 (սամատ); + Ը, damastānacha 3, 20 (սամատ); II. 22, 24, (ճշտ), 22 (ստ); IV. 49 (ճշտ), 49; V. 12, 13; 10, 42 (ստաշտ-ճշտ); VII. 27 (ճշտ); VIII. 9, 10; IX. 6, 9 (ճշտ); XV. 45 (ստաշտ-ճշտ); XVI. 12 (սամատ).

dameh ԺԵ (also read damak) (Pers. دم; Ar. دمي), snow and wind, tempest, storm, hurricane. VIII. 4.

damik ԺԻ (for zamik ԺԻ, Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬮𐬀; Pers. زميك or زمى or زمين), earth, land; region, field. I. 2; 4 (ճշտ); III. 1, 2, 4-11, 15, 18, 34-38 (ճշտ), 12, 13, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 34 (ստ), 24, 26, 28 (ճշտ), 1, 2, 4-9, 11, 12, 14, 20, 23, 25, 40; V. 4, 7 (ստ), 12, 13, 25 (ստ), 49 (ճշտ); + Ը, damik-tām 46; VI. 1, 7, 43 (ճշտ), 2-4, 6 (ստ), 3 (սամատ), 5, 29, 31, 37, 40, 51 (ստ), 35; VII. 15, 29, 30-35, 45-49, 62, 74, 75 (ճշտ), 45-48 (ստ), 54 (ստ), 11, 46; + Ը, Ը, Ը-ԺԻ 59 (սամատ-ճշտ); VIII. 8, 10, 37-39 (ճշտ), 9, 10 (ստ), 34 (ստ), 76, 78 (ստ), 70, 71; + Ը, damikin 19 (սամատ-ճշտ); with ԺԱՅԻ, khūshk-damik 8 (սամատ-ճշտ); IX. 2, 3, 29, 30 (ճշտ), 33-36, 42 (ստ), 11, 24-26, 49; X. 18 (ճշտ); XI. 1, 2, 5, 9, 12 (ստ), 10, 13 (ստ); XIII. 49 (ստ); XIV. 5; 6 (ճշտ), 13 (ստ), 13 (ստ); XV. 47 (ճշտ), 47; XVI. 12 (ճշտ); XVII. 3 (ճշտ), 5, 6; XIX. 4 (ճշտ), 13, 21, 26, 35 (ստ); XXL 3 (ստ), 4, 8, 12, 16 (սամատ), 8 (ստ); + Ը, damikacha ԺԻ 4, 8, 12 (սամատ).

damik-paz ԺԻ-ԺԱՅԻ or damik-pacha ԺԻ-ԺԱՅԻ (comp. of damik, earth and pacha or paz, Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬮𐬀, to bake, to cook; Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬮𐬀-𐬯𐬀𐬮𐬀), a potter, brick-maker. PL ԴԵՍ ԺԻ VIII. 84 (սամատ-ճշտ).

damyā ԺԱՅԻ (Heb. דם, Ar. دَم rarely دَم whence دَمِي, to emit blood), blood. V. 14; + ԺԱՅԻ, ԺԱՅԻ-ԺԱՅԻ (i. e., the flowing of blood). VI. 7 (սամատ-ճշտ).

dānāk ԺԱՅԻ (from ԴԱՆԱԿ to know; Pers. دان), wise, learned, knowing, sagacious. + Ը, dānāk-tām XIX. 14; pl. ԴԱՅԻ XX. 1.

ddnar ددر (Ar. ددر or ددر), a kind of weight or measure.
XVI. 7 (ددر), 7.

dānestan دانستن (Pers. دانستن; Av. rt. دانستن, Sans. ज्ञा, to know, understand, consider, regard, comprehend. Aor. دان III. 41; pl. دان 40; aor. دان IV. 1; دان V. 49; aor. دان VIII. 28, 29; aor. دان IX. 47, 52; with ه, دان-ه 52 (دانها-ه); aor. دان XV. 2, 10; pres. 1st. pl. دان 10; aor. دان XVI. 2; pl. دان 4.

dāna-kash دان-کاش (Av. *𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀*; Pers. *دانه کش*), what carries away corn; ² corn-carrying (ants). XIV. 5 (*𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀*); XVI. 12 (*𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀*); XVIII. 73 (*𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀*).

dār دَار (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. دَار), timber, wood; a beam, roof; a tree; a stake. V. 4; 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀); VII. 35, 46, 75; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (i. e., made of wood, wooden) 75 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀); VIII. 10; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀 *dār-maem-dāštār* (i. e., having a roof above) 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀); IX. 32; XIII. 30, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 42.

dār دَار (Pers. دار), a gallows, gibbet. VI. 5.

darakht درخت (Pers. درخت), a tree; a plant, shrub. Pl. *darakhtān* درختان.
I. 10; V. 4.

Darakht-hūnar دَرَکْتِ هُونَر (Av. *𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀*), *lit.*, a trained dog; name of a species of dog. XIII 8, 42 (*𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀*); + *h.*, *𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀* (*i. e.*, the characteristics or qualities of a *Darakht-hūnar*) 8.

dārashna دَارَشْنَا (verbal n. and also imp. from *dāshan* دَاشْتَن q. v.) treating, treatment; should treat or regard (imp.), e. g., in *ash pa darvand dārashna* i. e., he should be treated like a *darvand*; bringing up or taking care of (cf. Pers. داشت and برداشت); watching, keeping. III. 20, 42; V. 44; VII. 46; IX. 32; XIII. 39 (دَاشْتَن لَدِشْدَن, i. e., to watch, for watching); XIX. 40; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

darḍ दड (Pers. دڙد), pain, sickness, affliction, ache; misery, trouble.
With डड, डड-डड (Pers. دڙد-دڙد) III. 35; VII. 56; XX. 3, 7, 9
(.,.डड).

Darezi འཨ་ཨེ or *Darezik* འཨ་ཨེ (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), name of a river in Aerān-Vej, which ran from the mountain *Zabar*, and on whose banks stood the house of Zarathushtra's father Pourushaspa, (see Vend. XIX. §§ 4, 11). XIX. འཨ་ཨེ 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); འཨ་ཨེ 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 4.

dargâs - دَرگَاس [Pers. *دَرگَاس* (gloss)], a window; a small aperture in the middle of the house kept for allowing the smoke to escape or for free access of light and air, a loop-hole; a gate, door; the lower threshold. II. 30, 38; V. 44.

darham - دَرَهَم (Pers. *دَرَهَم*, comp. of *دَر* and *هَم*), intermixed, interwoven; intricate, complex; a coin, *دَرَهَم*. VII. 35.

darîdan - دَرِيدَن (Pers. *دَرِيدَن*; Av. rt. *دَرِيدَن*; Sem. syn. *دَرِيدَن*), to tear, rend, lacerate. Aor. *دَرِيدَن* V. 34.

dârmak or *dârmeh* - دَرَمَك or دَرَمِه (Pers. *دَرَمَك* or *دَرَمِه*) a hyacinth (bearing beautiful spikes); + *دَرَمَو* or *دَرَمَو* : *دَرَمَو* or *دَرَمَو* (comp. of *dârmak* and *sarveh*, *sareh* or *sar*) i. e., one having beautiful spikes like a hyacinth on his head; hence, one having "a tuft" just like an owl. XIII. 2, 3, 4 [*دَرَمَك* *دَرَمَك* (Kanga); "with long and thin muzzle" (Darresteter); *دَرَمَك* (Pers. gloss).]

darmân - دَرَمَان (Pers. *دَرَمَان*), remedy, medicine. + *دَرَمَانِي*, *darmânîh* XIII 35; XV. 14.

dârû - دَرُو or *dârûk* - دَرُوک (Pers. *دَرُو*), medicine, drug, remedy. VII. 43, 44; XIV. 17; XV. 14.

darûdan - دَرُوْدَن (Pers. *دَرُوْدَن*; Sem. syn. *دَرُوْدَن*) to mow, reap, cut down. *دَرُوْدَن* VI. 5.

darûk - دَرُوک (Pers. *دَرُوک*), scantlings, planks. XV. 42.

darûst - دَرُوْسْت (traditionally read *dônast*) or *دَرُوْسْت* (Pers. *دَرُوْسْت*), well, sound, safe, firm, fit. II. 2; + *دَرُوْسْتِي* (Pers. *دَرُوْسْتِي*, i. e., happiness) IX. 53-55, 57 (*دَرُوْسْتِي*); + *دَرُوْسْتِي* XIII. 52-54 (*دَرُوْسْتِي*); XIV. 15; *دَرُوْسْت* 17; XXII. 3; 5, 12, 18 (*دَرُوْسْت* i. e., cured, sound), 10, 16.

darvand - دَرَوَانْد (Av. *دَرَوَانْد*, from rt. *دَرَو*, Sans. *दृ*, to run; Pers. *دَرَوَانْد*), *lit.*, one who runs astray from the right or proper path and follows the wrong one; hence, a wicked or perverse person, heretic, infidel. III. 35, 42; IV. 49 (*دَرَوَانْد*); V. 35, 36, 38 (*دَرَوَانْد*); 38; 62 (*دَرَوَانْد*); 62; pl. *دَرَوَانْد* 62 (*دَرَوَانْد*); VII. 22, 26, 27 (*دَرَوَانْد*); 22; pl. *دَرَوَانْد* 22 (*دَرَوَانْد*); VIII. 20 (*دَرَوَانْد*); pl. *دَرَوَانْد* 80 (*دَرَوَانْد*); IX. 13 (*دَرَوَانْد*); XVI. 18 (*دَرَوَانْد*); 18; XVII. 11 (*دَرَوَانْد*); pl. *دَرَوَانْد* XVIII. 76 (*دَرَوَانْد*); XIX. 3, 33 (*دَرَوَانْد*); 29 (*دَرَوَانْد*); 29; pl. *دَرَوَانْد* 26, 29, 41 (*دَرَوَانْد*); 28, 44, 45, 47 (*دَرَوَانْد*); XX. 10, 12 (*دَرَوَانْد*); XXI. 1 (*دَرَوَانْد*).

daryūsh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. درويش or درويش), poor, indigent; a darviah, monk, mendicant. Pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 III. 41; VII. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀), 29.

dasa 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Sans. दश; Guj. દશ; Pers. ده), ten; quoted in reference to some Av. passage. VIII. 96; IX. 32.

dashna 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. दक्षिण), the right (as opposed to the left), the right-hand side. III. 25, 26, 28 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀); VIII. 44-49 52-57, 59-68, 70, 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀); IX. 16, 17, 20-26, 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀), 32; XIII. 32, 33 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIX. 23, 25 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀).

dāshna 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *deheshna*.

dasht 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. داشت), a desert, plain, jungle, field. I. 5; III. 14; VI. 29; VII. 19; IX. 2, 17, 21, 23, 32; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (i. e., in the same field) XXI. 7, 11, 15.

dashnān 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 lit., a mark; Pers. داشنان), menstruation, the menstrual discharge, a woman in menses. I. 18, 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); III. 40; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 33; V. 4, 49, 56, 59; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 59 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Sans. स्थान), 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (i. e., the place set apart for menstruous women) 4; VII. 13, 19; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); IX. 32; XV. 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 9, 10; XVI. 1, 2, 7, 11, 13; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 2; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 11; + *stān*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 2; XVIII. 67, 69.

dāshnan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. داشتن; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. धृ; Sem. syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀), to keep, possess, have, hold, profess, maintain, treat. Pret. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 II. 2, 20, 38; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (i. e., erect; Pers. برداشتن), pret. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 III. 9, 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 IV. 49; abst. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 5-10; V. 7; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 4, 11; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 9; VI. 32, 43; aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 VII. 13, 79; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 11; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 54 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VIII. 29; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 74; with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 7; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 74 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 IX. 32; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 32; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 XIII. 18, 22, 39; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 39; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 XIV. 4; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 XV. 2, 10; pres. 1st pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 10; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 XVI. 18; with neg. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 and + *dātōbar*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 *adāshht-dātōbar* (i. e., one who does not regard the advice of a "dāvar") 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 2; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 18; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 XVII. 11; with neg. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 and + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, *adāshht-dātōbar* 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 8; XVIII. 9; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 51, 72; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 14; agen. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (a keeper) 1; XIX. 15; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 4, 15, 35;

with دَارَا, دَارَا 19 (دَارَا); 25; XX. دَارَا 1 (دَارَا).

dāra دَارَا or *dāreh* دَاهَرَه (Av. دَاهَرَه), a lot, portion; award, gift. XIX. 27 (دَاهَرَه); XXI. 1 (دَاهَرَه).

dasteh (also read *dastak*) دَاسْتَه (Pers. دَاسْتَه), a handle, pestle. II. 6.

dasteh-kart دَاسْتَه-کَرْت (Ar. and Pers. دَاسْتَه, a village, canton), a street. V. 10.

dastōbar دَاسْتَوْبَار [comp. of *dast* and *var* (*v* changed to *b*; cf. *mazdōbar*, a hired labourer, made up of *mazd* and *var*); Pers. دَاسْتَوْر], the *dastūr*, high-priest or the spiritual head of the Parsis; rule, custom, canon; leave, permission (rare); a prime minister (rare). II. 29, 37, 43; pl. دَاسْتَوْبَار III. 41; IV. 43; V. 25, 26; + دَاسْتَوْبَار, دَاسْتَوْبَار 56; VII. 69; VIII. 20; + دَاسْتَوْبَار, دَاسْتَوْبَار 20; + دَاسْتَوْبَار, دَاسْتَوْبَار 19; pl. دَاسْتَوْبَار 29; XVIII. 27; XX. 5.

dastyārīh دَاسْتَوْرِيَه (comp. of *dast* and *yārīh*; Pers. دَاسْتَوْرِيَه), aid, assistance, help, succour. III. 31.

dāstāntan (also read *jāstāntan*) دَاسْتَوْنْتَن, see *yakhstāntan*.

dātōbar دَاسْتَوْر (orig. *dād* + *var*; Pers. دَاوَر), a judge, administrator, arbiter. + دَاسْتَوْر, *dātōbarīh* دَاسْتَوْرِيَه, the office of the *dātōbar* or *dāvar*; a sentence, decree, justice. V. 25; pl. دَاسْتَوْر VIII. 74; XVI. 18; XVII. 11.

daīdan دَايْدَن (Pers. دَايْدَن), to run, flow. Pret. with دَايْدَن, XIX. 47.

davītan دَاوِيْتَن, see *dūstan* دَاوَسْتَن (Av. دَاوَسْتَن), to reply, urge (applied only to demons and evil persons). Pret. دَاوِيْتَن XIX. 8 (دَاوَسْتَن).

dayaḍacha or *dahyaḍcha* دَايَاḌَا, small suckling cattle; a field or a corn-field. I. 5 (دَايَاḌَا). It is very likely that the Persian word *dehcha* is derived from this word. Dr. Spiegel translates it by "field" and Kanga and Bunsen by "small-cattle", those cattle which still suckle; both these meanings are applicable here. Prof. Darmesteter renders it by "plants". Dr. Haug reads it *yohéd-ich*, and translates it by "even destroys." The *Dastūrs* understood it in the sense of "gives," taking it for Pers. دَا which is evidently wrong and inapplicable here. I have kept the reading of the text دَايَاḌَا, though I prefer to read it دَايَاḌَا; see also Text I. § 5, n. 5.

dāyek دَايَك (Pers. دَايَا), a wet-nurse; a foster-mother; a midwife. Pl. دَايَك + دَايَك III. 31.

dasbamiāstan دَاَسْبَمِيَاَسْتَن, see *yazbamiāstan*.

dazīdan دزدان (Av. rt. دزدان; Sans. दह्; Pers. دزدان), to burn, set on fire, inflame. V. 9 (دزدان); XV. 4 (دزدان).

deh ده or د (Av. ده; Sans. दश; Pers. ده), ten; the numerical figure for 10. I. 4 (ده); 65 (i. e., tenth) 13 (ده); IV. 18 (ده); V. 49; + ده, *dehmāhek* 45 (دهمآهک), + am, 65 32; + ده, ده 28 (ده); + ده, ده VII. 7 (ده); ده, ده 58 (ده); VIII. 22; + ده, ده 22; IX. 24; ده XIV. 9 (ده); + ده, ده XVII. 4 (ده).

deheshna (also read *dāshna*) دهشن (Pers. داشن), a present, gift, a gift of God to men (نعمت) such as that of speech, intelligence, wisdom &c. III. 41.

dēhliz دهلز (Pers. دالیز), a vestibule, the space between two gates or between the outer gate and the house; a gallery, portico. V. 14.

del دل, see *dil*.

denman دن (traditionally read *gōman*) (Sem. *den* = this or this side, *men* being a suffix; Chald. ܕܢܡܢ, *men* suffix), a demons. pron. or adj. meaning 'this'. I. 1, 2, 16, 17; II. 1, 2, 5; 8, 9 (دن); 9-11 (دن); 12, 16, 17 (دن); 19 (دن), 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36, 40; III. 1, 2, 4-11, 15, 18, 34-38, (دن), 12, 13, 22-26, 28 (دن), 20 (دن), 26, 28 (دن), 1, 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 32, 37, 40, 42; IV. 1, 2, 4, 10, 53, 55; V. 4, 7 (دن), 21 (دن), 22-25 (دن), 4, 7, 14, 15, 19, 22, 25, 32, 38, 44, 51, 52, 56; VI. 1, 7 (دن), 5, 9, 29, 32, 35, 43, 51; with ده VII. 29, 30, 33-35, 62 (دن), 54 (دن), 2, 5, 11, 13, 24, 26, 35, 46, 48, 50, 52, 57, 65, 77, 79; VIII. 3, 8; 10, 37-39 (دن), 10, 16, 18, 19, 22, 74, 78, 96, 98; 34 (دن), 76, 78 (دن); IX. 8 (دن), 12 (دن), 16, 17 (دن), 18 (دن), 18; XL 4-7 (دن), 5 (دن), 6; XIII. 2, 6, 7, 12, 17, 19, 21, 31, 48, 55; + ده, ده 55; XIV. 6 (دن), 17; XV. 10, 22, 46, 50, 51; 47 (دن); XVI. 2, 4, 7, 12, 16, 18; 12 (دن); XVII. 4, 6, 8, 9, 11; 5, 7 (دن), 9 (دن); XVIII. 1, 27; 27 (دن), 38, 44; 51 (دن), 61, 62; XIX. 4 (دن), 14, 17, 18, 34 (دن), 20 (دن), 39 (دن), 45 (دن), 4, 6, 8, 15, 25, 30, 38, 39; XXII. 7, 8, 13, 14 (دن).

dér دەر (Pers. دیر; Sem. syn. دیر or دیر), late, after, antique; long; slow. III. 21 (دیر); Sans. दीर्घ), 33; V. 36 (دیر); VII. 30; XIII. 18.

(ديني), 29; IX. 2, 47, 52 (ديني-يک); + د, ديار 41; X. 18 (ديک), 19 (ديک-يک), 19 (ديک-يک); XI. 7 (ديک); + د, ديار XIII. 39; XVIII. 1-4 (ديک), 17, 25; 9 (ديک); د 16, 24; XIX. 2, 6, 7, 13, 16 (ديک); XX. 11 (ديک).

dīnā ديار or *dīnāk* ديار (Av. دين; Pers. دين; Chal. دين i. e., justice), according to law or religion; a judicial decree, judgment; a religious decision or decree or opinion, a religious commandment; any religious action, ceremony or performance. I. 2, 6, 21; III. 14, 42; V. 44, 56; + ديار ديار (i. e., properly or lawfully made) VII. 75; with neg. نه, and + نه, نه-ديان (i. e., unlawfully, without justification) 4; VIII. 22; XIII. 21; + *ārmūnēd*, ديار-ديان (i. e., sleeps according to rule or as long as is proper) 46 (ديک-ديک-ديک); with *zakāi*, ديار-ديان (i. e., of a foreign faith, of another faith) XV. 2 (ديک-ديک-ديک); XVI. 2, 11; + ديار, ديار 11; + *hāmand*, ديار-ديان XVII. 8.

dīnūdeh or *dīnūteh* ديار (Av. دين; Sans. देव i. e., a cow that has lately calved; a milch cow), a milch animal (such as a cow, a mare or a camel) with her young. It is added to a masculine noun to form its feminine, in lower animals. With ديار, ديار-ديان (a she-ass) VII. 42 (ديک-ديک-ديک); with ديار, ديار-ديان (a cow) 42 (ديک-ديک-ديک); with ديار, ديار-ديان (a mare) 42 (ديک-ديک-ديک); with ديار, ديار-ديان (a she-camel) 42 (ديک-ديک-ديک).

dirang ديار (Av. دير; Pers. ديرنگ or درنگ; Sans. दीर्घ), delay. VIII. 74; + ديار, ديار-ديان [(i. e., long handed), an epithet of *Bāshyāsta* the demon of idleness] XI. 9, 12 (ديک-ديک-ديک); + ديار, ديار-ديان or ديار-ديان 9, 12; + ديار, ديار-ديان XVIII. 16, 24 (ديک-ديک-ديک), 16.

dis ديار (Av. دی), a beast of prey, a ferocious animal. XIII. 47 (ديک); *disān* ديار 44 (ديک-ديک), 47 (ديک-ديک).

dišt ديار (Av. دیشت), a sort of measure. Darm.—“a *disti* = ten fingers”. Kanga—“half a span”. XVII. 5 (ديک-ديک).

dīvāl or *dīvār* ديار (Pers. دیوار or دیوار), a wall, a parapet. V. 44; IX. 32.

divar ديار (Heb. דָּוָר; Ar. دوار and دایرة “a circle” and “round about” respectively), a small round unleavened bread or cake made up of wheat about three or four inches in diameter, used by the Parsis in religious ceremonies bread in general. V. 25 (ديک-ديک). Traditionally the word *dīvar* is

taken to be the same as the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 = Paz. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 = Guj. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌. I do not find any etymology of the word *draona* to which we can trace its present signification. But as, in Sans. 𑖑𑖛𑖤 among other significations means 'a round or oval vessel' and as in Persia (as also in India) the shape of bread is generally round and not square or triangular, it is possible that *draona* (*drūn*) may originally have meant 'a round bread or cake', and this view is supported by the Heb. and Ar. equivalents of the Pahl. word *divar*.

divyasna 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 comp. of *div* and *yasna*), an idol worshipper, a worshipper of the Daevas. Pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 34; VII. 37, 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 43; pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 36, 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 62 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); with neg. 𐬀, and + 𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 62 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 26, 29, 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

dō 𐬔𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Pers. 𐬔𐬀), two; the figure 2. I. 2, 4 (𐬔𐬀); + *mīh*, 𐬔𐬀𐬌 (i. e., secondly; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬌) 4; with 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 II. 5, 25; 41 (𐬔𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬌 or 𐬔𐬀𐬌 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬌 or 𐬔𐬀𐬌, i. e., in two, double, a pair), 28, 36 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); III. 7, 14, 36, 37, 40, 42; IV. 1, 2, 43; 𐬔𐬀𐬌 (i. e., two hundred) 20, 21, 25 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); V. 14, 21; 27 (𐬔𐬀), 49, 59; + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬌 45 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); with *kanā*, and + *yadman* 𐬔𐬀𐬌 59 (𐬔𐬀𐬌); + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀); V. 31, 32 (𐬔𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 (i. e., 200) 44 (𐬔𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀, *dōshapeh* 12 (𐬔𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 35, 36, 38 (𐬔𐬀); VI. 5, 18; + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 5, 9, 19, 48 (𐬔𐬀); *dō* 𐬔𐬀 VII. 6, 68, + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 19 (𐬔𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬌 58 (𐬔𐬀), 19, 43, 48, 52; + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 71 (𐬔𐬀); VIII. 3; 10 (𐬔𐬀); 13 (𐬔𐬀), 19, 22, 74, 75; + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 19; + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 80; + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀) 80 (𐬔𐬀); IX. 6, 9 (𐬔𐬀), 24, 32, 41; + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 32 (𐬔𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀, *dōbār* X. 3 (𐬔𐬀); XIII. 30, 37 (𐬔𐬀), 51 (𐬔𐬀), 55; + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 (𐬔𐬀); XIV. 16 (𐬔𐬀), 17 (𐬔𐬀); with 𐬔𐬀, and + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 𐬔𐬀 13 (𐬔𐬀) i. e., twice as much as; + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 (Pers. 𐬔𐬀, doubled) 13; XV. 45 (𐬔𐬀), + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 (i. e., bipeds, human beings) 19 (𐬔𐬀); XVI. 7, 12, (𐬔𐬀), 11; 12, 13 (𐬔𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 XVII. 6; XVIII. 1, 2, 12; 43, 49 (𐬔𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 73 (𐬔𐬀); XIX. 1; + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 (twice) 22 (𐬔𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀, 𐬔𐬀 22 (𐬔𐬀). This is simply a numeral, cipher for 2. The general belief is that it was originally 𐬔𐬀 but afterwards

written 𐭠𐭡. I think it originally consisted of two curves (sic) 𐭠𐭡 which were afterwards joined together, as we observe that all numerals up to 9 are formed by the addition of an 𐭠 to the preceding numeral. Thus 𐭠 is 1, the component parts of the Pahl. cipher 2 are 𐭠𐭠, of 3 𐭠𐭠𐭠; 4 𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠; 5 𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠; 6 𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠; 7 𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠; 8 𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠; 9 𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠; these component parts when joined together in writing become 𐭠𐭡 1; 𐭠𐭡𐭠 2; 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭠 3; 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭠𐭠 4; 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠 5; 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠 6; 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠 7; 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠 8; 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠 9.

dôsh - see also

dôst ډوست (Pers. دوست), a friend, a lover, a sweet-heart. III. 25; *dûshak* XVIII. 26 (دوشاک), 26 (دوشاک). *dûsharm*.

dôstan ډوست (properly speaking it ought to be *dôyîdan* [sic. ډویژان] equal to the Av. 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭡 but traditionally it is read *dôstan*), to reply, retort, answer (applied to demons and evil persons only). ډوست (some MSS. ډوست) XVIII. 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 51 (دوشاک); ډوست XIX. 45, 47 (دوشاک).

dôvad ډوډ, twofold, double. ډوډ (gloss). XVIII. 1.

drafsh ډرافش (Av. 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭡; Sans. द्राघ; Pers. درفش), a banner, standard, flag. I. 7 (دوشاک); XIX. 37.

drâjô (Av.) ډرآج, length, space; long. IX. 32 (quotation).

drânâ ډراند (Av. 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭡; Pers. دراز or دراز). According to a Persian grammarian, *drânâ* is a corruption of *darâz-nâ* ډراز-نہ, i. e., a long lane and hence it came to mean "long" or "lengthy". I. 9; III. 16 (دوشاک); V. 44, 47, 53, 55 (دوشاک) (Pers. دراز); VI. 1 (دوشاک), 5, 16, 18, 20; VII. 45, 47, 49, 60, 66 (دوشاک), 46, 77; VIII. 3, 6 (دوشاک), 18; IX. 2, 4 (دوشاک); X. 18; XVI. 3 (دوشاک).

dravd ډروډ (Pers. دروایت), accord, consent, agreement; hence, a conference; see Text II. § 21, n. 4. II. 21.

drenjînidan ډرنجینیدن (Av. rt. 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭡), to utter, say, murmur, invoke or recite in a low voice. Aor. ډرنجید IV. 45 (دوشاک); pres. 2nd. sing. ډرنجید IX. 12 (دوشاک); imp. ډرنجید 13; aor. ډرنجید 14 (دوشاک); abst. n. ډرنجیدن 27 (دوشاک).

driveh ډروډ (a Pahlavicised form of the Av. 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭡), misery, beggary; see Text II. § 29, n. 9. II. 29, 37 (دوشاک).

drôsh ډروش (Av. 𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭡𐭠𐭡), untruth; hence, theft, robbery; falsehood, breach of trust. III. 41 (دوشاک); VIII. 29 (دوشاک).

dūr 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀; Pers. دور; Sem. syn. 𐤌𐤓), remote, distant, far off. V. 19, 34; VIII. 11; XIII. 40; XXII. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬔𐬀).

dūreh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Heb. 𐤓𐤓𐤁; Ar. دور, round about; Pers. دوره or دَوْلِه), around, round, round about. VII. 29, 30, 33, 34; VIII. 50; IX. 6, 16, 18, 32; XVII. 6, 8; XVIII. 44.

dūrvařarg 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *dūr* and *vařarg*), that cannot be traversed from one end to the other, having very remote ends (applied to the world). XIX. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dūsh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 [Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. دش (as in دشمن, and دشنام)], bad, wicked, evil. Used generally as a part of a compound noun.

dūshahū 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (also read *dōshân*, *dōzhakh*, *dūshakhū*) (comp. of *dūsh*, i. e., evil and *ahū*, i. e., space or abode; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. دوزخ), hell, the abode of Aharman and evil spirits, the infernal region. III. 7, 12, 35; IV. 40; VII. 52; VIII. 1, 7; XIV. 18; XIX. 29; 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dōřak *dūshak* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. दुष्ट), wicked, evil, bad, unnatural. I. 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀). Kanga derives it from 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 and takes it for "discontentment"; Haug taking it for *gōshak* translates it by "privacy." + *marz* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, (i. e., unnatural crime) I. 6.

dūshakāneh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دوشک), bedding, quilt; see Vend. VI. § 5, n. 50. VI. 5.

dōřāram *dūshārm* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دوشارم), love, esteem, regard. II. 10, 18; (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. root 𐤔𐤓); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 10, 18; + *thā* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 10, 12, XIX. 7.

dūshastar 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (*dūsh* + *astar*), the place where the sun goes down or sets i. e., the west. XIX. 5.

dūshāveh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; comp. of *dūsh* and *āveh*, Pers. آب), of bad repute, ill-famed, notorious. XIII. 3 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dūsh-dahāk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *dūsh-dāk* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), lit., of evil creation, of bad nature, hurtful, mischievous. VII. 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dūsh-dāmāneh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), of bad creation, of evil nature, evil doing. XIX. 6, 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dūsh-dānāk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; comp. of *dūsh* and *dānāk*), ill-informed; evil-knowing, foolish. XI. 10, 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 3, 33, 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 1, 5, 9, 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 23, 45, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, i. e., the thief of thieves. See Text IV. § 1 n. 27; XIII. 10, 11, 17, 18, 40, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), 45; pl. *dāzdan* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 44, 47 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

dāzīdan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *dāzīdan* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, to rob, thief, steal. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 1; pres. 1st sing. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 29; aor. with 𐬀𐬌; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 XIII. 46.

dāzīneh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دوزینه), the sting of an insect; hence, something that pricks, a sharp-pointed arrow. XIV. 9. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 also means the instrument of sewing from دوزخن; hence, a needle; hence, an arrow which is pointed like a needle.

dār 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. द्वार), a door. See Text II. § 30, n. 9. II. 30, 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀).

dāzdeh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. द्वादश; Pers. دوازده), twelve. *dāz-dahūm* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (i. e., 12th) I. 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); IV. 2; V. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. دوازدهم) 32; IX. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (i. e., 12 in ciphers) 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIV. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Dāz-d-hōmāyasta 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *Dāz-d-hōmāst* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (*lit.*, the worship of 12 *Yazatas*), a ritual of 144 Yasna, 144 Vendidad and as many Baj and Afringān ceremonies, one of each kind to be performed every day for 144 consecutive days. III. 33; XIV. 2. This performance of *dāz-d-hōmāyasta* is incumbent on a woman who may have unintentionally or inadvertently seen the sacred fire or touched a pure and holy object, in her menses.

e

e 𐭥 is used in Pahl. (1) as an 'izāfat', to show the relation between two words which are either related to each other as the possessor and the person or thing possessed, in which case 𐭥 shows the genitive case, e. g., 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, or of which one qualifies the other, i. e., when one is a qualifying adj. (Pers. *sifat*) and the other is the thing qualified (Pers. *mansūf*), e. g., 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. The use of this 'izāfat' is optional, it being sometimes written and sometimes dropped; but in the latter case, the possessor or the qualifying adj. must precede the thing possessed or qualified as the case may be, e. g., 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. It is a rule (though often neglected through mistake or ignorance in MSS.) that when this 'izāfat' is dropped, a 𐭥 or 𐭥𐭥 is added before the two words related to each other as the possessor and the person or thing possessed, e. g., 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, &c. (2) as a rendering of the Av. rel. pron. 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. (3) as the numeral, "one," (a) when it precedes 𐭥 and 𐭥, e. g., 𐭥𐭥, one hundred; 𐭥𐭥, one thousand; (b) when it follows a substantive, e. g., 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 one man, 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 one woman. Besides these, 𐭥 has several other significations corresponding to Pers. 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 and 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; but as these are not much in use in Pahl., they are omitted here. I. 5, 8, 9, 12 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 5, 10 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); II. 1 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 2 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XL. 9 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 6, 7, 11, 12, 27 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIV. 1 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 17 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XV. 3 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 5, 49 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 4; XVI. 1 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 6, 15, 23 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 15 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 16, 24, 29 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 76 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 4, 20, 34 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 16, 21 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); + 𐭥, 𐭥 (i. e., 100) 22 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XX. 10, 12 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); + 𐭥, 𐭥 (i. e., 1000) XXI. 7, 15 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XXII. 2, 9, 15 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 12; + 𐭥𐭥, 𐭥𐭥 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 6 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

Ēdadān or *Ējdān* (also read *yadadān*, *yazdān*, *yehān*, *ēhān*) 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. यज्ञ; Pers. 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), *lit.* one deserving of praise, sacrifice or worship; hence, God; more correctly it is the plural of *yazad*, *lit.* fit to be worshipped; hence, an angel; an epithet of God. I. 2, 8; II. 21 (𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IV. 45; VIII. 103; XVIII. 14. Some Dasturs read the word *ehān*. European scholars do not agree as to its pronunciation and etymology. Some think that it is miswritten for 𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *yazdān* but I have never seen it written thus in any of the old MSS.. I prefer to read it *Ēdadān* or *Ējdān* as in the cuneiform inscriptions; the Av. root. 𐭥𐭥 *yaz* is often changed into *yad* (*d* being substituted for *z* in several places in the inscriptions and in Pahl. also).

êdman ಹು (also read *yadman*) (Ar. يد + *man* a suffix; Ary. Syn. यद ; Sans. हस्त ; Pers. دست), hand, forearm. II. 31 32 (...); III. 14, 17; V. 4, 9; 11 (...), 11; 56, 59 (...) 62.

êdman-marshî ... (comp. of ... and ... , Av. ... , Sans. मर्ज , Pers. مروزش ; Av. ...), a contract made by the pressing or rubbing of hands, a hand-contract. VI. 2, 6 (...), 12 (...), 3, 4.

êdman-masâ ... (comp. *êdman* and *masâ*), of the value of the hand. IV. 3 (...).

êrag ... (not a word but a numeral), a cipher for 1000, M., one thousand; see e. III. 31, 37 (... ; Sans. सहस्र ; Pers. هزار ; Guj., Mar., Hindi *hazâr*); IV. 10, 16 (...), 10; V. 19; VI. 25 (...); + ... , ... (i. e., killing a thousand) VIII. 80 (...). Kanga: "thousand-fold); XIII. 4 (...), 51 (...); XIV. 1 (...); XVIII. 70-74 (...); + ... , ... 28 (... i. e., with a thousand beams).

êraz ... a numeral, cipher for 100, C. III. 31 (... ; Sans. शत ; Pers. صد); IV. 52 (...); V. 19; 27 (...); VII. 6 (...); + ... , ... (with a hundred pillars) XVIII. 28 (...); XIX. 22 (...).

êsak ... (not a word but a numeral), a cipher for seventy, 70, LXX. IV. 19 (...); VI. 15 (... ; Sans. सप्तति ; Pers. دفتاد); XVI. 2.

êstâdan ... (Av. ... ; Sans. स्था ; Pers. استاد), to stand, stay, stop. ... V. 34; ... XVI. 2.

f

farâkha (also read *farâkhâ*) 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. فراخ), *lit.*, broad, easy; hence, comfortable, happy, prosperous. XIV. 7; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. فراخی). XVIII. 10.

farâkhîk-dâdâr 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎, a redeemer. XVIII. 6 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎).

Farâkh-kart (traditionally read *Frân-karda*) 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (comp. *farâkh*, wide and *kart*, made), the sea Vôûrû-kaasha, the modern Caspian (Av. syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 from 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎, wide and 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎, shore i. e., wide-shored). V. 15, 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), 19, 23 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎); XIX. 35 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎).

farâkhniðan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. فراخیدن), to extend, enlarge. Imp. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 II. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); pres. 1st pers. sing. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

fargard 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (for *far* + *kard*, i. e., made separate or cut down; Sans. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎), the chapter of a book, specially that of the Vend. (the corresponding term for the chapter of the Yasna, is *hâ* (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎) and for that of the Visperad and Yasht is *kardêh* (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎?)). V. 14. This word also occurs in the superscription or heading of every chapter. Though this word is now only used for a chapter of the Vend., yet from its application to the chapters of the Hâdokht, Vishtâsp Yasht and Dâmdâd, it is evident that originally it meant a chapter generally, i. e., the chapter of any book.

farhâng 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. فرهنگ), wisdom, learning, science, knowledge, intellect. XIII. 46.

farmân 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. فرمان), a mandate, command, order. + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 (i. e., to command or order, to issue a mandate; Pers. فرمان دادن) II. 4, 5; III. 41; VI. 35; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 VIII. 29; XVIII. 14; + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎 5 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎-𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

farmâdan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. فرمودن), to order, command, direct. Aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 III. 14; pres. 2nd pers. sing. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. فرمای) XIX. 3.

farpêh or *farvêh* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. فریه), flourishing, prosperous (as a country or kingdom); fat, plump, robust. + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 II. 4, 5; XXI. 1.

farvâft 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, done, exercised, performed), consecrated, gratified, performed, committed, practised. XV. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); with 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎,

1189 1189 XVIII. 12 (1189); XIX. 40 (1189), 2 (1189).
1189 1189 XXII. 5, 12, 18 (1189).

farvānīdan 1189 or *farvānīdan* 1189, to sojourn, walk freely; to be in abundance. 1189 III. 1 (1189); 1189 15 (1189); 1189 19 (1189); 1189 59 (1189); 1189 VIII. 5, 14, 15, 22 (1189), 18 (1189), 19 (1189); 1189 IX. 3 (1189).

farvardan 1189, see *parvardan*.

Farvardīgān (also read *Farvardīdān*) 1189 (Pers. فروردگان), *lit.*, it means belonging to *farvard* or *frōhar*. The term is applied to the period of ten days from the 26th day of the last month of the Parsi year to the last day of the Gāthas. On these days the Parsis offer all sorts of prayers in commemoration of their dead and give in charity food, clothes, money &c., in their name. VIII. 22.

Farvardīn 1189 or 1189 (Pers. فروردین), *lit.*, belonging to the *farvard*. It is the name of the first Parsi month as well as of the 19th day of every month of the Parsi year. VIII. 22.

farvash 1189 or *farvash* 1189 (Pers. فروش), see *frōhar*.

farvāt 1189, meaning unsettled. Darmesteter and Kanga conjecturally translate it by "ploughing". DN, DJE 1189 گاوروات یعنی گاورور باشد (gloss). IX. 38 (1189).

farvêh 1189 (Pers. فره), fat, plump, fleshy. XVIII. 29.

farvīnīdan 1189, to cause to flow, pour. 1189 V. 16 (1189).
1189 18 (1189).

farzāneh 1189 (Av. 1189 + 1189; Pers. فرزانه), wise, learned; a wise man. XIX. 39 (1189).

farzīn 1189 (Pers. فرزین, i. e., having a bank), a boundary; a raised bank. III. 18; 1189 V. 49; VII. 62; 1189 XV. 43.

fash 1189 (Pers. فاش, the end or tail of anything), the trunk or the top of a tree. XV. 42.

fashvêh 1189, see *pashvêh*.

frabartār 1189 (Av. 1189 from 1189 forward + 1189 to carry), the priest who brings to the Zaoatar all the instruments required in religious ceremonies, V. 57, 58 (1189); VII. 18, 19 (1189).

Fradaḍafsh փռաճափ (Av. փռաճափ), name of the 3rd Keshvar (region of the earth, lying on the south-west of Khaniras. XIX. 19 (փռաճափ)).

frāhēst փրահեստ (Av. փրահեստ; Sans. प्रथ), *lit.*, most, foremost; hence, abundantly, most frequently, in large quantities. I. 3, 4 (փրահեստ); III. 4-6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 22, 23 (փրահեստ), 10; V. 46 (փրահեստ); + ս, փրահեստ 4-7 (փրահեստ); VII. 59 (փրահեստ); VIII. 5 (փրահեստ); + ս, փրահեստ 34 (փրահեստ); IX. 2 (փրահեստ).

frāhūarehta փրահուարետ (Av. փրահուարետ-հաստ), of good deeds, doing good deeds. XVIII. 64 (փրահուարետ-հաստ).

frāhūkhta փրահուկետ (Av. փրահուկետ-հաստ), of good words, speaking good words. XVIII. 64 (փրահուկետ-հաստ).

frāhūmata փրահումետ (Av. փրահումետ-հաստ), of good thoughts. XVIII. 64 (փրահումետ-հաստ).

frākhīnast փրահինաստ (Av. փրահինաստ), reaped or leguminous (corn). VII. 35 (փրահինաստ); with տ, փրահինաստ 35 (փրահինաստ).

frapda փրափ (Av. փրափ; Sans. प्रप), the instep or the upper part of the foot. VIII. 67-69 (փրափ); IX. 24 (փրափ); XVIII. 40 (փրափ), 44; + ս, փրափ, փրափ 40 (փրափ-հաստ).

frārūn (also read *prārūn*) փրարուն (comp. of տ, Av. փր and ր; Pers. فرارون; antonym փրախ), *lit.*, the right side; hence, good, honest, excellent, proper, regular. XVIII. 30.

frārānīh փրարանի (from *frārūn*, *q. v.*), regularity, piety, virtue, excellence. XXI. 1.

frashkart (also read *frashgard* or *frashgard*) փրաշկարտ (Av. փրաշկարտ-հաստ; Pers. فرشکرد), *lit.*, made new; hence, renovation, resuscitation, resurrection. + տ, փրաշկարտ, փրաշկարտ 18 XVIII. 51 (փրաշկարտ-հաստ).

Frāsydo փրասյդո (Av. փրասյդո-հաստ; Pers. فراسیاب or افراسیاب), name of an unjust and merciless Turanian king, who overran Persia, with the reigning family of which he had a hereditary enmity. He was addicted to sorcery. + ր, փրասյդո (i. e., belonging to or of the family of Afrasyab). I. 14.

fratīm or *fradīm* հեղ (Av. փրահեստ; Sans. प्रथ), first, foremost. I. superscription, 2, 3, (փրահեստ); III. 1, 7, 12 (փրահեստ), 27; V. 50 (փրահեստ).

fshag ཇུལ, *fshak* ཇུལ or *fshash* ཇུལ (Av. ཇུལ), fetters, chain. IV. 51 (ཇུལ).

fshā ཇུལ or *fshī* ཇུལ (Av. ཇུལ from ཇུལ, to increase), one who increases, augments. XVIII. 20 (ཇུལ), 21 (ཇུལ).

fshna (traditional reading; better *pashna*, *q. v.*) ་ལུ (Av. ་ལུ or ་ལུ; Sans. *पितु* i. e., food or nourishment, from rt. ་ལུ, Pers. *طاج*, to churn milk, i. e., to prepare curd, cream, butter, &c.; hence, to prepare food), nourishment, food. + ་ལུ, ་ལུ (dinner time or dining room) XVI. 7; with ་ལུ, ་ལུ (separate food) 7.

g

gabnâ (also read *gabrâ*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮 (Ary. syn. 𐭪𐭭𐭮), a man, human being, male; hero (sometimes); husband (rare). I. 12 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); II. 28, 36 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 41 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 41 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 25, 33 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 41 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); III. 1, 2, 25 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 8, 12 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 9, 13 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 11, 15, 21, 41, 42 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 16 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 26, 28 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 34, 35 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 36-38 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 8, 14, 31, 40, 42; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 15 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 17 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); IV. 1 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 10; 17 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 17; 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 44, 49 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 5-10 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 46 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 48 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); V. 1, 2, 5, 39-43 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 3, 6-9, 37, 38 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 20 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 26 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 27 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 27 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 4, 7, 9, 14, 21, 34, 44, 49; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 46 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 27 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 27 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 47, 48 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); VI. 1-4 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 22 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 29, 35; pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 48 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 44, 49 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); VII. 1, 23, 25 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 24, 54 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 44 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 52 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 52 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 2, 5, 46, 48; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 59 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 6 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 6 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 60, 61, 77 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); VIII. 1, 4, 8, 29, 29, 30 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 14 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 3, 10, 74; 33, 35 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 41, 42 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 81-96 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 5 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); with 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 10 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 6, 7 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); IX. 2, 28, 33-36, 42 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 4 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 15, 16, 39, 40, 42, 47 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 39, 48, 44 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 32; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 3 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 4, 5 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); X. 5, 6 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); XI. 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); XIII. 22, 31-34 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 XIV. 6-10, 12-17 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); XV. 2 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 13 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 13 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 14 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 47 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 8; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 8; pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 XVI. 3, 4 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 XVII. 4 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); XVIII. 1, 3-5, 12, 29, 38, 44; 10, 51 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 34, 37, (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 54 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 64 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); with 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 38; XIX. 12, 26 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 21 (𐭪𐭭𐭮), 22, 23, 27, 30; 34 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 19 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); XXI. 5, 9, 13.

gach 𐭪𐭭𐭮 (Pers. 𐭪𐭭𐭮 or 𐭪𐭭𐭮), mortar. + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 V. 44; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 VI. 5, 32; 51 (𐭪𐭭𐭮); + 𐭪𐭭𐭮, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 5.

gâdan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭮 (Pers. 𐭪𐭭𐭮), to embrace, to lie together. XV. 8.

Gâdeh 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭮 (Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭮; Sans. 𐭪𐭭𐭮), name of a disease or sickness. DR. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭮 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭮 (gloss). XXI. 2 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭮); with 𐭪𐭭𐭮, 𐭪𐭭𐭮 2 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭮).

gadman ગાદમન, splendor, glory, brightness, prosperity. + *hūmand*, હુમંદ ગાદ I. 14 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા), 21; XIX. 39 (ગાંધર્મા); + *hūmand*, હુમંદ ગાદ 37, 39 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા), 15; with *kabad*, કાબદ ગાદ 16 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા); + *kastār*, કાસ્ટાર ગાદ XXI. 17 (ગાંધર્મા); with *kabad*, કાબદ ગાદ XXII. 6 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા).

gāh ગાહ (Av. ગાહ; Pers. گاه), a place; bed; throne; room; one of the five periods (or *gāhs*) into which the day (including the night) is divided. III. 25 (ગાહ); V. 59 (ગાહ); VII. 19 (ગાહ); VIII. 81-96 (ગાહ), 22; with ગાહ, ગાહ ગાહ 22; XV. 43 (ગાહ); XVI. 2 (ગાહ), 8-10 (ગાહ); XVII. 6, 8.

gāhūk ગાહુક (Av. ગાહુક; Pers. گاهو; Sans. ग्रीष्म), the throat. XV. 4 (ગાહુક).

gām ગામ (Av. ગામ; Pers. گام), a step, pace, stride, footstep; according to the Vendidad one *gām* is equal to three steps (*pāt*). II. 18; III. 17 (ગામ) V. 34, 44; 48 (ગામ); VI. 5, 35; 31, 37, 40 (ગામ); VII. 61 (ગામ), 79; VIII. 7, 11, 39 (ગામ); IX. 5, 9, 10 (ગામ), 32; pl. ગામ 9, 10 (ગામ); XVI. 2, 4; 4, 6 (ગામ); XVII. 4 (ગામ); XVIII. 43 (ગામ), 43-45.

gām ગામ (fr. Av. ગામ) "Jivām" or milk mixed with "Zaotbra" (consecrated water) used in the Vendidad, Visperad and Yasna ceremonies. + *edman*, એદમન III. 1 (ગામ-ગામ).

Gand-maīnyā ગાંધર્મા or *Gandak-maīnyā* ગાંધર્મા (Haug reads it *Gandak maīnavad*), the arch-demon, seducer, the Evil Spirit who is the origin of all evil in this world, the opponent of Spentā-mainyūsh. I. 3, 5-14, 16-20 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા); II. 29, 37 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા); III. 10, 22 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા); VIII. 21; IX. 13 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા); X. 16 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા), 5 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા); XI. 10, 13 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા); XIII. 1 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા), 2; 5, 6 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા), 5, 6 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા); XVI. 12 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા); XVIII. 30; XIX. 1, 6, 8 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા) 5, 9, 12 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા), 5 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા); XX. 3, 9 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા); XXII. 2, 9, 15 (ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા). Note: Av. ગાંધર્મા-ગાંધર્મા from *an* + *hira* + *mainyūsh* or *a* + *nīra* + *mainyūsh*, i. e., one who has no duration or permanence, one who will not exist till the end, or one who is capable of destruction. This derivation accords well with Av. *pouru-mahrko*, Pahl. *pūr-marg* (i. e. full of death), the common epithet of Aharman, and also with the belief that he (Aharman) emanated from darkness and would not survive *ristākhez* (resurrection).

Owing to the ignorance of the proper meaning and exact nature of Aharman the Parsis are regarded by some to believe in dualism, i. e., in the worship of two gods viz., Ahura Mazda, the Creator of everything good and *Anhrmainyush*, the creator of everything bad. This opinion was also partially subscribed to by Pahlavi writers and Dastûrs of former times. Even in the later Avesta texts, Anhra is represented as the opponent of Ahura Mazda. In Vend. I. he is placed in opposition to *Ahura Mazda*; elsewhere in the Avesta texts, he is placed in contra-position to *Spenta Mainyush*. But Yasna XLV, §§ 1, 2 are more explicit and authoritative on the subject. There *Spanya* (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌) and *Anhra* (𐬀𐬨𐬯𐬀) are distinctly shown as two creative powers in nature, opposed to each other in every respect, the creator of both being *Ahura Mazda*. (See Dr. Hang's Essays on the Parsis.)

ganashna or *ghanashna* ગણ (Av. rt. 𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬀𐬎𐬌), striking, killing. VIII. 80.

ganashnih ગણ (either from Av. rt. 𐬀𐬎𐬌, Sans. 𐤎𐤒, to strike, smite or from 𐬀𐬎𐬌, Sans. 𐤎𐤒 "full," or 𐤎𐤒, "to count"). With 𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 53, 54 (𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌 53, 54 (𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌 53, 54 (𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6.

gand ગં or *gônd* ગં (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. گند or گند; Sans. गन्ध) stench, stink, strong offensive smell. VII. 56 (𐬀𐬎𐬌).

gangênd ગં (Pahl. rendering of the Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌 from 𐬀𐬎𐬌, Sans. 𐤎𐤒, to eat (as of evil beings), they eat or devour. VII. 55 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVII. 3 (𐬀𐬎𐬌).

gar ગ (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. गिरि; Pers. گری) a mountain, mount, hill. Pl. 𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 22 (𐬀𐬎𐬌), 23 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 1, 2 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 28 (𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXII. 19 (𐬀𐬎𐬌).

gar ગ (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. गृह; Pers. گر; Guj. ગ or ગ; Marathi गृह) scab, mange, boil. VII. 56 (𐬀𐬎𐬌).

garabûsh (traditionally read *garbûi* or *garobi*) 𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬌), a dish or meal of sugar and milk, or of rice, sugar and milk, called in Guj. 𐬀𐬎𐬌, *khir*, Sans. 𐬀𐬎𐬌 *kshîr*. Some Dastûrs also take it in the sense of a dish of mutton. DN. 𐬀𐬎𐬌 (gloss). IX. 38 (𐬀𐬎𐬌).

garât or *garâ* ગ (Pers. گرای), difficult, troublesome, heavy, oppressive; sometimes used for filth, dirt, "nash." III. 29; V. 4, 14, 34, 42, 44; VI. 40; VII. 77; VIII. 3, 98; XIII. 16, 24, 45; XV. 51; XVII. 4; XVIII. 38.

garâ ગ, see *girâ*.

Gavâ ગવâ (for Av. ગવâ) name of the second of the good regions or countries created by Ahura Mazda, according to Vd. I. According to Drs. Spiegel, Haug and Bunsen, it is "Sogd" or "Sogdiana," but from the expression *Gâum yim Sughdho Shayanem*, it is clear that *Gâu* is not the same as Sogd, but a large plain in it. This view is further supported by the Pahlavi commentary *ae Gavâ dasht*, which shows that the pleasant table-land or plateau of Sogd (Samarkand) is meant here. I. 5 (ગવâ).

gavar, gaver or *gapar* ગવર (Av. ગવર; Sans. गर्भ), the womb. VII. 16 (ગવર); XV. 12 (ગવર), 46.

gavâridan ગવરિદન (Pers. گواریدن), to swallow, devour. Aor. ગવર IV. 1.

Gavârdn ગવરદન (Av. ગવરદન), name of a dangerous weapon, also called *Gavârdn khâr* ગવરદન. + *hâmand*, હામંદ 30, 33 (ગવરદન); Darm. "sorely"; Kanga "cruel"; VII. 27 (ગવરદન); Darm. "piercing"; Kanga "cruel, severe". Note: I think *gavârdn* is a misreading for *go-khrân*; cf. Av. ગવરદન.

gâv-dûd ગવદુદ (Av. ગવદુદ; Sans. गोवन), rich pastures; the wealth of cattle. XXI. 7, 11, 15 (ગવદુદ).

gazîdan ગઝિદન (Pers. گزیدن), to bite, prick, sting. ૯૫ XV. 48.

gêhân ગૈહન (Av. ગૈહન; Pers. گیهان or rather گیهان), the world, earth. I. 2; II. 1, 4, 5, 37, 42, 43 (ગૈહન), 4, 5 (ગૈહન), 20; III. 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 16, 22, 23, 30, 36-38 (ગૈહન); IV. 2 (ગૈહન); VII. 1 (ગૈહન); XI. 1 (ગૈહન); XIII. 10 (ગૈહન), 10, 17, 39, 42, 43 (ગૈહન), 39 (ગૈહન); + ગૈહ, ગૈહ 42, 43 (ગૈહ); XIV. 1 (ગૈહ); XVII. 1 (ગૈહ); XVIII. 1; 65 (ગૈહ); XIX. 29 (ગૈહ).

gel ગે or *gîl* ગિલ (Pers. گل), clay, mud, earth. + ૧, ગિલ (Pers. گلین; earthen). V. 44; VII. 35.

geraptan ગરપ્તન (Pers. گرفتن or گرفتن; Av. rt. ગરપ્ત; Sans. ग्रह्ण), to take, seize, catch. ગરપ્ત (Pers. گرفته; taken) IV. 4; ગરપ્ત 44 (ગરપ્ત); V. 62; VII. 22.

gêlâ (also read *stâ*) ગૈલ, *gêlî* (also read *stî*) ગૈલ or *gêlîh* (also read *stîh*) ગૈલ (Av. ગૈલ or ગૈલ; Pers. گیتی), the world, earth; this corporeal world; a settlement, dwelling place. II. 20; V. 8, 9; XIII. 17; + ગૈલ, ગૈલ 17; XVIII. 14; XIX. 28.

ghnyêhê ગ્ન્યેહૈ, an Av. quotation in XI. 5.

girân ગીરન (Pers. گران), heavy, great, difficult. III. 11, 41; VIII. 29.

girstan ગીસ્તન (Pers. گریستن), to weep, cry, bewail, bemoan. III. 32 (ગીસ્તન).

gîrvân ગીર્વન (Pers. گریبان), a collar, strap, more specially a hauberk, an implement of war to protect the chest and the neck while fighting. XIV. 9 (ગીર્વન).

gôfîn or kôfîn ગોફિન (Pers. گوبین or گوبین, a hammer), a hammer, mallet; usually used in the sense of a sling; cf. Guj. ગોફા gôfan. XIV. 9 (ગોફા); XVII. 9, 10 (ગોફા).

Gôgûshasp, ગોગુશસ્પ, name of a learned commentator of the Vendidad. III. 14, 42; IV. 10; V. 4, 38; VI. 5, 29; VII. 5, 52; VIII. 22, 74; XV. 10, 14, 18, 22; XVI. 2; XVIII. 44, 62.

gôhar or gavhar ગોહર (Pers. گهر, Ar. جهر), a gem, jewel, precious stone; pearl. VII. 75.

gôkârđan ગોકાર્દન, to vomit, throw out. V. 4.

gôkard-hûmand ગોકર્દ-હુમંદ (Pers. گورگرمند), full of or containing sulphur or brimstone; hence, burning hot. IV. 54, 55 (ગોકર્દ-હુમંદ).

Gôkeren ગોકેરન (Av. ગોકેરન; Sans. गोकर्ण; Pers. گونگار), name of the sacred tree which is supposed to stand in the middle of the Sea Vouru Kasha protected by the fish Kara against all attacks. It is called the White Haoma in the Pahlavi Commentary. XX. 4 (ગોકેરન).

gômêz ગોમેઝ (Av. ગોમેઝ; Sans. गोमेह; comp. of ગ, Av. ગ, Sans. गो and ઝ, Av. ગ, Sans. મેહ, Pers. مز, i. e., urine), the urine of the bull, commonly called by the Parsis "gômêz". III. 14; V. 32, 49, 51, 56; 54, 56 (ગોમેઝ); VII. 14, 15, 64, 67, 74, 75 (ગોમેઝ), 24, 46, 77; VIII. 11, 12 (ગોમેઝ), 13; 36-38 (ગોમેઝ), 39, 98, 103 (ગોમેઝ), 74, 98; IX. 14 (ગોમેઝ), 33-35 (ગોમેઝ), 6, 9, 11, 29, 32; XVI. 7; 12 (ગોમેઝ); XIX. 21, 22 (ગોમેઝ).

gômîkhtan ગોમીકહન (Pers. آمیختن), to mix, mingle, blend; to touch, pollute. III. 14 (ગોમીકહન); IV. 14; with ગ, ગોમીકહન-ગ V. 29-33, 35, 36 (ગોમીકહન-ગ), 32; with ગ, ગોમીકહન-ગ 34 (ગોમીકહન-ગ); with ગ, ગોમીકહન-ગ 33-36 (ગોમીકહન-ગ);

with 3000, 11806-3000 8 (11806-3000-11806); 11806 VI. 32, 35; 11806 VII. 50 (11806-3000); 11806-36 7-9 (11806-36-11806); 11806-36 13; 11806-36 IX. 45, 47 (11806-36-11806); 11806-36 X. 1, 17 (11806-36-11806); 11806-36 XV. 12; 11806 XVI. 14 (11806-36-11806); 11806 XVIII. 62 (11806-36-11806); 11806-36 20 (11806-36-11806); 11806-36 20 (11806-36-11806); 11806-36 20 (11806-36-11806).

gómízeh 11806 [Pers. گومیزه; inf. 11806 *gómikhtan* (q. v.)], mixed together; united (as husband and wife); union. II. 23, 36; 41 (11806-36; Sans. मैयुन); XIII. 51 (11806-36); XVIII. 28 (11806-36).

gómízeh-arkún 11806-36 (comp. of *gómízeh*, mixed and *arkún*, dividing, separating; hence), anything that separates the dross from the original substance, a sieve, a strainer. Technically, it is applied here to an instrument used for the purpose of straining or filtering the Haoma juice. XIV. 8 (11806-36-11806).

gúsh, *gúsh* 11806 (Av. 11806-36; Sans. घोष; Pers. گوش; Sem. syn. 11806 *ahnyû*), the ear. VIII. 41; 44-46 (11806-36); IX. 16, 17 (11806-36), 16, 17; + 11806, 11806-36 (the hole of the ear) 16; XIII. 10, 11, 32 (11806-36).

gúshek, *gúshek* 11806 or *gúsh*, *gúsh* 11806 (Av. 11806-36; Pers. گوشه), a corner, angle, secluded place. With 11806, 11806-36 I. 18 (Av. 11806-36-11806 i. e., four cornered); IX. 22 11806 11806-36, i. e., the corner below the thigh; XIII. 18.

gúshna, *gúshneh*, *gúshna*, *gúshneh* 11806, 11806 (Pers. گشن; Av. 11806-36), a male (applied to animal), male animal. V. 51; VI. 5; VII. 77; IX. 37 (11806-36).

gúspand 11806 (Av. 11806-36; Pers. گوسفند or گوسفند), a goat, sheep, ram; cattle. I. 5 (11806-36); II. 20; 23, 27, 35, 41 (11806-36); pl. 11806 2; + 11806, 11806 25, 33 (11806-36); + 11806, 11806-36 III. 2 (11806-36); V. 14, 20 (11806-36), 37 (11806-36); + 11806, 11806-36 VII. 27 (11806-36), 76 (11806-36); IX. 33-36, 42 (11806-36); XI. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12 (11806-36), 10, 13 (11806-36); pl. 11806 6 (11806-36), 6; XIII. 8, 34, 45, 46; 45 (11806-36); XIV. 17; XVIII. 12 (11806-36), 65; pl. 11806 27 (11806-36); + 11806, 11806-36 XX. 9 (11806-36); + 11806, 11806-36 9; pl. 11806 7, 9, 11, 15.

gúfrák 3-ṭer (see *gúfráidan*), one who sleeps moderately; watchful, vigilant. XIII. 39.

gúftan 11-ṭer (Pers. گفتن; Huz. syn. 11-ṭer or 11-ṭer), to speak, tell, relate, say, call, recite. Pret. 11-ṭer I. 14, 21; + 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 1 (11-ṭer); II. 2, 40, 42, 43 (11-ṭer), 4 (11-ṭer); with 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 11-ṭer 18 (11-ṭer), 21; 22, 31 (11-ṭer); 11-ṭer 3, 4 (11-ṭer); III. 1, 2, 4-13, 15, 17, 22, 23, 30, 34, 36, 37, 39 (11-ṭer), 14, 20, 40, 42; + 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 11-ṭer 20, 33; + 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 11-ṭer 14; IV. 2, 5-16, 18, 20-22, 25, 30, 55 (11-ṭer), 2; p.p. 11-ṭer (Pers. گفتم) 10; V. 3, 6, 8-11, 17, 23, 28, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 51, 54, 56, 58 (11-ṭer), 25 (11-ṭer); 1, 4, 19, 25, 34, 49, 59; + 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 11-ṭer 34; p.p. 11-ṭer or 11-ṭer 4, 14, 26, 32, 34, 38, 44, 49, 52, 62; VI. 1, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 45, 48, 50 (11-ṭer), 9, 51; 11-ṭer or 11-ṭer 5, 9, 29, 32, 35; VII. 2, 7, 11, 13, 18, 24, 26, 29, 33, 37, 46, 48, 50, 54, 59, 61, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77, 79 (11-ṭer), 69 (11-ṭer), 52; 11-ṭer 2, 5, 19, 22, 24, 31, 35, 52, 65; VIII. 10; 2, 5, 7, 13, 15, 23-27, 31, 32, 34, 41-69, 74, 81-96, 98, 105, 107 (11-ṭer); 18, 21, 32, 74, 80; 11-ṭer 10, 22, 34, 74, 105; IX. 2, 5, 44, 46, 48, 49, 52, 55 (11-ṭer), 32; p.p. 11-ṭer or 11-ṭer 2, 32, 50; agen. n. 11-ṭer 2 (11-ṭer); + 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 11-ṭer 2; X. 2, 3, 7, 11 (11-ṭer); XI. 2 (11-ṭer); XIII. 2, 4, 6, 12-15, 17-27, 30, 35, 37, 41, 51, 54 (11-ṭer); 11-ṭer 7, 35; + 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 11-ṭer 12; XIV. 2, 4, 11-15 (11-ṭer), 5; 11-ṭer 9; XV. 2, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 47, 51 (11-ṭer); + 11-ṭer 10, 14, 18, 22; XVI. 2, 4, 6, 13, 15, 16 (11-ṭer); 2, 4, 8, 11, 15; 11-ṭer 2, 4, 7, 11, 12; XVII. 4, 6; 2 (11-ṭer); XVIII. 1-6, 9, 15, 62, 69 (11-ṭer), 1, 44, 62; 72 (11-ṭer); + 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 1 (11-ṭer); 11-ṭer 44; XIX. 7, 9 (11-ṭer), 18, 18, 21, 26, 28 (11-ṭer); with 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 11-ṭer 10 (11-ṭer); XX. 2 (11-ṭer); XXI. 3, 4, 8, 12, 16; XXII. 6 (11-ṭer), 7 (11-ṭer), 8, 13, 14 (11-ṭer); + 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 1 (11-ṭer).

gúhvart 11-ṭer (Av. 11-ṭer), living in dirt or mud. XIV. 6 (11-ṭer).

gúh 11-ṭer (Pers. گُل), a rose; a flower. II. 28, 36.

gúmán 11-ṭer (Pers. گمان; Av. 11-ṭer; Sans. वि + मन), suspicion, doubt; uncertain, doubtful. + 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 11-ṭer (Pers. گمانند) I. 8, 16; + 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 8 (11-ṭer); with 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 11-ṭer 16 (11-ṭer); IX. 32; with 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 11-ṭer (Pers. گمانی) 32; XVI. 2; + 11-ṭer, 11-ṭer 2.

grāmārđan گراماردن (Pers. گرامیدن or گماشتن), to set over, appoint, commit to; to deliver over, give in exchange. Aor. with است, گرامارد-است XIII. 47; imp. with د, گرامارد-د XIX. 14, 34.

gumbaz or *gunbaz* گنبد (Pers. گنبد), a vault, cupola, dome, tower. V. 44.

gūndeh گند (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. گند), flour, ground corn (Darm., Sp.: "an ear of corn"). III. 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

gurā गुरा (Pers. گور), a hero, warrior. + *su*, सु XX. 8 (واحد: وُس).

gārg ցոր (Av. օ֊որտփ; Sans. वृक; Pers. گرگ; Sem. syn. օ֊որտ dēbā)
 a wolf. V. 5 (օ֊որտփ); + 101, 101-ձեր 6 (օ֊որտփ-ձերտփ), 7 (օ֊որտփ
 օ֊որտփ); + 102, 102-ձեր 3 (օ֊որտփ-ձերտփ), 4 (օ֊որտփ-ձերտփ);
 VI. 50 (օ֊որտփ); + 103, 103-ձեր VII. 4 (օ֊որտփ-ձերտփ); XIII. 8, 10,
 11, 40, 41 (օ֊որտփ), 17, 18 (օ֊որտփ), 40, 43 (օ֊որտփ), 41 (օ֊որտփ),
 40-43, 45; pl. 104 41 (օ֊որտփ); XVIII. 38, 44, 50 (օ֊որտփ), 65
 (օ֊որտփ), 65 (օ֊որտփ); with 105, 105 XIX. 33 (օ֊որտփ); +
 106, 106 33 (օ֊որտփ).

Girgān གེར་གླང་ (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎; Pers. گورگان), name of a place mentioned in connection with *Akhenata*, the ninth of the well created lands according to Vendidad I. See *Mo'dy* pp. 67 and 179. + འཕུལ་ཆེན་, འཕུལ་ཆེན་པོ་ I. 12 (འཕུལ་ཆེན་-ཆེན་པོ་).

gāst ମାଂସ (Pers. گوشت; Sem. syn. *basaryd*), (1) meat, mutton, flesh. IV. 46 (ଗୋଷ୍ଠ); VIII. 22; XIV. 17 (ଗୋଷ୍ଠ). (2) "Jivām" or consecrated milk mixed with water. + ଶିର, ଶିର ମାଂସ XIV. 4 (ଶିରମାଂସ); + ଯୁ, ଯୁ ମାଂସ (the saucer in which "Jivām" is placed) 8 (ଯୁଶିରମାଂସ).

gushdar ગુશ્તર (Ar. گوشدار; Pers. گوشوار or گوشوان), an ear-ring. XIV. 15 (ગુશ્તર).

gavān = *சுவான்* (for the Av. *𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*), a piece, portion (Darm. "entrails"; Sp. "small cattle"; Guj. tr. "with silver"). XVIII, 70 (*𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*).

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hanā-dān 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (comp. of 𐬨𐬀, *i. e.*, thus, and *dān*, *i. e.*, know), better *anāshnu* (*q. v.*)

hanāk 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *anāk*.

hanakhtāntan 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *anukhtāntan*.

hanākīh 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *anāgīh*.

hanjaman (also read *anjaman*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), an assembly, meeting, synod. II. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 21.

hanjamanīk 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (from *hanjaman* *q. v.*), celebrated, famous. XXII. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀)

hankanayēn 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, occurs in a quotation in Vd. IX. § 30.

hāoond 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 they prepare or cook. VIII. 73 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

hapt (also read *haft*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्त; Pers. هفت; Sem. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 *shibā*), seven, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀). I. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 19; VI. 27; VII. 22; XIV. 6, 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XV. 45, 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVI. 9, 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

haptāz (also read *haftāz*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्तति; Pers. هفتاد), seventy, 70. VI. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

hapt-dahām (also read *hafta-dahām*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्तदश; Pers. هفده), Seventeenth, 17th. XVII. heading.

hapt-māheh (also read *haft-māheh*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 or *hapt-māhik* 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), of seven months, (a woman with a pregnancy) of seven months, (a child in the womb) of seven months. V. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 58.

hapt-sat (also read *haft-sat* or *haft-raz*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, 700. IV. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 13, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIII. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

haptim (also read *haftim*) 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सप्तम; Pers. هفتم), seventh, 7. I. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); IV. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VIII. 77 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), XIV. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

haz 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सर्व; Pers. هر; Sem. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 *kanā*), all, every, everyone. + 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. هر, Sem. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀, both). I. 2; V. 14, 19.

Harakhmand 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), name of the tenth of the goodly created places of Ahura Mazda, according to Vd. I., Harauwatis of the cuneiform inscriptions; the modern Arghand near Kabul, according to Dr. Steiu and Prof. Darmesteter. I. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Haré هر (Pers. هری), the name of the 6th of the best created places according to Vendidad I. It is considered to be the same as the Modern Herat. I. 9 (هرات).

hareh هره, see *haleh*.

harikîn هاریکین (Ar. حریق), hellish, tormenting; see Vd. IV. 10, n. 15. IV. 10.

harvisp هارویسپ (comp. of ه, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀, Pers. هر and اسپ, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀), all, whole, every, each. I. 2 (هر); II. 27, 28, 35, 36 (هر); III. 20, 42 (هر), 27 (هر), 33 (هر), 35 (هر), 42 (هر); V. 7 (هر), 19 (هر); + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀, 13 (هر), VI. 24 (هر), 37, 40; VIII. 29 (هر), 30 (هر), 34 (هر), 40 (هر); IX. 13 (هر); + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀, 15 (هر); X. 5, 6 (هر), 16 (هر); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (هر); XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (هر), 16 (هر); XIV. 8-10 (هر); XV. 19 (هر); XVI. 18 (هر); XVII. 11 (هر); XVIII. 16, 24 (هر); + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀, 7 (هر); XIX. 37 (هر); XX. 10, 12 (هر), 10, 12 (هر), 12 (هر); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀 5 (هر).

Harvisp-agâs هارویسپ-آگاس (comp. of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀, i. e., all, and 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀, knowing), the All-knowing, the Omniscient, an attribute of the Almighty. XIX. 20, 26 (هر-آگاس).

harvist هارویست (a variant of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀, probably occasioned by joining the last two letters), all, every. + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀, IX. 49 (هر); + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀, XIV. 7 (هر); XVIII. 30, 31 (هر); XX. 10 (هر); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀 5 (هر).

Hasra هاسرا (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀), a kind of measure both of time and distance, an English mile according to Darmesteter. II. 25, 33; IV. 1; VIII. 100-102 (هاسرا), 103; XIV. 14 (هاسرا); XXII. 3, 10, 16.

Hasra-masâi هاسرا-ماسای, as long as a 'Hasra' (q. v.). II. 26, 34 (هاسرا-ماسای); XIII. 18 (هاسرا-ماسای).

hushkakhântan هوشکاکختان, see *ashkakhântan*.

husht (also read *usht*) هوش or هشت (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀; Sans. अष्ट; Pers. هشت; Sem. syn. 𐤇𐤌𐤎 *umanyâ*), eight, 8. V. 14, 25; VI. 5; XI. 8 (هشت), 8; XIII. 12 (هشت), 44; XVI. 10 (هشت).

hashtād 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. अशिति; Pers. 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), eighty, 80. VIII. 89 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hasht-barashna 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), eight qualities or characteristics. XIII. 44 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hasht-māheh 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), of eight months, (a woman with a pregnancy) of eight months, (a child in the womb) of eight months. V. 45 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 58 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hasht-sat 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), eight hundred, 800. IV. 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hashtām 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 or *hashtvin*, 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. अष्टम; Pers. 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), eighth, 8th. I. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IV. 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); V. 23, 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 7, 8 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 77 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIV. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hāt 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎; Sans. साति), a section, chapter especially of the Gāthās, but now commonly applied to the chapters of the Yasna. V. 14.

hāvan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎; Pers. 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), a brass mortar in which Haoma is pounded for ceremonial purposes. V. 39, 40 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIV. 8, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hāvanān 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), the priest whose function it is to strain the "Haoma". V. 57, 58 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 17, 18 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎). Note: Formerly seven priests used to take part in the performance of the Vendidad, Yasna and Visperad ceremonies. They were (1) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), (2) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), the priest whose function was to keep the fire burning, (3) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), the priest whose function was to carry the necessary utensils to the Zaothar, (4) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎 or 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎), the priest whose function was to carry water and purify it, (5) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), the priest whose function was to purify the defiled persons and utensils, (6) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), the priest whose function was to prepare the accessory ceremonies, (7) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), the confessor). At present only two priests "Zoti" and "Rāthvi" perform all these functions.

hāvand 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), (1) as before. + 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 VII. 47-49 [𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, i. e., the ground (becomes clean) as before]. (2) as, alike, similar VIII. 3; 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎); XV. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hāvan-ēdman 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), with *hāvan* in hand. III. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

kavangih-dāḫār or *kūhangih-dāḫār* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), strength-giving, happiness-bestowing. XVIII. 6 [𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥-𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥; DJE (gloss) [روشن قیاسی و صاحبی نیز].

havé 𐭠𐭥𐭥, see *hōē*.

hāvesht 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), a pupil, disciple. *hāveshtih* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 discipleship. II. 3-5; pl. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (pupils). XIX. 5, 17.

havitāntan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *avitāntan*.

hazār 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. هزار; Sans. सहस्र), a thousand.

hazāreh 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. هزاره), a period of thousand years, a millennium. II. 20.

hazarg 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Ar. هزر, i. e., to fall upon suddenly, to rush into, to strike; hence, robbery with violence or force), a highway robber freebooter. IV. 1 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 1.

hazār-gāneh sūyā 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, Pers. هزار گانه, thousand and 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, horses), (a troop of) thousand horses. XVIII. 12 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

hēchiḍan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. هچیدن), to vex, grieve, injure or carry off; hence, to miscarry. pp. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 XV. 14.

Hendākān 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. हिंदु; Pers., Ar. هندی), India or more properly Hindustan, the country watered by the river Indus. It is the fifteenth of the best created places according to Vendidad. I. 19 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 19.

hērpāt 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *aerpāt*.

hēt 𐭠𐭥𐭥, see *hīd*.

Hēt-hūmand 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), name of the 11th of the best created places. According to Drs. Spiegel and Haug, it is Etymander of the classics or the modern Helmand, i. e., the valley of the present Helmand. This view agrees with the Pahlavi commentary which places the country in Seistan, wherein also lies Etymander. The place undoubtedly derives its name from the river well-known in that province, which is also called Veh-rōd. I. 14 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 39 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

hīd or *hēt* 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (a rendering of the Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), with. IV. 5-10, (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥).

hīkar or *hīkhar* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), dirt, filth, matter, spittle; dry impure matter such as hair, nail-parings, skin, &c. III. 14; V. 1, 4, 7, 14, 44,

59; 16, 18 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VI. 25; VII. 13, 19, 59, 77; VIII. 3, 74; IX. 3, 16, 32; XVI. 2, 12.

hikhar هیکار, see *hihar*.

hīm (also read *khīm*) 𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pāz. 𐬎𐬎), nature, disposition, habit. XIII. 44-47 (𐬎𐬎𐬎), 44.

hīm 𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬎𐬎𐬎), it is the 3rd personal pronoun, feminine singular; her. II. 12, 16, 17 (𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 49 (𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hīnōák 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see *hadaupák*.

Hirástán 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, see Text II. 23, n. 7.

hishtan 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 or 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), to dismiss, leave, let fall; to hang, to give up. 𐬎𐬎𐬎 V. 19; 𐬎𐬎𐬎 44, 51.

hōd 𐬎𐬎, see *hōd*.

hōd (also read *havē* or *hōd*) 𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 or 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), left, the left, side. II. 25, 26, 28 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 and 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 45-50, 53-58, 60-71 (𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 17-26 (𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIII. 32 (𐬎𐬎𐬎), 33 (𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 19, 23, 25 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 23, 25 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

Hōm 𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. 𐬎𐬎; Sans. 𐬎𐬎𐬎), name (1) of an angel, (2) of a plant brought from Persia, whose juice is used in the religious ceremonies of the Parsis, (3) of a prophet; the juice of the *Hōm* plant. V. 39, 40 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VI. 5; 42 (𐬎𐬎𐬎), 43 (𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 56 (𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIII. 55 (𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIV. 8; 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (*parāhōm*, i. e., the *Hōm* juice) 8; + 𐬎, 𐬎𐬎 8 (𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬎𐬎, 𐬎𐬎𐬎 4 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 12 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬎𐬎, 𐬎𐬎𐬎 72 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 9 (𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬎, 𐬎𐬎 19 (𐬎𐬎𐬎); XX. 4.

hōman 𐬎𐬎, generally in the translations from the Avesta, it is used to express 𐬎𐬎𐬎, i. e., I, or myself. II. 5 (𐬎𐬎𐬎), 31; + 𐬎, 𐬎𐬎 VII. 52 (𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 12 (𐬎𐬎𐬎); XX. 8; XXL 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15 (𐬎𐬎𐬎); XXII. 1, 56, 6, 8, 12, 14, 18 (𐬎𐬎𐬎).

hōman 𐬎𐬎 (Inf. *hōmantan* 𐬎𐬎𐬎), crude form of the verb "to be" "to exist." 𐬎𐬎 I. 9, 20; 𐬎𐬎 4 (𐬎𐬎𐬎), 13, 15, 21; 𐬎𐬎 8; 𐬎𐬎 3, 5-14, 16-20; 𐬎𐬎 II. 20, 21; 27, 23, 35, 36 (𐬎𐬎𐬎), 29, 37, 39 (𐬎𐬎𐬎), 28, 30, 36; 𐬎𐬎 5; 𐬎𐬎 1, 2, 38, 43; 𐬎𐬎 1-4, 6; 𐬎 (𐬎𐬎); 𐬎𐬎 15

(.𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 18, 32; 𐭕𐭕 14; 𐭕𐭕𐭕 29, 42; 𐭕𐭕 IV. 43, 47; 𐭕𐭕 2; 𐭕𐭕 V. 4, 10; 11, 27 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 11 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 27, 38, 39, 42; 𐭕𐭕 4, 45, 49; 𐭕𐭕 32; 𐭕𐭕𐭕 59 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕 26, 62; 𐭕𐭕 17, 18, 20, 49; 𐭕𐭕 VI. 6; 26, 35, 51; 42, 43 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕 7, 28, 51; 𐭕𐭕 6, 27; 𐭕𐭕 VII. 6, 12, 13, 23-26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 72, 73, 76, 77 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 14 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 24, 26, 27, 55, 57, 62, 75; 𐭕𐭕 or 𐭕𐭕𐭕 5, 22, 55, 69; 𐭕𐭕 58; 𐭕𐭕 19 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 2, 69, 71; 𐭕𐭕 52; 𐭕𐭕 VIII. 4, 12, 33-36, 98 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 4, 10, 22, 38, 40, 13 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕 or 𐭕𐭕𐭕 8, 10, 11, 22, 34, 69, 81, 93; 𐭕𐭕 1, 22, 73, 𐭕𐭕 100, 103; 𐭕𐭕 78, 100; 𐭕𐭕 IX. 6, 9, 32, 39, 49; 𐭕𐭕 46 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕 15; 𐭕𐭕 X. 2, 3, 7, 11, 15-17 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕 18 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 11, 17, 18; 𐭕𐭕 XI. 7; 𐭕𐭕 3; 𐭕𐭕 XIII. 3 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕 2, 3, 13, 20-23, 49; 𐭕𐭕 1, 2, 5, 6 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), 29, 35; 41 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕 39; 𐭕𐭕 XV. 12; 22, 46; 𐭕𐭕 13; 𐭕𐭕 46; 𐭕𐭕 XVI. 1, 7, 18; 𐭕𐭕 16; 𐭕𐭕 12, 18; 𐭕𐭕 XVII. 1, 11, 12, 65; 𐭕𐭕 10, 15, 23, 28; 𐭕𐭕 31 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕 1, 3-5, 7, 13, 29, 55, 60, 66; 31 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕 61; 𐭕𐭕 27; 𐭕𐭕 XIX. 1, 2, 11, 19, 39, 45; 𐭕𐭕 6, 20 (𐭕𐭕𐭕), 3, 20, 26, 31; 𐭕𐭕 6, 14; 𐭕𐭕 XX. 11; 𐭕𐭕 4, 5, 8; 𐭕𐭕 XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16; 𐭕𐭕 5, 9, 13 (𐭕𐭕𐭕); 𐭕𐭕 17; 𐭕𐭕 XXII. 1, 8, 14.

hōsh 𐭌𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕; Pers. 𐭌𐭕𐭕), the dawn, the Gāh Ushahin, i. e.; the time between 12 o'clock in the night and sunrise. VIII. 22; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); XVIII. 15, 23 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); + 𐭕𐭕𐭕, 𐭕𐭕𐭕-𐭕𐭕 28 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); XXI. 3 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

hōsh 𐭌𐭕𐭕, the celestial drink or wine given to the souls of the pious persons by the angel Vohu Mano, on the dawn of the fourth day after death, the taste of which makes them forget all the sorrows and miseries of this world. XIX. 31.

Hōshēdar 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕, see *Hūshēdar*.

Hōshēdar-māh 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕, see *Hūshēdar-māh*.

Hōshēng 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕; Pers. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕), name of the second Persian monarch, the first being Gayomard, his grandfather. He ruled for 40 years and as he was the first to administer justice and establish law-courts, he was surnamed *Pēshdād* (Pers. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕, Av. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕). Hence all the monarchs of this dynasty, including Gayomard were said to be of the *Pēshdad* dynasty. XXI. 1.

hōshmarḍan 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕 (Pers. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕; Av. rt. 𐭕𐭕𐭕 from 𐭕𐭕𐭕), to recite, to repeat; to pray, to pray mentally; to count, to reckon. 𐭌𐭕𐭕𐭕 II. 3, 4

contains the seeds of all trees (also called *harviap-tókhmel* ၁၆၈၀ ၉၁၁၁) and grows in the centre of the Sea Vouru-kasha. V. 19 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆).

hákizár ၁၆၆၆ (Av. ၁၆၆၆၆၆), patient, enduring hardships. XIII. 45 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆).

hákibói ၁၆၆ (comp. of *hák*, Av. ၁၆ and *bói*, Av. ၁၆၆၆, Pers. ၁၆ or ၁၆) lit., of good smell, fragrant, odoriferous. Abst. n. ၁၆၆၆; inf. ၁၆၆၆. ၆၆၆၆ II. 28, 36 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၆၆၆၆-၁၆ VI. 32; ၆၆၆၆ VIII. 2, 3, 79 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၆၆၆၆ IX. 32 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); XIV. 3 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); XVIII. 71 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆).

hák-chashm ၆၆၆ (comp. of *hák* good and *chashm*, eye), of good eyes, of kind and benevolent motives or intentions. Abst. n. ၁၆၆၆ XIX. 37.

hák-chehreh ၆၆၆ (comp. of *hák* good and *chehreh* complexion), of good look, good-looking. XIII. 45.

hákák ၁၆၆ (comp. of *hák* good and *dák* created; Av. ၁၆၆၆၆၆) of good creation, well-created, beneficent. V. 30 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆); XIII. 45 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆); XIX. 9 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆); XXI. 1 (•၆၆၆၆).

hákfrāshmōdāz ၁၆၆၆၆၆ (Av. ၁၆၆၆၆-၆၆၆၆၆၆၆), lit., the forth-going of the sun; hence, sunset, evening twilight. VII. 6 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆).

hákḡn ၆၆ or ၆၆ (Av. ၁၆၆၆၆၆; comp. of *hák*, Av. ၁၆, good and *ḡn* Av. ၁၆၆၆၆, quality), of good quality, fragrance-giving wood. VIII. 2, 3, 79 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); IX. 32 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); XIV. 3 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); XVIII. 7 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); XIX. 40 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆).

hákhangih-dāzār ၁၆၆၆၆၆, see *havāngih-dāzār*.

hákár ၁၆ (Av. ၁၆၆၆၆၆) lit., blind; hence, a young puppy whose eyes open after 7 or 8 days; a porcupine (Darm.). V. 81 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆); XIII. 16 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆).

hákarp ၆၆၆ or ၆၆၆ (comp. of *hák*, good and *karp*, made), lit., well-made, well-shaped; name of an odoriferous wood (Av. ၁၆၆၆၆၆၆၆; Pers. ၁၆၆; aloewood). VIII. 2, 3, 79; IX. 32; XIV. 3; XVIII. 71 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆). XIX. 8 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆), 30.

hákarpātām ၆၈၀၉၁ (comp. of *hák*, Av. ၁၆, good, *karp* Av. ၁၆၆၆၆, body, and *tām*, the superlative suffix), lit., of best body; most beautiful; best-formed. XIX. 14 (•၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆).

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húvān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎; Sans. जिह्वा; Pers. 𐬎𐬵𐬀; Sem. syn. 𐬎𐬵𐬀 *šanā*) the tongue; language, speech. III. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); IX. 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XIII. 48; + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬎𐬵𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬎𐬵𐬀-𐬎𐬵𐬀 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬎𐬵𐬀); XV. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); XVIII. 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎); + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬎𐬵𐬀 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎-𐬎𐬵𐬀).

húvānā 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀; Sans. सुजिवति) (1) good, harmless; (2) good, useful and harmless men, animals and things; (3) blessings of life (Darm.); (4) necessities of life (Kanga). III. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬀).

húvān 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. जिह्व; Pers. زبان; Sem. syn. 𐤇𐤊𐤍 *shānā*) the tongue; language, speech. III. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); IX. 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIII. 48; + 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); XV. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVIII. 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀).

húvānshna 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. सुजिवति) (1) good, harmless; (2) good, useful and harmless men, animals and things; (3) blessings of life (Darm.); (4) necessities of life (Kanga). III. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀).

i

Indr **اِنْدَر** (Av. **اِنْدَرَس**; Sans. **इन्द्र**), the demon Indra, who opposes Aša Vahišta and turns men's hearts away from good works. DR **اِنْدَرُون دِير** (gloss). X. 9 (**اِنْدَرَس**).

isāsh אִישׁ (Av. 𐎠𐎫𐎼𐎿; Pers. *īsh*), ice. IX. 6, 7, 9 (אִישׁ).

iḡnacha ሻግናሳ (Av. (-ጎን-ሰ)) the sky, atmosphere, air; the aerial way (Darm.); the cloudy way (Kanga). XXI. 4, 5, 9, 13 (-ጫን-ሰ); 4, 8, 12, 16 (-ጎን-ሰ).

šácha ~~שָׁחָה~~, an Av. word quoted in IX. 32 and meaning prosperity, happiness.

j

jad 10 (Pers. زد), quickly, swiftly, soon. XVIII. 16, 24.

jâdâk (also read *yâtâk*) 910 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. यादु; Pers. جادو), a sorcerer, wizard, necromancer, magician. XX. 10, 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); pl. 1910 VIII. 80 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XXI. 17 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

jâdâkîh 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. جادوی), magic, sorcery, witchcraft I. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 57.

jâdâk-zađ 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, killed by magic. VII. 4 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

jâdangâbîh 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, lit., mediation, intercession; hence, doing a meritorious work through another. I prefer to read it *dâdan-gâbîh* in spite of the Pâz. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, meaning thereby, asking or recommending another to do a certain meritorious work on one's behalf, when he is unable to do so himself. VIII. 19.

Jam 𐬔 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎; Sans. यम; Pers. جم), Jamshed, the third king of the Peshdadian dynasty. See Mody's Dictionary of Proper Names. II. 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 31-33, 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎), 2, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 22, 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎), 3, 4, 9, 13, 17, 22-24, 31 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎); XX. 2.

jameh 𐬔𐬀𐬎 (Pers. جامه), a garment, apparel, dress, robe. VI. 32, 35.

jamlâ (also read *gamlâ*, traditionally read *jamnâ*) 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Ar. جمل; Ary. Syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 *nûshṭar*), a camel. VII. 11; + 910𐬎, 910𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 42 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, i. e., a milch camel); IX. 37 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. उष्ट्र; old Pers. اشتر); XIV. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XXII. 3, 10, 16, 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

jamnâ 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎, see *jamlâ*.

Jamshîd 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. جمشید; the Pahlavi form of the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), another and later name of Yima. See *Jam*. II. 21 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XX. 1.

ján 𐬔𐬀𐬎 (Pers. جان; Sem. Syn. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎 *khayâ*), life, vitality. II. 41 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); III. 32; V. 9 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XV. 14; XIX. 28; XX. 5; XXII. 4, 11, 17.

jânak (also read *shanîk*) 910𐬎 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎; Pers. زانو; Sans. जानु), the knee. VI. 27 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 910𐬎𐬎𐬎 VII. 2 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 61-63 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎); 910𐬎𐬎𐬎 71 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 22, 23 (𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎).

jaslan 𐬔𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Pers. جستن), to spring forward, jump; escape; arise; (2) to thing unintentionally as opposed to *karlan*. i. e., to do a thing intentionally;

Cf. the Pâzend preface to Yashts, &c.: *az hamâh gîrûh patét pashémânam, az harvastinmêm pa gêthi manîd ôêm grîft ôêm kard ôêm just.* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀
III. 35; causal aor. *jîhînéð* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (leads up, comes up) XIX. 28, 30 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀
𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

jat 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (a Pâzend transcription of the Pahl. 𐬔𐬀, Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), killed, destroyed. IX. 46 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

javið (also read *javih*, *jôð*) 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀) distinct, separate, different; other; without, except. II. 29, 37; III. 21, 40; 41; V. 26, 34; VII. 75; VIII. 22, 29, 74; IX. 11 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀), 50; XIV. 5; XVIII. 44.

javiðák 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, same as *javið* 𐬔𐬀 (*q.v.*). XIX. 8, 9.

javið-dîn 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. 𐬔𐬀 other and 𐬵𐬀 religion), lit., of another religion, hence, a non-Zoroastrian. IX. 32.

javið-div-dâð 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬔𐬀 anti, 𐬵𐬀 demon and 𐬔𐬀 laws; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pâz. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, lit., anti-demoniac laws; hence, the Vendidad which chiefly contains laws of purification. IX. 32, 46; X. 2; XI. 2; XIX. 13.

javið-fushva 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀 (comp. of 𐬔𐬀 separate and 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, food), separate food; food that is kept apart on account of its being unclean. XVI. 7.

javið-jâmeh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀 (comp. of 𐬔𐬀, other or separate, and 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, clothes) separate or different clothes (which must be destroyed when polluted by 'nasâ.') VI. 32, 35.

javið-jînâk 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀 (comp. of 𐬔𐬀 separate and 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 place), a separate or kept aloof place. VI. 32, 35.

javið-karð 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀 [comp. of *javid* (*q. v.*) and *karð* p.p. of *kardân*, to do], kept aloof or separate; made separate, separated. II. 29, 37; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 44; 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 VII. 11, 31, 35.

javið-karînéð 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀 (comp. of 𐬔𐬀 separate and 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 cut off, from *karîniðan*, to cut), severs, cuts off or asunder. XIII. 12-15 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

javið-karînéð-jân 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀 (comp. 𐬔𐬀 separate, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 cuts off, from *karîniðan*, to cut off, and 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 life), lit., cuts separate or separates the life; hence, (a blow which) severs life from the body. XIV. 1 (𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

javið-mast 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀 (comp. 𐬔𐬀 without and 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 intoxicated, Pers. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), lit., without being intoxicated; hence, one naturally intoxicated, i. e., intoxicated

23, 24, 32; X. 1; XIII. 52 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 53, 54 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XIV. 18; XV. 10, 22; XVI. 2, 7, 11-13; XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 1, 2, 6, 76; XIX. 1, 4, 5, 25, 29; with 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 27; XX. 2; XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

jīnāk-gerāptan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (comp. of 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 and 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, to hold; Pers. (جاي گرفتن), to take hold of, to find a place, to stick to. Agen. n. (comp) *jīnāk-gerāptārtar* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 IV. 48 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, i. e., more capable to stick to or take hold of).

jivāk 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jīnāk*.

jīvan (or *jīān*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭; Sans. जिवन्, i. e., water), milk mixed with water used for ceremonial purposes, also called "gān-jivyaṁ". XVI. 4; + 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 4.

jīūn 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jīvan*.

jōdān 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jōēān*.

jōdāneh 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *gōshna*.

jōē (*jūē*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جوي), a running stream, rivulet, canal for irrigation V. 5 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 4, 7; IX. 32; XIV. 12 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭).

jōēān (traditionally read *jōdān*; also read *yūdān*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Av. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭; Sans. युवन्; Pers. جوان), a youth, young man; young. III. 24 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 VII. 16 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); VIII. 32 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); IX. 37 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XIV. 11 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); pl. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 33, 34, 39, 40, 45, 46, 53, 54 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XIX. 21 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XXII. 20 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭).

jōēd 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jāvīd*.

jōēān 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jōēān*.

jādl 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 or 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, or *jābāl* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جوان), a sack, bag. VII. 35.

jāē 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, see *jōē*.

jūj (*jōz*) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جوز or زوج), a nut, walnut, cocoanut. VII. 35.

jūjan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. زوز), a coin (value about two-pence sterling); a 'derham' 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, weighing 48 grains. Av. *asperenō* is translated by this word. IV. 2; V. 60; VI. 51; VII. 20.

jūnoīdan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 or *jumbīdan* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. جنبیدن), or *jūndīnīdan* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, to move, shake, agitate, jump. Aor. with 𐭪, 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 III. 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 VIII. 36.

jārdā-ard , lit., an instrument for making flour of corn; hence, a hand-mill. XIV. 10 ().

járdák ^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}, or *júrták* ^{ᠵᠠᠷᠲᠠᠭ} (Av. ^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}; Sans. यव; Pers. جو barley), grain, corn. I. 11; pl. ^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ} 5; III. 4, 23 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}), 30, 31 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}), 32 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}); pl. ^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ} 27 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}); V. 20 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}), 52-54 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}); + *kardárikh*, ^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ} 5 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}); VII. 32 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}), 35 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}), 66, 67 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}), 33-35; + ᠴ, ^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ} 65 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}); pl. ^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ} IX. 53-55, 57 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}); pl. ^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ} 52-54 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}); XVI. 6, 7 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}); XVII. 3 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}); pl. ^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ} 3 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}); XIX. 26 (^{ᠵᠠᠷᠳᠠᠭ}).

jūshashnu 𐎧𐎱𐎠𐎺 (Pers. جوشش *i. e.*, a strong desire; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎, Sans. जुष), desire, wish; pleasure. II. 11, 15, 20 (𐎧𐎱𐎠𐎺𐎠), 11, 15, 20 (𐎧𐎱𐎠𐎺).

jūt (also read *gūt*) 𐎧𐎲, swallowed, ate, gnawed. VII. 24, 26, 27.

jūwāl جَوَال (Pers. جوال or جوبال), a wallet, sack, bag. VII. 35.

júyân 1505, see *jôéân*.

k

kabad ڪباد (Heb. ִבְדָּד, 'heavy, numerous'; Ar. ڪبد, 'middle of the heaven'; hence, highest, corpulent; bigness of the stomach; hence, much, more, abundant), much, more, enough, plenty, abundant, great, numerous. I. 3, 6, 7, 11, 17, 21; + ڪو, ڪوڙو 7; II. 22, 24; III. 32 (ڪوڙو, ڪوڙو); V. 14; + ڪو, ڪوڙو 4, 7; + ڪو, ڪوڙو 32; VII. 44 (ڪوڙو); XI. 5, 9, 12; XVI. 4, 14; XVII. 4; XVIII. 1 (ڪوڙو), 1, 7, 13, 27, 55, 60, 66; XIX. 3, 17; XXI. 1.

kabad-bār ڪباد ٻار (comp. of ڪوڙو and ٻار, i. e., time), many times, often. XIV. 14 (ڪوڙو ٻار).

kabad-gadman ڪباد ڳڏمان (comp. of ڪوڙو and ڳڏ, i. e., glory), highly glorious or illustrious. XXII. 2 (ڪوڙو ڳڏمان).

kabad-khūrdārān ڪباد ڪهرداران (comp. of ڪوڙو and ڪهردار from ڪوڙو, to eat), lit., those who eat more than what is necessary; hence, greedy eaters, gluttons. III. 20 (ڪوڙو ڪهرداران); IX. 49 (ڪوڙو ڪهرداران).

kabad-ōjār ڪباد اوجار (comp. of ڪوڙو + اوج, i. e., strength + ڪو comparative suffix), much more powerful. IX. 48 (ڪوڙو اوجار).

kaḍām ڪاڏام (Pers. ڪاڏام; Av. ڪا + super. suf. ڪا; Sans. *katama*), who, which, what? XIX. 8 (ڪاڏام).

kadāmchāi ڪاڏامچائي, where, wherever. I. 15 (ڪاڏامچائي).

kadāmuncha ڪاڏامونچا (comp. of ڪاڏام, same as ڪاڏام and ڪا), any, any one. XIII. 35 [ڪاڏامونچا, i. e., any (of the pious persons)]; XV. 14, 43 (ڪاڏامونچا).

kaḍār, katār ڪاڏار (Av. ڪاڏار; Sans. *katara*), which, what? III. 36-38 (ڪاڏار); IV. 12-16, 18, 20-22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39-42, 55 (ڪاڏار); VI. 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 47 (ڪاڏار); VII. 36 (ڪاڏار), 70 (ڪاڏار), 78 (ڪاڏار); VIII. 23, 24, 104, 106 (ڪاڏار); IX. 49 (ڪاڏار); X. 3, 7, 11 (ڪاڏار); XIII. 1, 5 (ڪاڏار), 4, 12-15, 24-27 (ڪاڏار), 41 (ڪاڏار); XIV. 1, 15 (ڪاڏار); XV. 50 (ڪاڏار); XVI. 13, 14 (ڪاڏار); with ڪو, ڪوڙو XVII. 1 (ڪاڏار), 1; XVIII. 33, 39, 45, 53 (ڪاڏار), 68 (ڪاڏار); XIX. 8 (ڪاڏار), 17, (ڪاڏار), 30.

kaṣārchāi, katārchāi (traditionally pronounced *kaḍārā*) ڪاڏاڙچائي (Av. ڪاڏاڙچائي; Pers. ڪاڏاڙچائي), any one whatever, any one else. II. 11, 15, 20

(*کاذب*), 25, 33 (*کاذب*); VI. 31, 37 (*کاذب*); VII. 29-31, 33-35, 50 (*کاذب*), 69 (*کاذب*); VIII. 2, 3, 79 (*کاذب*), 20, 80 (*کاذب*), 100 (*کاذب*); IX. 2 (*کاذب*), 11, 13, 32 (*کاذب*); X. 19 (*کاذب*); XIV. 3 (*کاذب*); XV. 14, 43 (*کاذب*); XVI. 12 (*کاذب*); XVIII. 22, 71 (*کاذب*).

kadbâ کذب (Heb. כָּזַב, 'a lie'; Ar. کذب; Ary. Syn. کذب), a lie, falsehood, untruth; false, deceitful, unjust, untrue. IV. 54, 55 (*کاذب*), 54, 55; IX. 2; *کاذب* XIX. 46 (*کاذب*).

kaḏeh, kaḏa, kaḏak کاذ (Av. کاذ; Pers. کاذ or کاذ), a house, dwelling-place, habitation. See also *kateh*. VII. 5; XIII. 48.

kaḏeh-bânîk کاذبان (Pers. کاذبان), the mistress of a house, *mater familia*. VIII. 10.

kaḏeh-khûdâ کاذخدا (Pers. کاذخدا), the master of a house, *pater familia*. VIII. 10.

kaḏagîk کاذگ (Av. کاذگ), belonging to the house, household. V. 4, 51; VIII. 78, 80; XIII. 34.

Kâḏôzaq, Kâḏôzaq کاذوزاق, name of a sin. XIII. 12.

kâhrîzeh کاهریزه (Pers. کاهریزه or کاهریز), stray pieces of grass, straw, chaff, particles of dust or grass blown into the eyes. *کاهریزه* III. 42; V. 25.

kahrûpâi کاهریپای (better *kahrûpâi*; *کاهریپای*) (Pers. کاهریپای), an amber bead. VIII. 75.

Kaîhûs or *Kâûs* کاهوس or کاهوس or *Kahûs* کاهوس or *Kahûsh* کاهوش (Pâz. کاهوش; Av. کاهوش; Pers. کاهوس or کاهوس). II. 5, 38; name of the second king of the Kyanian dynasty, usually called Kai-kâûs. According to the Bundahishna, he is said to have reigned for 75 years before 'he went to the sky,' and afterwards, in all 150 years. XX. 1.

kakû کاکو (Ary. Syn. کاکو *dandân*), a tooth, teeth. II. 29, 37; XV. 4.

kâlâ-bûrdan کالابوردان (comp. of کال, noise, scream, cry, uproar and بوردان, to cry, to cry, to raise up a cry, to scream, to create an uproar. Aor. کالابوردان XVIII. 15, 23 (*کالابوردان*)).

kalbâ کالب (Heb. כָּלֵב; Ar. کالب; Ary. Syn. کالب *sag*), a dog. Pl. کالب II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 33 (*کالب*); III. 3 (*کالب*), 8, 12 (*کالب*).

(-ଅମ୍ବୁ-), 36-38 (-ଅମ୍ବୁ-), 14, 40, 41; V. 5 (-ଶି-), 29-34, 39 (-ଅ-), 14, 32, 44, 49; VI. 1-4 (-ଅମ୍ବୁ-), 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 42, 45-47 (-ଶି-), 50 (-ଶି-), 35; VII. 8, 9 (-ଅ-), 12, 23, 28-30, 32-34, 72, 76 (-ଶି-), 2, 46, 48; VIII. 1, 4 (-ଅ-), 10, 98 (-ଶି-), 14 (-ଅ-), 16-18 (-ଶି-), 3, 10; + ଅ, -ଅ- 16; IX. 32; XIII. 2-4, 12-15, 20-27, 39 (-ଶି-), 9, 42 (-ଅ-), 10, 11 (-ଅ-), 10, 11, 28, 44 (-ଅ-), 17-19, 29, 31, 34, 35, 38, 41, 42, 49 (-ଅ-), 28 (-ଶି-), 50, 51 (-ଅ-), 7, 12, 42, 48; pl. ଅ- 8 (-ଶି-), 9, 55; XIV. 1 (-ଅ-), 5 (-ଅ-); pl. ଅ- 16, 17 (-ଶି-); + ଅ, -ଅ- 5; XV. 3 (-ଅ-), 5, 49, 50 (-ଶି-), 6, 19, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41 (-ଅ-), 21-24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43-45 (-ଅ-), 45 (-ଶି-), 48 (-ଅ-), 2, 20, 22, 46, 51; pl. ଅ- 49, 50; (-ଶି-); + ଅ, -ଅ- XIX. 30 (-ଅ-).

kalbâ-bârd କାଲ୍‌ବା-ବାର୍ଡ୍ (comp. of କାଲ୍‌ବା and ବାର୍ଡ୍ from କାଲ୍‌ବା to carry and ବାର୍ଡ୍ from ବାର୍ଡ୍ to carry), carried away by a dog, dog-carried. V. 3, 6 (-ଶି-), 4, 7 (-ଅ-).

kalbâ-mahitânt କାଲ୍‌ବା-ମାହିତାନ୍ତ (comp. of କାଲ୍‌ବା and ମାହିତାନ୍ତ from ମାହିତାନ୍ତ to eat, bit), dog-eaten, dog-bit. VII. 4 (-ଅ-).

kalbâ-tôkhmeh କାଲ୍‌ବା-ତୋଖ୍‌ମେ (comp. of କାଲ୍‌ବା, and ତୋଖ୍‌ମେ i. e., origin), of the dog family or species. XIII. 16 (-ଶି-).

kam ୬୨ (Av. କାମ; Pers. کم), small, little, less, few, scarce. III. 40; suppl. ୧୫ 15 (-ଅ-), 19; IV. 49 (-ଶି-); suppl. ୧୫ V. 46 (-ଅ-); VII. 35; suppl. ୧୫ 59 (-ଅ-); VIII. 22; suppl. ୧୫ 5 (-ଅ-); suppl. ୧୫ IX. 3 (-ଅ-), 32; XIII. 6; XIV. 10; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

kâma, *kâmak* କାମା, see *kâmeh*.

Kâmagîh କାମାଗିହ (Av. କାମା; Sans. काम; Pers. کام), lit., desire, wish, will. I take it as the Pahlavi name for the Av. କାମାଗିହ, the fairy who clave unto Keresaspa in order to beguile him to her deceitful charms. I. 10 (-ଅ-); XI. 9, 12; XIX. 5 (-ଅ-).

kâmâ-khârdeh କାମା-କାର୍‌ଦେ (comp. of କାମା, i. e., flour, meal and କାର୍‌ଦେ small particles) crumbs of bread or flour. VI. 5.

kamân ୧୫୨ (Pers. کامان; Sem. Syn. کامان *kashûd*), a bow. XIV. 9.

kamar ۶۹ (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. کمر), a belt, girdle, waist-band. XIV. (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎).

kamār 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎 or *kamārak* 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; cf. Sans. कम् 'a head' and Pers. کمر 'a cupola'), a head or skull (of evil persons or beings). III. 20 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IV. 49 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 49 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 10 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 15 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 44, 45 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

kāmeh (also read *kāma* or *kāmak*) 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎; Sans. काम; Pers. کام or کام), desire, will, wish, pleasure; design, intention; belief, faith. II. 11, 15, 20 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎); V. 2, 32, 38, 41, 43 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎), 6 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎); VII. 40, 77, (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎); VIII. 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎), 20 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎), 22 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎), 17-20, 22; XI. 7; XV. 2 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎, i. e., faith, belief), 45 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎), 46 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎); XVI. 14 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 27 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 27 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); + 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎, 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎-𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (wishful, desirous) XIX. 30; XX. 11 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎).

kanû, kenû (also read *kolû*) 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Heb. כָּל; Ar. كل; Ary. Syn. 𐬕𐬀 har), every, each, any, all. I. 19; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (both) 2; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (all the three) 16; II. 5, 20, 22, 25, 33; III. 7, 27, 35, 40, 42; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Pers. هرچه) 14; IV. 1, 2, 10, 43; V. 4, 14, 21, 32, 38, 44, 49, 56, 59; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 34; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 49; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (whatever, whatsoever) 34; VI. 5, 29, 35, 40; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 5; VII. 2, 11, 19, 26, 35, 41, 43, 46, 48, 52, 77; VIII. 10, 20, 22, 74, 78, 100, 101-103; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 19; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (both the worlds, material and spiritual) 20 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎); 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 3; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Pers. هرگاه, everywhere) 22; IX. 13, 15, 16, 32, 57; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 X. 19; XI. 9, 12; XIII. 2, 6, 20, 45, 55; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 43; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 7; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 XIV. 17; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 5; XV. 10, 22; XVI. 2, 11; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 7; XVIII. 1, 2, 16, 24, 29; XIX. 28, 29, 34, 36; XX. 3, 9; XXII. 4, 6, 11, 17.

kanða 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Pers. کند), a ditch round a fortified town, garden or field; a fosse, moat; any hollow place made as a shelter; a fold cut out at the foot of a mountain; "well-built" (Kanga); "underground" (Darm.). II. 23 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎).

kanðan 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Pers. کندن; Av. rt. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎; Sans. कृन् to dig; Sem. Syn. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎), to dig, excavate, scoop out, root out. p.p. 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Pers. کندن) V. 44; 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 VII. 24; abst. n. with *panāz*, 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎-𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 29 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 29 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 30 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎 XV. 38 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 39, 47 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 39 (𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

kanfeh 𐬕𐬀𐬌𐬎, see *kenfeh*.

kanik 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. कनिक; Pers. کَنیک), an unmarried girl, virgin, maid. XIV. 15 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 15 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); XV. 9-14, 19 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 14 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 11.

kanun 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, see *kân*.

kantan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *karḍan*.

kanyâ 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Ar. قنّاة), a reed, reed-pen, cane, bamboo. V. 44.

kapāreh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کپاره or کپاره, i. e., an earthen pot or earthenware; hence, hard or full of shreds &c.), unarable (land) or (land) full of stones, pots-herds, &c. IX. 11.

kapik 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کپی), an ape. V. 32.

kîr 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کار; Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 from rt. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), affair, business, occupation, duty; action, work, deed, doing, making. See also *akâr* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥. I. 2, 3, 6, 21; II. 18, 21, 29, 37, 41; III. 19, 33; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, 20; IV. 10, 43, 45, 46; V. 1, 4, 7, 12, 14, 44, 45, 49, 56; VII. 31, 43, 48, 52, 53, 71; VIII. 7, 10, 19, 20, 22, 103; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 103; IX. 32, 57; X. 18; XI. 6; XIII. 3, 20, 40, 55; XIV. 8; XV. 10, 12, 14, 19; XVI. 2, 7, 11, 13; XVIII. 6, 16, 20, 24, 27, 44, 62; XIX. 30, 31; XX. 1, 5; XXI. 4, 7, 11, 15; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 7, 11, 15 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

kāraḥ 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. کارد), a knife; also, a sword or a dagger. IV. 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIV. 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

karḍan (traditionally read *kantan*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کردن; Av. rt. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. कृ; Sem. syn. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 *vādāntan*), to do, make, perform, prepare, commit, execute, act, form. I. 8, 14; II. 4, 5, 7; pret. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کرد or کرده) 1-3, 5; + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 20, 21, 34, 38; 32, 33, 36, 33, 39, 41, 42 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 30; aor. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کند) 31; 30 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 31 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; abst. n. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (action) III. 21, 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 42 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 14, 41; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 2, 14, 18, 21, 32, 35, 40; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 31; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 12, 13, 22, 23, 31, 34; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); p.p. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 40; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 14; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 14, 40; IV. 44, 46, 49, 53; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 10, 45; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 48; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 50-54 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 20, 41, 49; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 43; V. 9, 21, 24, 56; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 4, 25, 26, 44, 59, 62; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 14, 44, 51; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 9, 25, 33, 56, 62; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 9, 26 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 62 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 56 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; VI. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 6, 35; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 5, 25; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 19, 22, 52; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 27; VII. 53, 56, 57; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 29; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 5; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 77; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 22, 41, 44, 46; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 52; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 22 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

51 (•••••); 19 (•••••); VIII. 10, 19, 22, 74; 19 13, 19, 100; 19 (•••••), 20 (•••••), 100, 103 (•••••), 100-102 (•••••), 19, 22; 22 (•••••), 103; IX. 42, 43 (•••••), 32, 41, 50; 15 (•••••), 32, 41, 57; 51 (•••••), 32; 50 (•••••), 32; 32 (•••••), 32; XI. 4, 7; 6 (•••••); XIII. 2-4, 6, 8, 9, 49; 7, 23 (•••••); pl. 20-23 (•••••); 7 (•••••), 23 (•••••), 38 (•••••); 3, 6, 12, 19, 23, 28, 34, 39, 40, 55; 41, 51 (•••••); XIV. 9; 2, 11, 17; 17 (•••••); XV. 45, 46; 1, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36; 2, 5, 8; 18 (•••••); 18 (•••••), 15, 18, 48 (•••••); 14 (•••••), 14, 18; 8, 19, 45; 1, 2, 4, 6-8 (•••••), 10 (•••••); 1 (•••••), 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 (•••••); XVI. 2, 12; 2 (•••••), 2, 4, 12; 4, 12; 14 (•••••), 17 (•••••), 2; 14 (•••••); XVII. 3; 6; 6 (•••••); 4 (•••••), 1, 6, 8; XVIII. 15, 23; 1, 10; 76 (•••••), 6, 10, 15, 27, 76; 10 (•••••); 10, 12 (•••••), 17, 25 (•••••), 68, 75 (•••••), 17, 25, 44; XIX. 3, 30; 2, 4, 5, 35; 40 (•••••); 9 (•••••); 22 (•••••), 31, 36, 46; 46 (•••••); XX. 1, 2, 11; 1 (•••••); XXII. 6; 35 (•••••), 1, 8, 14 (•••••); 20 (•••••), 5, 12, 18 (•••••), 5, 6, 12, 18.

kardâr کاردار, see *kerdâr*.

kardârih کارداریه, see *kerdârih*.

kardeh, *karteh* کارد (Av. rt. ••••• to cut, sever), a piece or portion cut off; a limb severed from the body; the chapter of a book; a section. V. 49; VI. 29.

karg کارد, see *kark*.

kargâs کارداس, see *karkâs*.

karîdan کاردان (Av. •••••), to cut. Subj. with 19, 23 IV. 50, (•••••); 2nd pers. sing. with 66, 19 XIX. 19 (•••••); abst. n. with 19, 19 (•••••).

karîdan کاردان (Av. •••••), lit., to cut; hence, to mould, to shape, to make to create (spoken of evil creation). Pret. with 19, 19 I. 3-14,

16-20 (•ځ-آهځېڼېځوښه); ښه VII. 37, 39 (•ځ-آهځېڼېځوښه), 52; ښه 38 (•ځ-آهځېڼېځوښه), ښه 38 (•آهځېڼېځوښه); with ښه, ښه-ښه 40 (•آهځېڼېځوښه); with ښه, ښه-ښه 13 (•آهځېڼېځوښه); abst. n. ښه 38, 40 (•آهځېڼېځوښه); ښه-ښه VIII. 21 (•ځ-آهځېڼېځوښه); ښه XIII. 10, 11 (•آهځېڼېځوښه); with ښه 66, ښه ښه 33 (•ځ-آهځېڼېځوښه-ښه); ښه-ښه 3, 9 (•ځ-آهځېڼېځوښه); ښه-ښه XXII. 2, 9, 15 (•ځ-آهځېڼېځوښه).

Karītan-būjīd ښه-ښه, *Kirātan-būjīd* ښه-ښه or *Karātan-būjīd* ښه-ښه (same as *Kūshān-būjīd*, *q. v.*), name of a learned commentator of the Vendidad, wherein his authority is often quoted. IV. 10 (ښه); V. 26 (ښه); VI. 9 (ښه); XIII. 7 (ښه). Note: *Karītan-būjīd*, and *Kūshān-būjīd* both literally mean "liberated or freed from the punishment of being killed, that is to say, from the punishment of hell." *Karītan* standing sometimes for *kūshān*, i. e., "to kill, cut," throws some light on the Pers. word کاردن which usually means 'to sow, to plough' but lit. means 'to cut (by a ploughshare), to sever (by ploughing)'.

karītāntan ښه (Ar. قرأ; Ary. syn. ښه *khāndan*) to read, recite, invoke, call, exclaim, pray. Abst. n. ښه II. 1; ښه VII. 1; ښه XIV. 1; aor. ښه XIX. 23; imp. with ښه, ښه-ښه 34 (•ځ-آهځېڼېځوښه); 1st pers. sing. ښه 15, 16, 36, 37; ښه-ښه 15, 16, 35-39 (•ځ-آهځېڼېځوښه); 2nd pers. sing. with ښه, ښه-ښه 13, 14 (•ځ-آهځېڼېځوښه).

karjāman ښه, the belly, stomach. III. 32. Note: *Bārhan-i-Qāteh*: گرزدمن بمعنی دشمن و غنیم. M. Anquetil took it in the same sense, but in the Pahlavi-Pazend Glossary, Ch. X, it is ښه :: ښه :: ښه. The meaning given in *Bārhan-i-Qāteh* is evidently taken from the second word in the Pahl-Paz. Glossary viz., ښه, but it clearly means "the belly" as can be seen from the position of the word in the classification of the Chapters in the Glossary as well as from the other meaning given therein viz., ښه or ښه-ښه. It is found in its present form in all the MSS. of the Vendidad collated by me, though in the Glossary it is transcribed ښه :: ښه-ښه. It can be also read *kaldaman*; cf. Ar. قادم from قادم collecting a drink in the belly, and ښه suffix.

kark, *karg* وړو (Pers. کَرِی, a domestic fowl), a domestic fowl, partridge, crab. Here used in the sense of "a dunghill cock." XVIII. 15, 23 (•ځ-آهځېڼېځوښه).

karkās, kargūs ڪرڪاس (Av. ڪرڪاس; Pers. ڪرگس), a vulture. IX. 40 (ڪرڪاس).

karmak ڪرم, *kerm* (also read *kirm*) ڪرم (Pers. ڪرم or ڪرم), a worm, maggot, caterpillar, insect. III. 40.

karp ڪرپ (Av. ڪرپ; Sans. ڪल्प or ڪल्प; Pers. ڪالبود; Lat. corpus.)
(a) a living body. XIX. 37 (ڪرپ); XXI. 6, 10, 14 (ڪرپ).
(b) a dead body, a corpse. III. 20 (ڪرپ); V. 1, 13, 14 (ڪرپ); IX. 49 (ڪرپ).

karp-khār ڪرپ-ڪهار (comp. of ڪرپ and ڪهار eater from ڪهار to eat; (Av. ڪرپ-ڪهار). corpse-eating (birds or beasts), carnivorous. PL. ڪرپ ڪهار III. 40 (ڪرپ-ڪهار); VI. 45-47 (ڪرپ-ڪهار); VIII. 10, 98 (ڪرپ-ڪهار); pl. ڪرپ-ڪهار IX. 49 (ڪرپ-ڪهار).

kās ڪاس (Av. ڪاس; Darm.—‘a spade’; Kanga and Justi—‘a bell’; Sp.—‘reins’; Harley—‘a whip’. XIV. 11 (ڪاس).

kas ڪاس (Av. ڪاس; Pers. ڪاس; Sem. syn. ڪاد *kad*), little, small, low, mean, slender, inferior. V. 24 (ڪاس); XV. 2 (ڪاس).

kash ڪاش, *kēsh* ڪاش (Av. ڪاش; Pers. ڪاش; Sans. ڪक्ष), the armpit, side, flank. IX. 17, 18 (ڪاش).

kashīdan ڪاشيدان (Pers. ڪشيدان; Av. rt. ڪاش; Sans. ڪक्ष; Sem. syn. ڪاش *yazdarāntan*), to draw, extract, prolong, pull, stretch, carry. Aor. + ڪاش V. 5 (ڪاش); IX. 49 (ڪاش).

kashist, kasist ڪاشيست (Av. ڪاشيست; super. of ڪاش), least, smallest, meanest, lowest. VI. 10 (ڪاشيست); XVII. 7 (ڪاشيست); XIX. 5.

kāshlan ڪاشلان (Pers. ڪاشلان to sow), to draw (a furrow). Abst. n. with ڪاشلان XIX. 21 (ڪاشلان).

kašīlan ڪاشيدان, to look at (enviously), to see (with reference to evil persons or beings only). Pret. ڪاشيدان XXII. 2, 7, 15 (ڪاشيدان).

kasp ڪاسپ (Heb. ڪاسپ ‘silver money’; Ary. syn. ڪاسپ *arj*), worth, value, price, fee, remuneration. VII. 42 (ڪاسپ).

kāstan ڪاستان (Pers. ڪاستان), to decrease, wane, diminish. Aor. *kāhā* ڪاستان XXII. 3, 10, 16. Agen. n. with ڪاستان, ڪاستان (one who diminishes or destroys glory) XXI. 7 (ڪاستان).

Kêrnû Mazdâ 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, name of the well-known Av. prayer taken from the Gâthâs. It is also called *vâj-e-Srûsh* 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌. XI. 8, 11, 12.

kenâ 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *kand*.

kenâr 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *kendreh* 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), a side, shore, limit, boundary. III. 14; with neg. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (boundless, unlimited). VII. 2 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 20 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 9 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 13, 16 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kerba 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *kerfeh*.

kerdâr (*karđâr*) 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), a doer, causer, worker, performer. I. 6, 17.

kerdârih (*karđârih*) 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), a deed, action, conduct, effect. IV. 46 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XXI. 3 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kerfeh (also read *kirfak*, *kerba*) 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), a meritorious action as enjoined by the Zoroastrian religion, pious deed, good work (as distinguished from 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 *kâr*, i. e., an ordinary action). III. 40-42; + 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (thinking, thought or intention of doing meritorious deeds) 40, 42; IV. 10, 49; V. 4, 7, 15, 26; VI. 29, 35; VII. 51, 52, 78, 79; VIII. 19, 20; XIII. 3, 7; XVIII. 6, 26, 27.

Kêrn 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *Kêrnû* 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *Kêrnân* 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), Kermania, Carmania, the place identified in the Pahlavi Commentary with Varena, the 14th of the goodly created places according to Vd. I. I. 18.

Kermânîk 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), a Kermani, an inhabitant of Kerman. IV. 10.

Kershdspa 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *Kersdspa* 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of a celebrated Persian hero of the Sam family. He was the son of Thrîta. See Mody's Dic. of Proper Names. I. 10 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XX. 1.

kêsh 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), lit., a circle. Here it means a circle or furrow drawn on the ground with some pointed iron instrument by the Parsi priests for the purposes of the Bareshnum ceremony. IX. 11 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 12 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 10 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32; XXII. 20 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kêsh 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *kash*.

keshashna 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (abst. n. from *keshan* q.v.), cultivation, tillage. III. 24 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); + 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

káshinjür (*káshanjár*) کشتزار (Pers. کشت زار), a corn-field, a well-watered and fertile meadow. V. 7; XIV. 13 (کشتزار).

kēshtan وښه (Pers. کشتن or کاشتن, Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬰𐬭𐬀; Sans. कृष्), to cultivate, sow, till. P.p. with neg. نه, سوښه (uncultivated). III. 24 (سوښه نه); VI. 6 (سوښه نه); VII. 35 (سوښه نه); 85 (سوښه نه).

kēshvar (Av. *𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀*, Pers. *کشور*), a country, region, one of the seven divisions into which the world was formerly divided. The seven *keshvars* (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀) were (1) *Khvanîras* in the centre, (2) *Savah* on the east, (3) *Arzak* on the west, (4 and 5) *Vôrâbarsht* and *Vôrûjarsh* on the north, and (6 and 7) *Fradaḍafsh* and *Vidaḍafsh* on the south of *Khvanîras*, which was also called *Khvanîras Bâmi*. I. 2, 19; XIX. 39 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀); 13 (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀) (𐬐𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀).

kévech קֵוֶעך (Ar. *كعج*), low, mean, short-sighted, one who cannot see any one in good or prosperous condition; hence, jealous, envious. II. 37 (*كعج*). Note: This word is found in the oldest of codices, viz., Sp. and BU., in Farg. II. § 37, though it was left out in Farg. II. § 29, but there the modern MSS. DN and DJE have substituted *קֵוֶיך* i. e., short-sighted.

ketrúntan 1101109, see *katrúntan*.

khā, khah ཁ, see **akh**.

khadîh 𐎧𐎡𐎹, see *acsh*.

khadlāntān (traditionally read *astāntān*) 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 (Heb. אָסְתָּאנָה; Ary. syn. 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 *dīḏān*), to see, look, behold, observe. II. 27; pret. 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 21; aor. 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 24 (𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮); 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 III. 14; 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 40; 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 V. 32; 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 VI. 29; 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 VII. 2, 5; 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 IX. 1 (𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮); 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 32; 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 XIII. 7, 17; 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 8-11 (𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮); 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 XVIII. 69; XIX. 14, 30; 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 3 (𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮); 𐭠𐭮𐭮𐭮𐭮 29.

khadūīnak (also read *adūdūk*, *adūdunak*, *dīnīnak*) 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎠, usage, custom, mode, manner. IX. 41; XXI. 9, 13.

khadūk 𐭪𐭫𐭮𐭭, see *aek*.

khadyā खद्य, see *aēsh*.

khâéshnih (also read *khvâéshnih* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, *khâéshna* (*khvâéshna*) 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, (Pers. خواش), desire, will, inclination. III. 42; XI. 7 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌); XX. 11, 12 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌).

khafrántan 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, see *afrántan*.

khâhakht 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, *khâkht* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌), well-darted, well aimed. IV. 49 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌); IX. 46 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌).

khâk 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (Pers. خاک; Sem. syn. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 *afra*), earth, dust, soil. + 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 III. 11 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌); VI. 35; + 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (particles of dust) 5; IX. 31 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌), 46.

khâlâlântan, 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, *khâlâlânastan* 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, see *ararântan*.

khalkântan 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, see *arkântan*.

khamih 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, coiling. XVIII. 19, 21, 22.

khân 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, see *akhân*.

khân 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (Pers. خان), a house, abode, lodging, place, caravansary. VIII. 3.

khândreh-kar 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (the Pahl. transcript of the Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌), singing, fond of singing. XIII. 46, 48 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌).

khâneh 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (Pers. خانه), a house, dwelling-place, residence. I. 9; III. 2; IV. 47; V. 10, 20, 44; VIII. 7; XIII. 49; XV. 9, 21, 22; XVI. 7; XVIII. 28.

khâô 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (the Pahl. transcript of the Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌), spring or source of water. XIII. 51 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌).

khâr (*khâr*) 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌; Pers. خوار), easy, facile; comfortable; pleasant; radiant, glorious. Abst. n. with neg. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (evil-looking, ill-natured, lustreless) XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌).

khâr 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (Pers. خوار), contemptible, abject, despicable. Comparative 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 V. 4.

kharaš 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌, see *kheraš*.

kharak 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (Pers. خرق), a chopping or sawing block, a heavy hammer. XIV. 7.

khârôshna 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌; comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 self and 𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌 light), lit., shining by its own natural light, natural or atmospheric light. III. 30, 38 (𐬕𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬌).

V. 9; 60 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); VII. 20 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 41; VIII. 27; IX. 37; 39 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); XIII. 18, 28, 39, 49; XIV. 18; XVIII. 34, 37 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 68, 75; with 𐬖, 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 38; XIX. 26 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

khâtman 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, see *akhtaman*.

khadzeh 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Ar. 𐤎𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 or 𐤎𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍), a hermaphrodite. II. 29, 37.

khavið, (*khavít*) 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬀), green, undried, damp, wet, moist. VII. 29-31, 33-35 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); IX. 31 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); XVI. 2.

khavēh, *khavīk* 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), a lover, paramour, companion. VIII. 31, 32 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

khāyeh 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬀), an egg. VII. 77.

khazān 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, see *azān*.

khelmāntan 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, see *armūntan*.

kherað, *kharað*, *khirað* 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬀), wisdom, intellect, understanding; education, knowledge, science. IV. 45 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); + 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (desiring, wishing), 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 44 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (great wisdom) VII. 57 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); XIII. 39 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); XV. 2 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); XVIII. 6 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (wisest) XIX. 14 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

kheraḍinīdan 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (inf. from *kherað*, i. e., wisdom), to teach, educate. 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 IV. (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

khēsh (*khvēsh*) 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬀), one's own or self, his or her own or self. VII. 52; VIII. 39 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); X. 5, 6 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 19; XV. 42; 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 56 (on thyself) XVIII. 17, 25 (𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), 17, 25.

khēsh-gās 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 own and 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 place), one's own place. XIII. 48.

khēshkār (*khvēshkār*) 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬀; comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, own, and 𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬀, work), industrious, diligent, busy; working for one's self; hence, independent, earning his own livelihood. I. 14.

khēshkārīh (*khvēshkārīh*) 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, industry, occupation, diligence, independence. I. 2; II. 17; V. 21, 49; VI. 35; XIX. 3, 13.

khēshkārīhī (*khvēshkārīhī*) 𐬕𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, industriously, diligently. II. 17; with neg. 𐬖, 𐬵𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 V. 56.

khésh̄m 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *khashm*.

khésidan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), to fear, to dread, to be afraid, to be terrified. Pt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 32 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); par. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 4, 7; p.p. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 34; ger. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (fear, terror) XIII. 9 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (more fearful or terrified) 8 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); abst. n. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, + 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 8 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

Khiraḍ 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *kheraḍ*.

khisht 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), brick. VIII. 8 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 8.

khishteh-masû 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, as big as a brick, of the size of a brick. XIII. 30, 37 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

Khnân 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), name of the 9th of the goodly created places of Ahura Mazda according to Vend. Parg. I. Sp. identifies Veherkânô with Gorgân, but does not say anything about Khnân. Haug and Bunsen, though uncertain, think it to be Kandhar. According to Pahlavi, Khnân is the name of a celebrated river in the Province whose capital was Gorgân (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 or 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎). I. 12 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

khrafstar, *khraṣtar*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), a noxious creature; those creatures which are said to have been created by Angra Mainyush to destroy the good creatures and creations of Ahura Mazda. Pl. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 10, 22; VII. 2. (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 71 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 26 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIII. 19; XVI. 12 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 12 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVII. 3. (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

khrafstar-gan 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, comp. of 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 and 𐬎𐬎, to strike, kill), an instrument (whip, goad or something like it) to kill noxious creatures. It was formerly kept by Parsi priests, though not at present, XIV. 8 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 2 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

khraṣtar 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *khrafstar*.

khṛú-drúsh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), most harsh, vehement or impatient; "of the murderous spear" (Darm); "of dangerous weapons" (Kanga); "running to destruction, murderous, destroying" (West). It is an epithet of *Aeshma* or *Khashm*, 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, the Demon of Wrath or Anger. IX. 13 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); X. 13 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 16 (𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

khṛús 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), a cock, a dung-hill cock, a male fowl. XVIII. 15, 23.

khrušhd 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀), hard, strict. XIX. 4 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀); supl. *khrušhdātām* 𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (hardest, strictest), 14 (𐬐𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎).

Khshatravar 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 or 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎; Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎) name of the 4th of the 7 Amesha Spentas (archangels), presiding over metals and wealth. It also means metals. See also *Shatvivar*. XVII. 6, 8 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎); XIX. 11 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎); XX. 3.

khshinind 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), meaning uncertain; "not weak, strong" (Kanga); "brown" (Darm.); "enduring" (Spiegel). XXII. 4, 11, 17 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎).

khshnāman 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), propitiation; a religious formula, specially for the invocation of a particular angel. IX. 57.

khshvāsh-mahyān (*magān*) 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎, see *ashnāmakashna*.

khūđ 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎; Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), self, himself, herself, itself. I. 16; XIX. 5; 14 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎); XX. 3.

khūđā 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (rare) (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), an epithet of God. Now it generally means a master, ruler, lord, king. I. 20; IV. 2; VIII. 19; XV. 10; XVI. 18; XVII. 11; XX. 2.

khūđāz 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 [Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎; comp. of 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 self and 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎) given], self-given, self-sustained, self-supported. II. 40 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎); XIX. 13, 16, 36 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎); 35 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎); abst. n. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 13; adv. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 35.

khūdađ 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (Ar. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), a furrow, trench. X. 18.

khūđāh 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎, 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 or *khūđāh* 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (rare) (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), rule, kingship, lordship, mastership. II. 5 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), 7 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), 8, 12, 16, (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), 20, 38; V. 9; VIII. 19 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎); XX. 1; 8 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎).

khūđāh 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), anger, indignation, contempt. With 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (with anger, contemptuously) XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), "letting down or laying aside" Kanga and Darm.).

khūđ 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎), sweat, perspiration, saliva; hence, filth, rubbish. V. 14.

khūftan, *khūptan* 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 from rt. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎; Pers. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎; Sem. syn. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 *armūtan*), to sleep, rest, repose, lie down. P.p. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 XIII. 48 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎); imp. 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 XVIII. 16, 24 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎); with 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎, 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎 16, 24 (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎).

khūmh 𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎, a piece of broken earthen-ware, potsherd. IX. (𐬕𐬀𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬔𐬀𐬀𐬎).

+ -u, with 909, -u909 14 (•••••); pl. 909 50 (•••••); VI. 5; 32, 41 (•••••), 43 (•••••); with 669, 909669 (undrinkable, unfit for drinking) 31, 34, 37, 40 (•••••); VII. 35 (•••••), 55 (•••••), 62 (•••••), 77 (•••••); pl. 909 63 (•••••); VIII. 22; 909 669 18 (•••••); XIII. 28 (•••••), 45 (•••••); XIV. 17 (•••••); XV. 3 (•••••), 4 (•••••), 13, 14; XVI. 5-7 (•••••); XIX. 40 (•••••).

khúrđak 909 or *khúrda* 909 (Pers. خورده or خور), small, little, young, tender. VII. 31; XVIII. 28.

khúrđan 909 (Pers. خوردن; Av. •••; Sem. syn. 909909 *vashlamúntan*), to eat, swallow, devour, consume, drink. Pret. 909 II. 34; aor. 909 III. 33; subj. 909 V. 5 (•••••); VI. 31, 37, 40; p.p. 909 VII. 77; 909 63 (•••••); 909 IX. 32; 909 XIII. 45 (•••••); 909 XV. 10; XVI. 7.

khúrđár 909 (agen. n. from *khúrđan*, q. v.), an eater. XIII. 28 (•••••).

khúrđárit 909 (from *khúrđan*, q. v.), eating, food. III. 33 (•••••), with neg. 909, 909 III. 33 (•••••); XIII. 28 (•••••).

khúrđik 909 (Pers. خوردي), broth, soup. V. 44.

khúrma 909, 909 (Pers. خرما), a date. II. 28; VII. 35.

khúršandihā 909 (comp. of 909, contented, pleased, satisfied, willing and 909 adverbial suffix), willingly. VII. 27 (•••••). With neg 909 (•••••) IV. 52, 53 (•••••); VII. 26 (•••••); IX. 41 (•••••).

khúrshid 909 (Av. 909909; Pers. خورشید; Sem. syn. 909 *zabzbā*), the sun. II. 10, 14, 18 (909), 40 (•••••); VII. 52 (•••••); IX. 41 (•••••); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (•••••); XIX. 5, 25; 909 28 (•••••); XXI. 5 (•••••).

khúrshid-negírashna 909909 (comp. of 909 the sun and 909 showing), showing or exposing to the sun. III. 8, 9, 12, 13, 40; V. 13, 14 (•••••); VI. 51 (•••••); VII. 45, 46 (•••••), 48.

khúshk 909 (Av. 909; Pers. خشک), dry, withered, arid. III. 15 (•••••); V. 4, 7, 52; 909 4; 46 (•••••); VI. 5, 29, 31, 37, 40 (•••••); 35; VII. 29-31, 38-35 (•••••), 59 (•••••), 65; 26 (•••••); VIII. 8, 34, 94; 5 (•••••), 33 (•••••), 34, 38 (•••••); IX. 3

(.69-ս), 30 (ոյ-ս), 31 (ոյ-ս); XIII. 51 (.69-ս); XIV. 2 (ոյ-ս); XVI. 2 (ոյ-ս); XVIII. 27 (ոյ-ս), 71 (ոյ-ս).

khúshkîh ար-ս (Pers. خشکى; ար *q. v.*, + abst. suf. -ս), dryness, aridity, drought. III. 11 (ոյ-ս); VIII. 34 (ոյ-ս).

khâshnâz ար-ս, ար-ս (Av. ար-ս; Pers. خوشنود or خوشنود), pleased, satisfied, contented. IX. 39 (ոյ-ս), 41; with neg. ար-ս, ար-ս 40 (ոյ-ս); XVIII. 26 (ոյ-ս); XIX. 32, 40 (ոյ-ս).

khâsîdan ար-ս (Pers. خوسیدن), to dry up, shrivel. Subj. ար-ս V. 12 (ար-ս); ար-ս 13 (ար-ս); VIII. 9-10 (ար-ս).

khvîb ար-ս or ար-ս (Av. ար-ս; Pers. خواب), sleep, slumber, nap. XVIII. 49 (ար-ս); with neg. ար-ս XIX. 20 (ար-ս).

khvahêshnîh ար-ս, *khvahêshna* ար-ս, see *khâêshnîh*.

Khvanîras ար-ս, *Khvanîras* ար-ս (Av. ար-ս), the central and chief of the seven *Keshvars* in which the earth was divided. It is supposed to be as large as the other six. See also *keshvar*. XIX. 39 (ար-ս).

khvâr ար-ս, see *khâr*.

khvâstan ար-ս, see *khâstan*.

khvêsh ար-ս, see *khêsh*.

khvêshkâr ար-ս, see *khêshkâr*.

khvêtâk-dat ար-ս or *khvêtâk-das* ար-ս (lit., self-given, self-devoted), traditionally it meant marriage between very near relations. Here it is used in the sense of "domesticated, tamed". VIII. 13 (ար-ս).

kîn ար-ս (Av. ար-ս; Pers. کین or کینه), malice, revenge, hatred, enmity VIII. 20 (ար-ս); XVIII. 61 (ար-ս).

kînîdan ար-ս (inf. from *kîn*, *q. v.*), to bear malice, to take revenge. Cau. ար-ս XVIII. 61 (ար-ս).

kîn-mînashna ար-ս (comp. of ար-ս, *q. v.* and ար-ս thinking, thought), evil thinking, malicious intention, revengeful thought. IV. 17 (ար-ս).

kîr ար-ս (Pers. کبر), the sexual organ. III. 14 (ար-ս); IX. 40 (ար-ս).

kîrfak ար-ս, see *kenfeh*.

kirm 69, see *karmak*.

M. Sprengling
kôf, 𐭪𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. کوه or کوپ), a hill, hillock, mountain.
 Pl. 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥. I. 10; III. 20; VI. 45; VII. 4; XXII. 3, 10, 16.

kôfin 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *gôfin*.

kolâ 𐭪𐭥𐭥, see *kanâ*.

kôp 𐭪𐭥𐭥, see *kôf*.

kôpeh, *kôveh* 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. کوب or کوپ and کوز or کوزه), a hump, crooked. With 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (hump-fronted) II. 29, 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); with 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (hump-backed) 29, 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀). Note: Drs. Spiegel and Roth derive *frakavô* and *apakavô* 'from Sans. ku, to shout whence, *karatun* in the Vedas, an opprobrious epithet' and take them for 'strife' and 'vexation.'

kôpin 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *gôfin*.

kôrâzeh 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (traditionally meant 'kneaded flour'; Ar. قراصه from قرص, a round loaf or cake), bread. III. 32.

kôtîn 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, the tree from which the twigs for 'Barsam' were taken.

kôfir 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, meaning uncertain; 'a quiver' (Darm.); 'a hook' (Kanga); 'stirrup' (Justi). XIV. 9 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

kôveh 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *kôpeh*.

kôvin 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *gôfin*.

kûd 𐭪𐭥𐭥, *kurtâ* 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کود, a heap or stack of corn or things collected together; hence), wealth, riches, property, any valuable thing or article; or small (from Pers. کورت i. e., a tunic, a jacket, a shirt; hence), a garment, wearing apparel. V. 60 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 20 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 34, 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

kûdak 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کودک or کوده), a child, infant, boy; also, a slave boy. VIII. 10.

kûdîneh 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کودینه), a hammer, mallet; saw. XIV. 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

kûké 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کوه, a dome, cupola; or, کوه, a round cake; hence), circular, round. XIV. 7.

kûn (also read *kevan* or *kanun*) 𐭪𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کنون or کنون), now, at present, yet, still. II. 31, 32 (𐭪𐭥𐭥); III. 40; VII. 50 (𐭪𐭥𐭥); VIII. 74; IX. 53, 55 (𐭪𐭥𐭥), 48; XI. 4; XIII. 52 (𐭪𐭥𐭥); XVI. 11.

kûn 𐭪𐭥𐭥 (Pers. کون or کن; Sem. syn. *shatman* شطمان), the back-side, posteriors, buttocks. III. 14 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 5.

kūnd 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. कवच), name of a demon. Cf. Pers. کند, i. e., stupid, dull; a blockhead. XIX, 41 (𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kūn-marzih 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *kūnmarz* 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Comp. of 𐬐𐬀 buttocks and 𐬐𐬀 rubbing), unnatural carnal intercourse, sodomy, pederasty. I. 12; III. 7; VII. 52; VIII. 74.

kūr, *kōr* 𐬐𐬀 (Pers. کور), blind, sightless. VII. 2.

kūrg-magas 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, a flying tick or tike; cattle-fly, which is fatal to animals. See Text, I. § 5, n. 4. I. 5 (𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kurta 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *kūḏ*.

kūštan 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. کشتن; Sem. syn. 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 *naksūtan*), to kill, slay, slaughter, murder. Aor. 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 I. 7; 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 20 (𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 49 (𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 13; 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 with 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVIII. 70 (𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

Kūštan-būjiz 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, same as *Karītan-būjiz*, q. v. III. 20, 21; IV. 2; V. 14; VI. 25, 29, 35; VIII. 10; XVI. 7, 11, 12.

kūst 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, *kūsteh* 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. کست), side, direction, way. II. 25, 33; IV. 2; V. 4, 19, 32, 34; with neg. 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (the wrong way or side) VIII. 10; IX. 32; compar. 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 12 (𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIV. 7 (𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 7 (𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); with 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (further off); XVII. 7 (𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 44; XXII. 1, 8, 14.

kūsteh 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *kūst*.

kūstik 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pāz. 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. کستی *lit.*, belonging to the waist), the sacred thread-girdle of 72 woolen strands, worn round the waist by the Parsis. XVI. 2; XVIII. 1, 9.

kūteh, *kūtak* 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. کونه or کونا), small, short, little. XIII. 45; XIV. 5 (𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

kūteh-bin 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. کونه بین), short or dim-sighted. II. 29 (𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌). Note: This rendering of the Av. 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (II. 29) is found only in the two modern MSS., viz., DN and DJE. The same word 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 in II. 37, is rendered by 𐬐𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (q. v.) in only two old MSS., viz., Sp and BU.

kāteh-khiraḍ 𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹 (comp. of 𐎧𐎡𐎹, small and 𐎧𐎡𐎹, wisdom), unwise, foolish. VII. 57 (𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎹).

k'aveh 9119, the seed-vessel of a plant, cotton capsule. VII. 35.

Kyānsash ကယံသံ or *Kyānsāi* ကယံသီ (Pāz. ကယံသီ; Av. ကယံသီ or ကယံသီ), the sea Kāsava, wherefrom the three regenerators of the world will be born. XIX. 5 (ကယံသီ).

l

Li 𐤀 (Heb. 𐤀; Ar. لا), not, no, not at all, neither, nor; a negative used before verbs; a negative particle. I. 1, 2 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 12, 14, 17, 19-21 II. 3-4, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 37 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 3-5, 11, 20, 28, 29, 36-38, 43; with 𐤀𐤍, 𐤀𐤍 41; III. 4, 7-9, 12-14, 18, 20, 21, 32, 33, 40-42; 20, 24, 28, 33, 35, 37 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 39 (𐤀𐤍𐤍). + 𐤀𐤍𐤍, 𐤀𐤍𐤍 𐤀𐤍 33 (𐤀𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍); IV. 1, 10, 20, 41, 43, 49; 1, 21, 33, 36, 39, 42, 43, 49 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍); 𐤀𐤍 21, 25, 29, 33, 36, 39; 𐤀𐤍 49; V. 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 26, 34, 37, 38, 60, 61 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍); 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19, 21, 25, 26, 32, 34, 37-39, 44, 45, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56-59; 25 (𐤀𐤍𐤍); VI. 1, 5, 7, 9, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 43; 29, 43, 46, 47, 51 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 32 (𐤀𐤍𐤍𐤍); VII. 14, 20, 21, 50, 52, 57, 77 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 2, 5, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 26, 31, 35, 41, 43, 44, 46, 52, 57, 58, 62, 65, 69, 71, 77, 79; VIII. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 17, 18, 22, 73, 74, 78, 80, 100-103, 105; 17-19, 100-103, 107 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍); IX. 15, 39, 47, 50, 52, 55 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 32, 41, 43, 47, 48, 50, 52, 57; 𐤀𐤍-𐤀𐤍 41; X. 18; XI. 1, 12; 𐤀𐤍-𐤀𐤍 4; XIII. 3, 9, 31, 34, 36, 38, 40, 49, 54 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 9 (𐤀𐤍𐤍𐤍), 2-4, 6, 7, 9-12, 19, 29, 31, 34, 35, 38-40, 43, 47-50, 55; XIV. 15, 17; 18 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍); XV. 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 48 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 14, 22, 24, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45-49; XVI. 1, 2, 4, 7, 10-12, 17, 18; 2, 7, 17 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍); XVII. 4, 6, 10, 11; 10 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍); XVIII. 16, 24, 29, 34, 76 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 31 (𐤀𐤍𐤍), 16, 17, 24, 25, 30; XIX. 3, 7 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 3, 13, 25, 29, 30; XX. 1, 2; XXII. 3-6, 10-12, 16-18; 19 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍).

labmaman 𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤍, see *rabmaman*.

lak (traditionally read *rak*) 𐤀 (Heb. 𐤀; Ar. لك), thou, thee, thy, thine II. 1 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍); 𐤀 𐤌 5 (𐤀𐤍𐤍), 43; III. 27, 29; IV. 2 (𐤀𐤍𐤍𐤍), 47 (𐤀𐤍𐤍); 𐤀𐤍 1; V. 16, 17, 21 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍); VII. 52 (𐤀𐤍𐤍); IX. 12 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍); X. 18 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍); XI. 4, 10, 13 (𐤀𐤍𐤍𐤍); 𐤀𐤍 7; XV. 13; XVII. 4, 5 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 9 (𐤀𐤍𐤍); XVIII. 7, 33, 39, 45, 51, 53, 60, 65, 66 (𐤀𐤍𐤍), 26 (𐤀𐤍), 27 (𐤀𐤍𐤍𐤍), 30 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 61 (𐤀𐤍𐤍𐤍); XIX. 6, 20 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍), 3, 6; 10 (𐤀𐤍𐤍𐤍), 13, 14 (𐤀𐤍𐤍); 𐤀𐤍 6; XX. 𐤀 𐤌 7 (𐤀𐤍𐤍𐤍); 𐤀𐤍 11; XXI. 𐤀 𐤌 1, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15 (𐤀𐤍𐤍), 6, 10, 14 (𐤀𐤍𐤍𐤍), 5, 9, 11, 13; XXII. 2, 9, 15 (𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍); 𐤀 𐤌 3-6, 8, 10-12, 14, 16, 18 (𐤀𐤍𐤍), 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17.

lakhār, lakhvār 𐤀𐤊𐤁𐤏𐤍, see *rakhār*.

m

mađā — ୨୦୬, see *matā*.

madakha — ୨୦୬ (Av. 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓), a crop-destroying locust, that which destroys the good creation. 𑀢𑀺𑀭 in I. 15, I prefer to read 𑀢𑀺𑀭 *madakha*. 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓 *madakhacha* VII. 26 (𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓).

madam ୯୬, see *maim*.

mađan ୩୦୬ (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; Sem. syn. *yātintan* 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓 and *yāitintan* 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓), to come, arrive, reach, attain. II. 20; pret. ୩୦୬ 26, 34; 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓 ୩୦୬ 43; 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓 (𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓); III. 11; ୩୦୬ IV. 10; ୩୦୬ V. 4; ୩୦୬ ୧୩ 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓 28-32 (𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓); 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓 ୩୦୬ ୨ 36; 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓 ୩୦୬ ୧୩ VII. 8, 9 (𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓); ୩୦୬ VIII. 4 (𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓); XI. 7; ୩୦୬ XIII. 22 (𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓), 40; XIV. ୩୦୬ ୩୦୬ 7; ୩୦୬ XV. 14; ୩୩୩୩ ୩୦୬ 42; XVIII. 26; ୩୦୬ XIX. 31 (𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓); XX. 11; ୩୦୬ 2; ୩୦୬ XXII. 4, 11, 17; ୩୦୬ ୧୩ 19 (𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓).

mādeh ୨୦୬ (Pers. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥), a female; when affixed to a common noun, it denotes the feminine gender. V. 51; ୯୬ ୨୦୬ (of the female sex, name or kind) XIV. 1 (𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓 𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓); pl. ୩୩୩୩ XV. 19 (𑀢𑀺𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓𑀲𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀓).

mādeh or *mahdeh* ୨୦୬ (Ar. 𐤌𐤊𐤂), a cradle, couch, swing; a bed. VI. 5.

mādevar ୨୦୬, special, specific, principal, chief, essential, particular. IV. 43; V. 52; XIII. 7.

madmamānastan ୩୩୩୩ “to dread, to fear; (to wish, desire, ask). Originally this word was translated in all MSS. by ୩୩୩୩ *sahastan*, which signifies ‘to fear, to dread’; but in ‘Burhān-i qāṭi’, *shādestan* is used, instead of *sahastan*, therefore the latter meanings are inserted here in parentheses, to show they are not original and correct, but must have crept into some other glossaries by mistake.”—Pahlavi-Pāzand Glossary, p. 150. Upon which, Dr. Haug comments: “The proper meaning of this verb, which is of frequent occurrence, is difficult to ascertain. In the Pahlavi translation of the Avesta, it corresponds to the Zand *sadayēiti* (Vend. 18, 19.), and is explained by the Parsi Desturs as ‘to wish, to desire’. But as this cannot be proved to be the meaning either of *sad*, or of ୩୩୩୩ itself, as appears from other passages, (B. 3, 5. 6. 7. 74, 15.) we cannot be certain about it.” ୩୩୩୩ I. 1; ୩୩୩୩ II. 24

(𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 32 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 IX. 51 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XV. 10; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XIV. 15, 35 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 10; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 19, 21, 22 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

madónad 𐭠𐭣𐭥, see *minóé*.

maém (*madam*) 𐭠𐭣𐭥, up, upon, on, over, above, on high, into, unto, with, along with, about. In the sense of the Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 I. 2, 7, 20; III. 14, 20, 25; VI. 10, 12, 14, 16; VII. 67. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 I. 16. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 I. 18, 20; II. 30, 38. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 22, 26, 34; VIII. 32; XXII. 7, 13, 19. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 10, 14, 18; IV. 41, 45, 50, 51; VII. 77; XVII. 5, 7. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 III. 20. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 V. 25; XIX. 21. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XVII. 7. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 V. 22-24, 61; VII. 21. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 VII. 11; VIII. 38. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 11, 15, 20. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 II. 30, 38. For Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 XIX. 14.

maém-mánashnih 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭣𐭥 and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 from 𐭠𐭣𐭥, to remain, live), a (high) dwelling place. II. 25, 33 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

maém-raftan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Pers. بر رفتن), to go upon; hence, to cohabit. Aor. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (lit., goes near; hence, cohabits) XV. 9, 11, 13, 15, 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

magas 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. مگس), a fly, bee. With 𐭠𐭣𐭥, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (q. v.) I. 5 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); 15 (for which see *madakha*).

magh 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥, Pers. مغ, depth, a channel), a hole, pit; a row or line of stones in which a 'riman' or polluted person sits during the ceremony of purification. V. 54 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); VII. 67 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); VIII. 37-39 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); IX. 6, 7, 28, 31 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 9, 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 10, 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 8; X. 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); XIV. 6 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); XVI. 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), 12 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); XVII. 5, 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

Maghih 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Sans. मघव; Pers. مغ), tradition explains it as unmarried, single, celibate, but it really means 'a (Magian) priest, a holy man'. See Text. IV. § 47. n. 10. IV. 47 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

magópat 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), a title of an order of priesthood. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥, the chief of priests) XVI. 7.

máh 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥; Pers. ماه; Sans. मास; Sem. syns. *kákd* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥 and *kamryû* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥), the moon. II. 40 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); IX. 41 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭠𐭣𐭥).

Mâh -u6, name of a Pahl. commentator. See Text. III. § 42, n. 90. III. 42; V. 52.

mâh -u6 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sans. मास; Pers. سال; Sem. syn. 𐤎𐤊𐤍 *bidna*), a month. V. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 VII. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (the monthly day) 22.

Mâh-auharmazd 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (for *Mâh-hormazd*, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), name of a Pahlavi commentator. VII. 31.

mahdeh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *mādeh*.

mahest 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, *mahēst* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎; Pers. مه), suppl. of 𐬨𐬀 great; greatest, highest, weightiest, heaviest. II. 27, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); III. 12, 13, 22, 23, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VI. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 61 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 61 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 5.

Mâh-gôshasp 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎, name of a Pahlavi commentator. III. 40.

mahitūntan (*makhitūntan*, *māitūntan*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Ar. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 to destroy; Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 *zaḍan*), to strike, injure, hurt, kill, murder; to beat, smite, destroy, drive away. Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 III. 14, 22, 40; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 V. 2, 8, 9, 37 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VII. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 2, 4, 31; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 52; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 2; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 30, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 66 VIII. 36, 98 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 37, 99 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 74 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 IX. 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIII. 3, 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎). 8, 10-15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 32-34 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 3, 19, 43; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 XIV. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 5, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 XV. 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 XVI. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 XVIII. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 73 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 XIX. 5; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 XX. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 XXI. 2.

māhmān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎, a guest), one who is entertained, satisfied, pleased, gratified. Compar. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (more pleased or gratified) IV. 48.

māhmānih 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬎), hospitality, entertainment, familiarity, gratification, boarding and lodging. III. 30, 32; V. 4, 56; VII. 13; XVI. 2; XVII. 4; XVIII. 5, 8; XIX. 27.

makhsh - (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. मक्षिका; Pers. مگس), a fly. - (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌) or 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌- (carried by a fly) V. 3, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-), 4, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-), 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (of the size or shape of a fly) VII. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-); VIII. 69, 70 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 71 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-); 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌: IX. 24, 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-); XIV. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

makhshak - (Ar. مخشى), terrific, awe-inspiring. XIII. 39 [𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌- (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 'strong of body'—Darm; 'of large body'—Kanga)].

makhrintan (trad. *makhdarintan*; also read *mekadlāntan*) 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ary. syn. *pađiraftan* 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to accept, comply with, consent, entertain, allow, adopt, admit, acknowledge. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌- XIII. 45; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 12; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XXII. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

mālidan 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. مالیدن; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to rub, polish, furbish, brush, sweep, clean. Aor. with 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌- and 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VI. 48; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); abast. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 58; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 93; abast. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 21; 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 32.

Malkas - (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of the rain which inundated and destroyed a great part of the world, foretold to king Jamshid. According to the Persian mythology, it was the name of a wicked person who sent the deluge on this earth in winter. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (of or belonging to Malkus) II. 22.

mālman 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Heb. מלא; Ar. مالا; Ary. syn. *pār* 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), full, filled with, complete, perfect. V. 19 [𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌-𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, 'boiling' (Darm); 'flowing on' (Kanga)].

man 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *mān*.

mān 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Gāthic 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. मान; Pers. مان), a house dwelling place, abode, residence. II. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 26, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 10, 45, 46, 57, 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 30 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 41-43 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VI. 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 15, 41, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 19, 58, 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 2, 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 4, 5, 107 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 10, 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3; IX. 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 33-35, 37, 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 39, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 15, 16, 18; X. 5, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 1, 2, 4

(-ḥḥḥḥ), 10, 18 (ḥḥḥḥ); XIII. 22, 29, 35 (ḥḥḥḥ), 46 (ḥḥḥḥ), 45, 46 (ḥḥḥḥ), 49 (ḥḥḥḥ), 49 (ḥḥḥḥ); with ḥḥḥḥ, ḥḥḥḥ (in the middle of the house) 21 (ḥḥḥḥ-ḥḥḥḥ); XIV. 14 (ḥḥḥḥ), 18 (ḥḥḥḥ); XV. 21 (ḥḥḥḥ), 45 (ḥḥḥḥ); XVI. 1 (ḥḥḥḥ); XVII. 7 (ḥḥḥḥ); XVIII. 28 (ḥḥḥḥ); XIX. 4, 46 (ḥḥḥḥ), 32 (ḥḥḥḥ), 32 (ḥḥḥḥ), 4; XXII. 7, 13 (ḥḥḥḥ).

mānashnīh ḥḥḥḥ (from *mānān* *q. v.*), remaining, living. With ḥḥ, -ḥḥ ḥḥḥḥ II. 25, 33 (ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ); ḥḥḥḥ-ḥḥ III. 24 (ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ).

Mānaspandān ḥḥḥḥḥḥ (comp. of ḥḥḥḥ and ḥḥ a suffix), the son or descendant of Manaspand, the father or forefather of the famous Ātarôpâḥ (*q. v.*) IV. 45.

māndan ḥḥḥ or *mānḥan* ḥḥḥḥ (Pers. ماندان), to remain, live. Causal ḥḥḥḥ (Pers. ماندان). Aor. ḥḥḥḥ III. 20 (ḥḥḥḥ); XVIII. 1, 2, 6, 7, 13, 27, 30, 51, 60, 66.

mandaram ḥḥḥ, see *mandām*.

mandām, (*mendām mandaram, mindaram*) ḥḥḥ (Ary. syn. ḥḥḥ *chīsh*), a thing, anything, something, matter, affair, concern, property. I. 8, 15; II. 10, 14, 18, 22; III. 27; ḥḥḥḥ (something) 42; IV. 1, 43; ḥḥḥ 1; V. 15, 34, 49, 51, 52, 56; ḥḥḥ 21, 32, 49; VI. 5, 32, 40; VII. 2, 5, 27, 35, 41, 65; ḥḥḥ 77; VIII. 22, 30, 34; IX. 11, 32; X. 18; XIII. 34, 38, 47; with ḥḥ, ḥḥḥ ḥḥ (nothing) 19; XV. 10, 14; XVI. 2, 4, 11, 12, 18; XVII. 11; XIX. 3, 13, 45; XXI. 3, 4, 38, 12, 16.

mang ḥḥ (Pers. منگ; Av. ḥḥḥ; Sans. मङ्ग), a narcotic made from hemp-seed, henbane, an intoxicating drug of a black colour, a drug that produces abortion. XV. 14 (ḥḥḥḥ).

mānpāt ḥḥḥḥ (Av. ḥḥḥḥ-ḥḥḥḥ; comp. of ḥḥ, Av. ḥḥḥḥ, a house and ḥḥ, Av. ḥḥḥḥ, lord, master), master of a house or family. VIII. 41, 42 (ḥḥḥḥ ḥḥḥḥ); pl. ḥḥḥḥ 41; IX. 37, 38 (ḥḥḥḥ-ḥḥḥḥ); X. 5, 6 (ḥḥḥḥ ḥḥḥḥ); XIII. 20, 21 (ḥḥḥḥ-ḥḥḥḥ); pl. ḥḥḥḥ 20; XVIII. 18 (ḥḥḥḥ ḥḥḥḥ), 19 (ḥḥḥḥ-ḥḥḥḥ); pl. ḥḥḥḥ XX. 11.

Mānsra ḥḥḥ, *Mānsreh* ḥḥḥḥ (Av. ḥḥḥḥ; Sans. मंत्र), the holy words; the Parsi scriptures in general, their language and contents considered as the revealed words of God; a sacred and efficacious spell or formula of the Avesta; a holy spell. III. 33 (ḥḥḥḥ); IV. 43 (ḥḥḥḥ); ḥḥḥḥḥḥḥḥ IX. 2 (ḥḥḥḥ ḥḥḥḥ).

Mānsra-spend ავადმარცხ (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*), the holy *Māthra*, the sacred formulæ, the holy words or spells. IV. 44 (*𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*); XIX. 14, 16 (*𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*); XXI. 6, 10, 14 (*𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*); XXII. 2, 6 (*𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*).

Mānsra-spend bēshāziniḍan *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀* ავადმარცხ, to cure or heal by reciting the holy 'Māthras' or spells or formulæ. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀* ავადმარცხ (cures or heals by reciting the sacred spells) VII. 44 (*𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*); agen. n. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀* ავადმარცხ 44 (*𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*).

Māoihō *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*, occurs in an Av. quotation in IX. 32.

mar 𐬨 (or *march* 𐬨) (Pers. *مر*; Av. rt. *𐬨*, *𐬨𐬀* to count), an account, sum, number, total, calculation, reckoning. II. 30, 38; 𐬨𐬀 30; IV. 10; V. 19; VIII. 78; XVI. 11; XVIII. 7. 13, 60, 66.

mar 𐬨 (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*, i. e., deadly), a destroyer, malefactor, criminal, felon; traditionally it means a highway robber; an appellation of Angra Mainyush. V. 35, 36, 38 (*𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*); XII. 22. 24 (*𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*); XXII. 2, 9, 15 (*𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*).

mār 𐬨 (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*; Sans. *मार्*; Pers. *مار*), a snake, serpent, cobra, dragon. XVIII. 65.

mārbāneh 𐬨𐬀𐬨, a kind of deadly poisonous snake. XVIII. 73.

marđ 𐬨 (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀* and *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*; Sans. *मर्त्य*; Pers. *مرد*; Sem. syn. *𐬨𐬀* *gabna*), a man, male. III. 20; V. 4 (*𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*); VIII. 81 (*𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*).

marđām 𐬨𐬀𐬨 (Pers. *مردام*; Sem. syn. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀* *anšūšā*), a man, person, people, mankind, human being. Pl. *𐬨𐬀𐬨* I. 8; II. 31, 32, 38; III. 42; V. 20 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨*); pl. *𐬨𐬀𐬨* VI. 10, 12, 14, 22 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨*); VII. 46, 47, 49 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨*), 55 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨*), 55; pl. *𐬨𐬀𐬨* 32 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨*); VIII. 32 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨*), 32 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨*); pl. *𐬨𐬀𐬨* 32 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨*); pl. *𐬨𐬀𐬨* XV. 10, 12 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨*).

marenchīniḍan (*marōchīniḍan*) *𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀* (Av. rt. *𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀*), to destroy, devastate, ravage, ruin, injure, kill, murder. Imp. with neg. *𐬨𐬀*, *𐬨𐬀𐬨* VIII. 21 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀*); aor. with *𐬨𐬀*, *𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀* XIII. 3 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀*); *𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀* XV. 14 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀*), 14 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀*); pres. 2nd. pers. sing. *𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀* XIX. 6 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀*); *𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀* 1 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀*); *𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀* XXI. 1, 3 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀*).

marg 𐬨 (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀*; Pers. *مړ*), death, destruction, annihilation. IV. 49; 𐬨 𐬨 *𐬨𐬀* (before death) VIII. 31, 32 (*𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀*); 𐬨 𐬨 *𐬨𐬀* (after

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matâ (maḏâ) ܡܬܐ (Assyr. *mat*; Ar. مَدِينَة, pl. مَدَائِن; Ary. syn. ܡܬܐ *deh*), a town, city, country, region. Pl. ܡܬܐ I. 18 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ); II. 24, 30, 38 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ), 30, 38; IV. 2 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ); + ܡܬܐ, ܡܬܐܝܬܐ (of the value of a village or town) 2, 4, 10 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ), 16 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ); ܡܬܐ; V. 4; VII. 41, 42 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ); VIII. 13; 103 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ); IX. 37, 56 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ), 32; X. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ), 5 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ); ܡܬܐ ܐ XI. 10 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ); ܡܬܐ XIX. 39 (ܡܬܐܝܬܐ).

math-avardâr ܡܬܐܝܬܐܝܬܐ or *mâth-avardâr* ܡܬܐܝܬܐܝܬܐ (for Av. ܡܬܐܝܬܐܝܬܐ), a pair, male-female. II. 28, 36; XIV. 13.

matrag ܡܬܐܝܬܐ (for *matrâ* ܡܬܐܝܬܐ; Ar. مطر), rain, rainy. XXI. 2.

matrâk ܡܬܐܝܬܐ, *mâtrâk* ܡܬܐܝܬܐ (Ar. مطرا or مطلا), polished, enamelled, gilt. II. 6.

Matân ܡܬܐ, see *Mitrô* or *mitrô*.

mavaddât ܡܬܐܝܬܐ, see Text. III. § 40, n. 44.

mavan ܡܬܐ, see *mân*.

mayâ (mîâ) ܡܐܝܐ (Ar. ماء; Ary. syn. ܡܐ *âv*), water, a liquid. I. 4; II. 24 (ܡܐܝܐ), 26, 34 (ܡܐܝܐ); III. 16, 17 (ܡܐܝܐ), 14, 41; IV. 54, 55 (ܡܐܝܐ); pl. ܡܐܝܐ 46 (ܡܐܝܐܝܐ); V. 5, 15, 17, 37 (ܡܐܝܐ), 8, 24 (ܡܐܝܐ), 19 (ܡܐܝܐ), 24 (ܡܐܝܐ), 48 (ܡܐܝܐ), 54, 56 (ܡܐܝܐ), 7, 14, 19, 20, 32, 34, 44, 52, 56; VI. 2-4, 27, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39 (ܡܐܝܐ), 27, 29, 31, 34, 37, 40 (ܡܐܝܐ), 29 (ܡܐܝܐ), 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41 (ܡܐܝܐ), 46, 47 (ܡܐܝܐ), 50 (ܡܐܝܐ), 5, 29, 32, 35; ܡܐܝܐ ܐ 29; ܡܐܝܐ 40 (ܡܐܝܐܝܐ) ܡܐܝܐ ܡܐܝܐ 40 (ܡܐܝܐܝܐܝܐ); VII. 15, 16, 29-31, 33-35, 74, 75 (ܡܐܝܐ), 16 (ܡܐܝܐ), 60, 61 (ܡܐܝܐ), 68, 69, 79 (ܡܐܝܐ); 2, 26, 31, 35, 46, 65, 77, 79; pl. ܡܐܝܐ 25 (ܡܐܝܐ); VIII. 6, 7 (ܡܐܝܐ), 36, 103 (ܡܐܝܐ), 37-39, 41-69 (ܡܐܝܐ), 104 (ܡܐܝܐ), 7, 13, 29; IX. 4, 5 (ܡܐܝܐ), 31 (ܡܐܝܐ), 33-36, 42 (ܡܐܝܐ), 33-35 (ܡܐܝܐ), 9, 11, 31, 32; XL 1, 2, 5, 9, 12 (ܡܐܝܐ), 5 (ܡܐܝܐ), 10, 13 (ܡܐܝܐ), 6; XIII. 38 (ܡܐܝܐ), 6; XIV. 4 (ܡܐܝܐ), 12 (ܡܐܝܐ), 13 (ܡܐܝܐ), 16 (ܡܐܝܐ), 5; XV. 6 (ܡܐܝܐ), 9, 10 (ܡܐܝܐ); XVI. 3, 4 (ܡܐܝܐ), 12 (ܡܐܝܐ), 7; XVII. 4 (ܡܐܝܐ); XVIII. 9, 74 (ܡܐܝܐ), 65 (ܡܐܝܐ), 70, 72 (ܡܐܝܐ), 65; pl. ܡܐܝܐ 63 (ܡܐܝܐ); ܡܐܝܐ 73 (ܡܐܝܐܝܐ); XIX. 2 (ܡܐܝܐ), 5 (ܡܐܝܐ), 22, 26, 35 (ܡܐܝܐ); XXI. 3 (ܡܐܝܐ), 5, 9, 13; ܡܐܝܐ ܡܐܝܐ

13; 𐭠𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥 2 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥 1191 2 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥 𐭥𐭥𐭥 2 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭠𐭥𐭥); pl. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 13.

Māzanīgān 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), of or belonging to Mazandaran, a country on the west of Bactria and on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea. It was the haunt of wild beasts, and demons were said to have made their abode there. IX. 13; X. 16; XVIII. 10 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVII. 9, 10 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

mazd 𐭠𐭥𐭥, see *mōzd*.

Mazdā-at-mōt 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, name of a prayer (Yasna XXXIV. 15) beginning with these words. XI. 14.

Mazdak-i-Bāmdādān 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, Mazdak, the son or descendant of Bāmdād, or Mazdak of the Bāmdād family. He posed himself as a prophet in the reign of Kobad, the father of Noshirwan the Just, who exposed his falsehood and killed him. IV. 49.

Mazdyasta 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *Majēst*.

mazg 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), brain, marrow, pith. + 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (with marrow or pith) XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); see *muzg*.

mazūn 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭠𐭥𐭥), great, grand, vehement, forcible. I. 17.

mēgh 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), a hole, depth, channel, bed of a river. XV. 6 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

mekadlāntan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *makīrūntan*.

melyā (trad. *mōdā*; also read *milayā* or *menya*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Ary. syn. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), a word, speech, utterance, saying. IV. 3; XV. 2 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

meman (*maman*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (See Pahlavi-Pazend Glossary, pp. 153-154), which, what, why, in what manner; because; as regards; then. I. 2 (𐭠𐭥𐭥), 19; III. 1. (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), 24, 33, 41 (𐭠𐭥𐭥), 1, 2, 4-12, 14, 33, 39, 40, 42;; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 29; IV. 49 (𐭠𐭥𐭥), 48; V. 5, 25, 29, 40, 43; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 35; VI. 36, 38, 60 (𐭠𐭥𐭥), 50 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), 4, 38, 41, 49, 56; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 44, 49; VII. 20, 44, 52, 56 (𐭠𐭥𐭥), 63 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), 26, 46, 52, 69; VIII. 22, 27, 34, 74; 29 (𐭠𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (whence, from what?) 12 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 105; IX. 41, 42 (𐭠𐭥𐭥), 51 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), 20, 32, 57; X. 19 (𐭠𐭥𐭥); XIII. 19, 24, 31, 34; 28 (𐭠𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 34; XV. 8, 12, 16, 22, 40; XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 11; XVII. 4, 7, 8; XVIII. 11

(𐭠𐭡), 36, 42, 48, 56 (𐭠𐭡𐭣), 7, 13, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 29, 60, 62, 66; XIX. 44 (𐭠𐭡𐭣); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16.

men (*min*) 𐭠 (Ar. 𐤌; Ary. syn. *az* 𐭡), from, out of, through, with, by. This particle is generally used for the ablative case, though sometimes it is used for the genitive, dative and accusative cases. 𐭠𐭠, because, owing to that; 𐭠𐭠𐭠, whence, from what?; 𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠, whence, from what?; 𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠 after, later; 𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠, before, earlier; 𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠, besides, apart from that. I. 1-20; II. 1-5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15-21, 23-25, 27-30, 33, 35-38, 40; 𐭠𐭠 11, 15, 19, 28, 36 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 22 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); 𐭠𐭠𐭠 39 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); III. 7, 14, 16, 17 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); 1, 2, 4-9, 11, 14, 20, 24, 27, 29, 30, 33, 37, 40-42; 𐭠𐭠 19 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); 𐭠𐭠𐭠 14; 𐭠𐭠 21; IV. 1, 2, 4, 10, 20, 40-43, 45, 47-49; 𐭠𐭠 47 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); 50-52 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); V. 1, 2, 15, 17, 40, 47, 48 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 4, 7-9, 12, 14, 19, 21-23, 25-27, 32, 34, 37, 38, 42-44, 46, 49-52, 54-56, 59, 62; 𐭠𐭠𐭠 26; VI. 2-4, 7, 8, 27, 29, 31, 37, 40 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 24, 29, 32, 35, 40, 43, 49, 50 𐭠𐭠 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 27, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); VII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 24, 41, 44, 51-53, 60, 61, 63, 64, 77 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); 𐭠𐭠 19, 50, 56 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); 2, 4, 11, 13, 22, 24, 29, 50, 52, 59, 65, 71, 77; VIII. 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 38, 39, 83-96 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 3-5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 18-22, 28-32, 34, 36, 38, 41-55, 57-71, 74-76, 78-81; 𐭠𐭠 9 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); IX. 1, 4-6, 8-10, 12, 15, 16 28-30, 32-35, 37, 39, 40, 43, 47-49 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 3, 16, 23-26, 29, 32, 41, 47, 49, 50; 𐭠𐭠 53, 56 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); 𐭠𐭠𐭠 50; X. 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); XI. 10, 13 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 1, 2; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 23, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 40-43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55; 10, 11, 18, 40 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); 𐭠𐭠 8, 52, 54, 55 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 10, 11, 38 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 31, 34, 37 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 38 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); XIV. 1, 2, 3, 5-10; XV. 2, 3, 5, 7-11, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 45, 48; 𐭠𐭠 1, 2, 4, 6-8 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 4, 6, 8 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 6, 8 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43, 48 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); XVI. 2-4 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 2, 4, 6, 7, 11-14, 18; 𐭠𐭠 8-10, 17 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); XVII. 1, 4, 7, 8; XVIII. 1-7, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 38-40, 42-45, 47-51, 53-55 60, 66, 71 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 1, 7, 8, 12, 13, 16, 24, 30, 33, 43, 44, 51, 55, 60, 65, 66, 76; 𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠 42, 43; 𐭠𐭠 10, 12 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 26 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠); XIX. 1, 5, 12, 20, 31, 33 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 1-9, 12-14, 17, 20, 23-26, 28-30, 32-34, 41; 𐭠𐭠 29; XX. 1, 2 (𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠𐭠), 1-3; XXI. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16; XXII. 7, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18.

mendām 𐭠𐭠𐭠, see *maudām*.

menyā 𐭠𐭠𐭠, see *melyā*.

Mēšan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, name of a place identified with *Urrā*, by the Pahlavi commentators. I. 11. Note:—Darm. remarks: 'Meshana that is to say *Mesene*, the region of the lower Euphrates famous for its fertility (Herodotus I., 193); it was for centuries (from about 150 B. C. to 225 A. D.) the seat of a flourishing commercial state.'

mēsh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 [Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (mas.), 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (fem.); Sans. मेष; Pers. میش; Sem. syn. *arrān* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌], a sheep, ram, goat. V. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 fem.); XIX. 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 fem.).

meshana (also read *mīyān*) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), house, habitation, dwelling place, abode, residence. IV. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

mēsheh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), urine. VIII. 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

mētarag 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, cloudy weather accompanied with rain. VIII. 7.

mēzīdan (*mīzīdan*) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. میزیدن; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), to make water, to void urine. Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 14; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 6; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVIII. 44; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌), 44.

mīā 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *mayā*.

mihrgyā 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. مهرگیا), the mandrake; also a plane tree, a large fruit-giving tree. V. 24.

milayā 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *melyā*.

min 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *men*.

mīnāshnu 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. منشن or منش; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; from inf. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, to think), thinking, thought, consideration, idea. III. 40; IV. 1; V. 25; VI. 29; VII. 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); VIII. 20, 28; 100, 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIII. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 7; XVII. 4; XVIII. 17, 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 17, 25, 27; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 1.

mīnavad 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *mīnōš*.

mīndaram 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *mandām*.

mīnīdan (*maīnīdan*) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌, to think, comprehend, consider, regard, care, mind. Pret. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 31 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 78, 79 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 79 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌); aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVI. 13; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVIII. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌).

mīnōš [*maīnōš*, *mīnavad*, *maīnivad*, (trad.) *madōnad*] 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. میندر or مینوری), spiritual, heavenly, invisible; a spirit, a spiritual being;

an invisible or spiritual state or existence, a heaven. I. 2, 14; II. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 20; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 21 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 42; III. 1-11, 40; V. 36 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 8, 9; VII. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 52 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 31, 32 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 80 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 16 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 1, 2, 28 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 17; XIV. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVII. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 4, 37; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 3 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 30 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

mīreh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀), the master of a house, the head of a family; hence, a husband. III. 25. (see Text III. § 25, n. 11).

mīrgīndān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *mīrgīn* and *dān*), a small perforated saucer in which *jīvām* or *mīrgīn* is placed while performing religious ceremonies. See Text. XIV. § 8, n. 3. XIV. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

mīrōkht 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 from 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, false and 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, spoken), false-spoken; hence, a lie. XIX. 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Mitrō 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (traditionally read *Matūn*) (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. मित्र; Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of an angel presiding over light, also over faith, friendship and contracts. III. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 54, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 15, 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

mitrō 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (see *Mitrō*), a contract, agreement, promise. IV. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 3, 11-16 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5-10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 1, 2, 41, 43; + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (promise-breaking) 10.

mīreh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀), fruit. VIII. 22.

mīyān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, *mīyāneh* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. मध्य; Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬭𐬀, میان), in the middle, midst, centre; waist, loins; among, between. II. 30, 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 20, 32, 44; VI. 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 41, 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 3; XIV. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

mīyān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *meshana*.

mīyāneh-āsrūta 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, round and 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, tied), lit., that which is tied round; hence, a cord or strap by which a yoke is secured on the neck of a cart-bullock, a yoke band. (cf. Sans. योत्र; Guj. યોતર). XIV. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

mīzīdān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *mēzīdān*.

mōdā 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *melyā*.

môhreh موهره (Pers. مهره or پشت مهره), a bone, back-bone. VIII. 42, 51; IX. 16.

môr مور, see *mûr*.

môzd مزد, *mazd* مزد (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. مزد), reward, recompense, remuneration, wages, hire, salary. VII. 43, 52; VIII. 19; 81-96 (𐬨𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 43, 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 41; XL 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

mûi موی (Pers. مو or موی), hair. V. 14; VI. 5; VII. 11, 15, 77; VIII. 40-42; XVII. 4; XXII. 4, 11, 17.

mûk موك (Ar. موك), a shoe, an outer boot. VI. 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

mûlîd ملید, jealousy, envy, idleness, mortification. See Text II. § 29, n. 10. II. 29, 37.

mûn (trad. *maran*; also read *man*) 𐬨𐬀 (Heb. 𐤎; Ar. 𐤎; Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀), that, which, what, whatever, who, whoever, which, whose, whom Used for Av. 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀. I. 1-20 (𐬨𐬀), 12-15 (𐬨𐬀), 19, 20 (𐬨𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 1-10 (𐬨𐬀); II. 1-4, 6, 21, 29, 39 (𐬨𐬀), 1, 2 (𐬨𐬀), 23 (𐬨𐬀), 31 (𐬨𐬀), 27-29, 35-37 (𐬨𐬀), 7, 9, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 29, 33, 36-38, 40, 41, 43; with 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 (with whom) 1 (𐬨𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 29; III. 4, 15, 23, 35-38 (𐬨𐬀), 18 (𐬨𐬀), 24 (𐬨𐬀), 25, 26, 28, 31 (𐬨𐬀), 30 (𐬨𐬀), 1, 3, 7, 8, 11-14, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30-35, 39, 42; IV. 1, 5-10, 12-18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 55 (𐬨𐬀), 2, 50-54 (𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀 49 (𐬨𐬀), 2, 4, 10, 17, 43, 47-49, 55; V. 4, 7 (𐬨𐬀), 10, 39, 42, 45, 49 (𐬨𐬀), 15-18, 20, 26, 27, 34 (𐬨𐬀), 21 (𐬨𐬀), 5, 7 (𐬨𐬀), 4, 5, 9, 14, 19, 20, 25, 26, 32, 34, 36, 40, 44, 45, 49-51, 57, 60-62; 𐬨𐬀 36; 𐬨𐬀 21, 38, 52; VI. 3, 6, 26 (𐬨𐬀), 7 (𐬨𐬀), 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 (𐬨𐬀), 42 (𐬨𐬀), 3, 5, 32, 35, 43; 𐬨𐬀 5; VII. 6, 52, 78, 79 (𐬨𐬀), 13, 14, 58 (𐬨𐬀), 17 (𐬨𐬀), 12, 23, 25, 32, 57, 76 (𐬨𐬀), 26, 27, 54, 55, 62, 69 (𐬨𐬀), 44 (𐬨𐬀), 51, 68 (𐬨𐬀), 2, 9, 11, 13, 17, 21, 22, 24-27, 35, 41, 43, 52, 55, 68, 71, 75, 77, 79; 𐬨𐬀 11, 35, 46, 65; VIII. 1, 4 (𐬨𐬀), 13, 23-26, 32, 75, 103 (𐬨𐬀), 19 (𐬨𐬀), 20 (𐬨𐬀), 33, 97 (𐬨𐬀), 3, 4, 10, 12, 19, 20, 22, 27, 29, 31, 38, 42, 71, 73-76, 78, 80, 107; 𐬨𐬀 20 (𐬨𐬀), 30 (𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 35 (𐬨𐬀), 79, 81-96 (𐬨𐬀); IX. 1, 27, 46, 47 (𐬨𐬀), 2, 47, 51 (𐬨𐬀), 3, 31, 43, 52 (𐬨𐬀), 11 (𐬨𐬀), 12, 29, 32, 40, 45 (𐬨𐬀), 14, 23, 32, 37,

41-43, 46, 47; X. 1, 17, 18 (𐬨𐬀), 2, 3, 7, 11, 15-17 (𐬨𐬀), 18 (𐬨𐬀), 18, 19 (𐬨𐬀), 5, 6; XI. 7, 9, 12 (𐬨𐬀), 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13; 𐬨𐬀 42; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 28, 29, 35, 36 (𐬨𐬀), 2-4, 6-8, 10, 13, 15, 20, 24 (𐬨𐬀), 3, 4, 8, 10-15, 20-27, 39 (𐬨𐬀), 28, 39, 51, 55 (𐬨𐬀), 42 (𐬨𐬀), 2, 3, 5-10, 18, 41-43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 55; 𐬨𐬀 3, 7, 40, 49 (𐬨𐬀); XIV. 1 (𐬨𐬀), 4 (𐬨𐬀), 1, 5-8, 11, 12, 18; 𐬨𐬀 4; XV. 1, 12-14, 19 (𐬨𐬀), 7, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43, 46 (𐬨𐬀), 2, 3, 5, 8, 9; 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 36, 42, 49, 50 (𐬨𐬀), 17, 20, 23, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41 (𐬨𐬀); 50 (𐬨𐬀), 2, 6, 8-10, 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 29, 32, 33, 35, 39, 41, 48, 51; XVI. 1, 18 (𐬨𐬀), 5, 6, 14, 17 (𐬨𐬀), 7 (𐬨𐬀), 13 (𐬨𐬀), 2, 7, 11, 12, 16; XVII. 3 (𐬨𐬀), 7 (𐬨𐬀), 11 (𐬨𐬀), 1, 4, 6, 8, 11; XVIII. 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 27, 29, 62, 67, 69 (𐬨𐬀), 7, 13, 15, 23, 60, 66, 76 (𐬨𐬀), 8 (𐬨𐬀), 29 (𐬨𐬀), 31, 34, 37, 43, 46, 49, 57, 61, 72 (𐬨𐬀), 55 (𐬨𐬀), 61 (𐬨𐬀), 𐬨𐬀 10, 28 (𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 14 (𐬨𐬀), 72; 1, 3, 4, 7-9, 13-17, 23-26, 29, 30, 38, 43, 44, 60, 65, 66, 76; XIX. 1, 7, 9, 20 (𐬨𐬀), 14, 47 (𐬨𐬀), 14 (𐬨𐬀), 2-6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 23-25, 27, 30, 35, 37, 40, 41; 𐬨𐬀 29 (𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 4; 𐬨𐬀 29; XX. 1 (𐬨𐬀), 3, 9, 16 (𐬨𐬀), 9 (𐬨𐬀), 1-3, 8; XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐬨𐬀), 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13; 𐬨𐬀 1 (𐬨𐬀); XXII. 1, 7, 8, 14 (𐬨𐬀), 5, 12, 18 (𐬨𐬀), 1, 6, 8.

mūr, *mūr* 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀; Pers. *مور*), an ant, emmet. XIV. 5 (𐬨𐬀); XVI. 12 (𐬨𐬀); XVIII. 73 (𐬨𐬀).

mūrda-kashān 𐬨𐬀 (comp. of 𐬨𐬀 dead, 𐬨𐬀 draw or carry and 𐬨𐬀 pl. suffix), the carriers of dead bodies, the “*nash-sālār*” who remove a dead body from its place to the Tower of Silence. VIII. 11.

mūrān 𐬨𐬀, (Pers. *مردان*; Sem. syn. *yamūtāntan*, to die; especially applied to the wicked). 𐬨𐬀 III. 14; p.p. 𐬨𐬀 (dead, defunct); pl. 𐬨𐬀 14; 𐬨𐬀 VII. 13, 24, 27; 𐬨𐬀 IX. 41; 𐬨𐬀 XVII. 6.

mūrdeh-shōi 𐬨𐬀 (comp. 𐬨𐬀, dead + 𐬨𐬀, husband), lit., one whose husband is dead; hence, a widow.

murt 𐬨𐬀 (Pers. *مُرت*), dispersed, distracted. VIII. 80.

mūrān 𐬨𐬀, see *mārāk*.

mārūk, *mārreh* 𐬨𐬀, *mārān*, *mārva* 𐬨𐬀, (Av. 𐬨𐬀; Pers. *مورغ*), a bird, fowl; II. 26, 34 (𐬨𐬀); III. 14; + 𐬨𐬀, 𐬨𐬀 14; V. 1 (𐬨𐬀), 2

(𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀); VII. 77; XVI. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 15, 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

múra 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *mārák*.

múrvēh 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *mārák*.

múst 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Pers. مشت), the fist, the palm of the hand, the grasp. XVII. 6.

mútak 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; inf. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, to die), killing, destroying injurious. II. 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

mútrák 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *matrák*.

mútrishna 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *mútróshna*.

mútrisht 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, see *mútróshna*.

mútróshna 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, *mútrishna* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, *mútrisht* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Sans. मूत्र), urine, flow or passing of the urine. VI. 7, 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

muzg 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, *múzg* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (Ar. مضغ, i. e., a piece of tender meat), matter, puss. In all MSS. it is 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀, but as it is of Semetic and not of Aryan origin, I have changed it to 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 to make it more clear and to distinguish it from 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 *mazg*, which is of Aryan origin, meaning brain, marrow. VI. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24.

myazd 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀 (also *myázd* 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀; Pers. میزاد, 'a banquet'), fruit, wine, milk, bread, &c., used for consecration in the Afringan, Stûm and other Zoroastrian ceremonies in honour of an angel, or the 'farohar' of a departed one; consecrated food and eatables. VIII. 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬵𐬭𐬀).

(𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 44 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 44 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); n search of a wife, wishing to marry); 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 44 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 45, 50, 59 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 15, 58, 63, 68, 69 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), 42 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 12-15, 22 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), 31, 32 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 1, 2, 7, 10, 13 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIV. 15 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); XV. 7, 8 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), 45 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVI. 1, 2, 7-11 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), 5, 6, 13, 14 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), 17 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); XVIII. 67, 69 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 12, 26 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); pl. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 XX. 11 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nakad (also read *vakad*) 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 (antonym 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 *zakar*), female, feminine. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 7.

nākhūn 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), a finger-nail, claw. XVII. 4.

nakūsiḍan 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬌 (Ar. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 from 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌, to bend down while drawing water from a well), to draw out. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 VI. 35.

nakūntan 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ary. syn. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 *kūshān*), to kill, slay. P. p. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 34; aor. with 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 34 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nam 𐬢𐬀, *namb* 𐬢𐬀𐬌 (Pers. 𐬢𐬀), moisture, a drop (as of water, dew, tear or any other liquid), dew. III. 15; V. 46; VI. 6, 29; VII. 15, 59, 74, 75; VIII. 5, 74; IX. 3, 30.

namb see 𐬢𐬀𐬌, see *nam*.

namāz 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sans. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌; Sem. syn. *nasadman* 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), prayer, worship, obeisance, bow. XIX. 29.

nāmchishkēk 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬌, famous, celebrated; particular; particularly, especially I. 21; III. 41; V. 34; VIII. 29; IX. 20.

nāmik 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), famous, illustrious, renowned. II. 21 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌).

namādan 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), to show, demonstrate, exhibit; appear, seem. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 1 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), 2 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 14; abst. n. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌, 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 VI. 35; 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 48; XVI. 7; agen. n. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌) XVIII. 9 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nān 𐬢𐬀 (Pers. 𐬢𐬀; Sem. syn. *lakhmā* 𐬢𐬀), bread, loaf. VIII. 22.

Nāōnghatha 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬌 (Av. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬌; Sans. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of the demon who opposes Spentâ Armaiti; Demon of Discontent. X. 9 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌).

naplik 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌), generation. XIII. 3 (𐬢𐬀𐬎𐬌).

nar نر (Av. .نر; Sans. नर; Pers. نر; Sem. syn. זכר *zakar*), a man, male, male being, a prefix denoting the masculine gender. II. 4 (.نر-); pl. نرن 30, 35, 38 (.نر-); V. 19.

narm نرم (Pers. نرم), soft, smooth, fine; mild, gentle, easy. V. 1 (.نرم-); VIII. 8 (.نرم-); XIII. 30, 37 (.نرم-); XIV. 3 (.نرم-); XV. 47 (.نرم-); XVII. 5 (.نرم-); XVIII. 71 (.نرم-).

narm kardān نرم کردن, to soften, to make easy; to learn by heart. نرم- IV. 45.

nas ناس, *nasān* ناسان (*nasā* ought to be read *nasē* to correspond with its Av. equivalent .ناس; Av. rt. .ناس, Sans. नास् to perish, decay), be destroyed, annihilated. VIII. 21 (.नस-).

nasā نسا, *nasāi* ناساي (Av. .نسا; Pers. نسا), a dead body, corpse, any part of a dead body either of man or of animal; dead matter. III. 14, 40; IV. 53; V. 4, 7 (.نسا-), 14 (.نسا-), 5 (.نسا-), 16, 18 (.نسا-), 1, 4, 9, 34, 40, 44, 49; VI. 28, 31, 32, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41 (.نسا-), 42 (.نسا-), 25, 29; VII. 12, 23, 25, 28, 32, 72, 76 (.نسا-), 4, 5, 13, 24, 26, 27, 77, 79; VIII. 33, 35, 97 (.نسا-), 34 (.نسا-), 36, 37 (.نسا-), 73 (.نسا-), 74; XVI. 17 (.نسا-). Note: In Persian, when نسا is pronounced *nasā*, it means 'dead,' but when pronounced *nisā*, it means 'flesh or bones of a dead animal.' *Nasā* in Persian also means 'a place in which the sun's rays never penetrate.' According to the Zend-Avesta, such a place is considered impure and unclean and treated as *nasā*.

nasā-apapñad ناسا-آپاپناده (Av. .نسا-آپاپناده), burning or cooking dead bodies. I. 17 (.نسا-آپاپناده).

nasadman ناسدمن (Ary. syn. نامد *namd*), bow, salutation, homage, worship, prayer. XIX. 29; XXI. 1 (.ناسد-).

nasā-hūmand ناسا-هومان (Av. .نسا-هومان), lit., with 'nasa'; hence, polluted, defiled. VI. 21 (.نسا-); VII. 79 (.نسا-).

nasā-karīn ناسا-کارین (Av. .نسا-کارین), producing 'nasā,' i. e., putrefaction. VII. 26, 27 (.نسا-کارین).

nasā-kīsh ناسا-کیش (Av. .نسا-کیش), a corpse-bearer, one who carries a dead body to its resting place. VIII. 11-13 (.نسا-کیش).

nasān ناسان, see *nas*.

nasā-negānīh 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. نسا نهانی), burying a dead body. I. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); III. 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); VI. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀).

nasā-pāk 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), (the fire) that burns a dead body. VIII. 73, 74, 81 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 76-78 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

nashkar 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *vashkar*.

nas,hóntan 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, to screw, wreath, twist, bend; envelope, involve; place, establish. Pret. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 II. 38; imp. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 30; 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 VI. 27, (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 VIII. 14, 74, 75; 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 74; 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 IX. 30.

náshteh 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. ناشته or ناشتا), a breakfast. VIII. 22.

nashtagīh 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (cf. Pers. ناشت, Sans. नष्ट, i. e., ruined, lost), ruin, destruction. See 'Text, II. § 5, n. 12. II. 5; V. 27; VI. 30, 33, 36, 39, 43; VII. 6, 10, 11, 56.

Nasūsh 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀), the demon of 'nasā' or pollution, which attacks the dead body of a person immediately after death and rushes upon those who come in contact with the dead body; the she-demon of 'nasā', commonly called 'Daruj-i Nasush', which attacks, pollutes and destroys the purity of persons and things. (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀). III. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀); V. 3, 4, 6, 7, 27-32 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀), 25, 32, 38; VI. 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 1-11, 24, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀), 2; VIII. 16-18, 41-71, 93, 99 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀); IX. 15-26, 28, 40-43, 45-48 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀), 47; X. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀), 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀), 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀); XI. 9, 12; XIII. 19; XIX. 5, 12, 46 (𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀).

natrānashna 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, *natrānashnīh* 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (abst. n. from *natrāntan* 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 [Ar. نظر], to guard, watch, take care), watch, guard, watching, guardling. V. 53-56; VII. 66, 67; IX. 32; aor. with 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬢𐬀 XIV. 16; XVI. 11

nāvāk 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. ناولک), a ploughshare. V. 51; + 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 (instead of 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀) 51.

natak, naveh 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. नव; Pers. نو or نوه), new, fresh. XXI. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀), 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀).

natak natak 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀, various. V. 9.

nava-vibāva drājō 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, a quotation in XIX. 21.

nāvā́k 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 (variant *nāvā́k*, q. v.) (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. नव; Pers. ناولک), flowing or running (water), (water) of a river or canal. XIV. 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); XV. 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀).

nareh ୨୩, see *navak*.

nazd ୬୬, see *nazdik*.

nazdik ୬୬, *nazd* ୬୬ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀, Pers. نزدیک or نزدیک), near, nigh adjacent. VI. 35; ୬୬ ୬ VII. 5; VIII. 11, 96; IX. 32, 44; XIII. 8; XV. 21.

nazdist ୬୬ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; super. of *nazdik* ୬୬), nearest; sometimes used in the sense of a kinsman. VIII. 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIV. 5; XV. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

nazrūntan ୩୩୬, see *razrūntan*.

nehambīdan ୩୩୬, *nehombīdan* ୩୩୬ (Pers. نهمیدان), to cover, to wear (clothes, &c.); to conceal, hide. Aor. with 𐬨𐬀, ୩୩୬ - 𐬨𐬀 III. 40; with 𐬨𐬀, ୩୩୬ 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); ୩୩୬ V. 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); with 𐬨𐬀, ୩୩୬ 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); abst. n. ୩୩୬ VI. 5; ୩୩୬-𐬨𐬀 VII. 9, 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬨𐬀 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

nek (traditionally read *naduk*, *nadcak*; also read *nyôk*) ୨୩ (Pers. نیک), good, excellent, graceful, beautiful, virtuous. I. 7, 13 (𐬨𐬀), 16, 21 (𐬨𐬀); ୨୩ (better) 1; II. 2 (𐬨𐬀), 3, 9, 17, 22, 31 (𐬨𐬀), 3, 5 (𐬨𐬀), 7, 24, 41; ୨୩ 41 (𐬨𐬀); ୨୩ 27, 35 (𐬨𐬀); III. 27, 29, 42; ୨୩ (Pers. نیکی; goodness, virtue) 23; IV. 23, 24 (𐬨𐬀); ୨୩ 9; ୨୩ 21 (𐬨𐬀); ୨୩ 22 (𐬨𐬀); VII. 52 (𐬨𐬀); ୨୩ IX. 44; XIII. 39; XV. 10, 12; ୨୩ 10; XVIII. 63 (𐬨𐬀); ୨୩ 30; XIX. 13, 16, 18, 30 (𐬨𐬀), 19 (𐬨𐬀); ୨୩ 6 (𐬨𐬀), 17; ୨୩-୨୩ 35 (𐬨𐬀); ୨୩ 14 (𐬨𐬀); XX. 1; XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬨𐬀); 5, 12, 18 (𐬨𐬀).

Nemaschâ ୨୨୨, shortened form of 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, the concluding words of the *Kém-nâ-Mazdâ* prayer, recited during the Bareshnum ceremony. IX. 32.

Néryôsang, ୨୨୨ (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. नराशंस). name of the messenger of Ahura Mazda. XIX. 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XXII. 7, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

Néryôsang ୨୨୨, name of a learned Pahlavi commentator of the Vendidad. V. 7.

n'shman ୨୨୨ (Ar. نساء; Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), a woman, wife, female. III. 20, 31, 40; IV. 44, 47; V. 4, 9, 32, 49; VII. 13; VIII. 19; XV. 8, 14; XVI. 7.

nigān نِهان (Pers. نِهان), hidden, covered, concealed, buried. III. 8, 12, 40; نِهان (to hide, bury) V. 34; نِهان (buried) VII. 47, 48; XVII. 6.

nigūnīdan نِهانیدن (Pers. نِهانیدن), to conceal, hide, bury. Aor. نِهانید III. 36-38 (نِهانید); نِهانید VII. 13 (نِهانید), 15.

nigīrāshna, nikīrāshna نِهانیدن (abst. n. from نِهانیدن *nigīrīdan*, to see, observe), look, notice, regard, watch, guard, observation. III. 9, 12-14, 40; V. 7; VII. 35; IX. 32; XVI. 2, 11.

nigīrīdan, nikīrīdan نِهانیدن (Pers. نِهانیدن), to see, view, look, behold, examine, observe. نِهانیدن I. 15: نِهانیدن VI. 7 (نِهانیدن); نِهانیدن 8 (نِهانیدن); نِهانیدن XIV. 2 (نِهانیدن), 4 (نِهانیدن); نِهانیدن XVIII. 71 (نِهانیدن), 72 (نِهانیدن); نِهانیدن 27 (نِهانیدن); نِهانیدن XXII. 2, 9, 15.

nigūn, nikūn نِهان (Pers. نِهان; Av. نِهان, Sans. नि, down), down, under, beneath, underneath; inverted, upside down. Abst. n. نِهان (depth) IX. 6, 9 (نِهان).

nigūn-mayī نِهان-مای (comp. of نِهان, under and مای, water), an under-current of water, a stream, streamlet. VI. 40 (نِهان); XX. 2 (نِهان).

nigūn-vardeš نِهان-واردهش (comp. of نِهان, down and وردهش, goes), goes down, VIII. 69-71 (نِهان); IX. 24-26 (نِهان).

nigūnāš نِهان-اش (inf. نِهان-اش, to throw headlong, to defeat), defeated. XVIII. 16, 24 (نِهان).

Nihādūm نِهافت, name of the 15th Nask. See *Niīdūm* pp. 168-169 Pahlavi-Pāzend Glossary. IV. 10.

nihān نِهان, *nihān* نِهان (Pers. نِهان), secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine; secretly, clandestinely. III. 40; VII. 57; XVI. 13; with نِهان, نِهان-نِهان XIX. 1, 2 (نِهان).

nihānjāicha نِهانچا (comp. of نِهان hidden, چا river and the enclitic particle), a hidden or concealed river, an under-current of water; 'hidden floods' (Darm.); 'something that has gathered downwards; hence, mud, snow, &c.' (Kanga). V. 12, 13 (نِهانچا); VIII. 9, 10 (نِهانچا).

nihāftan نِهافت (Pers. نِهافت), to secret, conceal, hide, cover. III. 40; pret. نِهافت IV. 49; p.p. نِهافت VII. 79; نِهافت or نِهافت VIII. 10; نِهافت IX. 32.

nikās - نیکاس (Pers. نگاه). watch, observation, look, glance. III. 14.

nikās-dārashna نیکاس داریشن (abst. n. from نیکاس-دارش, Pers. نگاه داشتن i. e., to keep watch, take care of), watching, guarding. II. 4, 5 (نیکاس-دارش).

nīm نیم, *nīmeḥ* نیمه, *nīmā* نیمه (Av. نیمه; Pers. نیم; Sem. syn. pang, penag پن), half, middle, semi-, demi-. III. 36; IV. 45 (نیمه); VI. 32 (نیمه); VIII. 10, 80, 101; 101 (نیمه); IX. 16, 26; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6; XVI. 2; XVIII. 15, 23.

nimat, *namaḍ*, *namat* نام (Av. نام; Pers. نام), (1) hay, grass or similar things. IX. 46 (نام); (2) felt, woollen stuff. V. 38 (نام); (3) a carpet.

nimat-avar-rabāshyā نیکاس-آوار-راباشیا, a thatched roof, a hut. VIII. 1 (نیکاس-آوار-راباشیا).

nimat-rant نیکاس-رانت (Av. نام-رانت), an article made of straw such as a litter, basket, or mat. XV. 43 (نیکاس-رانت).

nimeh نیمه (Av. نیمه; Sans. नेम), side, direction. V. 43 (نیمه); VI. 3, 4 (نیمه); VIII. 8, 41, 42, 104, 106 (نیمه), 16-19, 71 (نیمه), 80 (نیمه); IX. 15, 16 (نیمه), 26 (نیمه); XIV. 7 (نیمه); XIX. 1 (نیمه), 5 (نیمه).

nipishtan نیکاس (Pers. نوشتن or نویشتن; Sem. syn. yektibāntan نیکاس), to write. Pret. نیکاس X. 1.

nīrā-ān نیکاس (pl. of *nīrā* نیکاس, another form of *nīryā* نیکاس which is generally read by mistake *negalyā*; Ar. نیران pl. of نار or نور light, fire; in 'Burhan-i-Qate' too نیکاس is read *nīrā*: نیرا بلغت زند و بازند آتش را گویند), fire, flashes. XIV. 7.

nīrang نیکاس (Pers. نیرنگ), a ritual, a short religious formula or ceremony, an incantation, a charm to avert the evil eye or ensure the success of a ceremony. III. 14, 20; V. 25; VII. 24; VIII. 10, 22; IX. 2, 47, 52; XXII. 20.

nīrmat or *nīrmaḍ* نیکاس, help, support, assistance; favour, kindness. VIII. 22; XVI. 11.

nīrāk نیکاس (Pers. نیرو), strength, power. VI. 51.

Nisāi نیکاس (Av. نیکاس), name of the 5th of the goodly created regions of Ahura Mazda according to the Vend. I. See Mody's Dict. of Avestic Proper Names. I. 8 (نیکاس).

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nuh-gareh نُه گره or *nuh-garîs* نُه گره (Pers. نِه گِرِه), of nine knots, a stick of nine knots. IX. 14.

nuh-hâsra نُه هاسره (Av. نُه هاسره), nine *hâsras*. XIV. 14 (نُه هاسره).

nuh-lilyâ نُه لیلیه, nine nights. V. 54 (نُه لیلیه).

nuh-mâhik نُه ماهیک, (Av. نُه ماهیک), of nine months, (a child in the womb) of nine months, (a woman with a pregnancy) of nine months. V. 45 (نُه ماهیک); VII. 58 (نُه ماهیک).

nuh-pîi نُه پی (Av. نُه پی), nine feet. IX. 9-11 (نُه پی).

nuh-pîkkeh نُه پیکه (Av. نُه پیکه), (a stick) of nine knots. IX. 14 (نُه پیکه).

nuh-raz نُه راز, nine hundred, 900. IV. 9 (نُه راز), 9 (نُه راز).

nuh-shapeh نُه شپه or نُه شپه (Av. نُه شپه), nine nights. V. 43 (نُه شپه), 42, 46, 56 (نُه شپه), 56 (نُه شپه); IX. 35 (نُه شپه), 35 (نُه شپه).

nukâm نُه ام (Av. نُه ام, Sans. नवम; Pers. نهم), ninth, 9th. I. 12 (نُه ام); VII. 78 (نُه ام); IX. superscription; XIII. 3; XIV. 9 (نُه ام).

nukhtâi نُه تایی, see Text. VI. § 7, n. 4. VI. 7, 8, 29 (نُه تایی).

numâyashna نُه امایش (Pers. نمایش), appearance, vision, sight, showing. V. 14, 49; *anumâyashnîh* انهمایش (unseen, unobserved). XIII. 10, 11, 40 (انهمایش).

nyâvâk نیاهاک, same as *nâvâk* (q.v.) XVIII. 74 (نیاهاک).

nyôk نیوک, see *nêk*.

nyôshîdan نیوشیدن, *nyôkshîdan* نیوکشیدن (Pers. نِه شِدَن), to listen, hear, attend to. XIX. 15, 35.

nyûrâzdishtim نیورازدیشتم (Av. نیورازدیشتم), super. of نیورازدیشتم or نیورازدیشتم, i. e., coarse), coarsest, most inferior, most worn-out (clothes). III. 19 (نیورازدیشتم).

O

ódar 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *udurch* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. उदर), a water-dog, otter. XIII. 16, 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 51, 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀); + 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (one who kills an otter) 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XIV. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 16, 17.

odhash 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, water, sea-shore or bank. I. 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀). Note: This word is generally read *ojāe*, i. e., on the height or hill. It is rather a Pahlavi transcription of the Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 which Sp. translates by 'east', Kanga and Haug by 'waters', and Darm. by 'basin'.

óftádan, *ópłádan* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sem. syn. *naftúnastan* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), to fall, drop, fall down; to befall, happen. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI. 35; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVI. 7; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 2.

ój (better *oój*) 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sans. उज्ज), strength, power; height, sublime. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀 *ójmandihátim* (most strength-possessing) XVII. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); XX. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

ójas-parastih 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, idolatry, idol-worship. I. 10; XI. 9, 12; XIX. 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

ójid-búd 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), having lost consciousness, lifeless, dead. VIII. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

ómákhitan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (same as *ánúkhitan*, Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), to learn, teach. P.p. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 45, 46.

ópastán 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, same as *óftádan* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀, q. v., VI. 29.

óptádan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀, see *óftádan*.

órásvar, *úrásvar* (traditionally *hóróspar*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), (1) an increase, augmentation; 'stomach' (Darm.). III. 30 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); IV. 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀). (2) the interior, inner-side, womb. V. 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀); VII. 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

órear 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *úrvar*.

Órvátafnar 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀, *Órvátafnar* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀), name of one of the three sons of Zarathushtra. He was the chief of the husbandmen and the lord of the Var of Jamshid. II. 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬨𐬀).

ôsh -սը (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀; Pers. وش), death, destruction. VII. 52; XIX. 3, 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀).

ôsh-himand օշհիման (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), mortal, perishable. XII. 5; IV. 50-52 (օշհիման).

ôsh-khâstâr օշհախաժար (comp. of -սը death and 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀 wishing or desiring), murderous, deadly. XIII. 42, 43 (օշհախաժար).

ôshâp օշապ, see *hôshtâp*.

ôspârik օսբարիկ, a faithful, believer; hence, a Zoroastrian. IV. 2; օսբարիկ (a non-Zoroastrian) IV. 2; VII. 52.

ôstâbâr օստաբար (Pers. استوار), firm, strong, faithful. III. 42.

ôstâdan օստան (Pers. استان; Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀), to stand, rise, get up. Pret. with 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀, օստան 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀 XIX. 4, 31 (օստան); օստան 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬭𐬀 XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16 (օստան).

ôstâshnik օստաշնիկ, abst. n. from օստան, arising or accruing from. օստաշնիկ ըն, i. e., arising or accruing from cold; hence, ague, or *tap-i-sard* ըն և ց as the Pahlavi commentators explain it. VII. 56 (օստաշնիկ).

ôzmûdan օշմուճան (Pers. آزمودن) to try, test, prove, experience, experiment upon. Abst. n. օշմուճան (Pers. آزمایش, trial) V. 49; p.p. օշմուճ VII. 39 (օշմուճ), 40; օշմուճ 37 (օշմուճ).

p

pa, pah 𐬱𐬀, to, in, with, by, for, from, according to, up, upon, on, above, in, into. It has all the significations of the Persian particle به or ب and forms the accusative, instrumental, dative, ablative and locative cases. It is generally read *pān* or *pavan*, but I prefer to read it *pa, pah*, like the Pers. به or ب and Pāz. 𐬱𐬀, though in the Inscription of Shāpur at Hājiābād it is written *pavan*. I. 1-3, 5-21; 𐬱𐬀 2; II. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 12, 16, 18, 20-23, 26-28, 30-38, 41; III. 1, 2, 4-18, 20-22, 24-26, 28-42; IV. 1-21, 25, 30, 43, 45, 47-55; 𐬱𐬀 17; V. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17-21, 25-27, 32-38, 40, 42, 44, 46-49, 51, 54-56, 59-62; 𐬱𐬀 20, 54; VI. 1-5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25-27, 29, 33, 35-37, 39, 40, 43, 45-48, 51; VII. 1, 2, 4-6, 10-11, 13-16, 19-22, 24, 26, 27, 29-31, 33-35, 40, 43-46, 48, 52-55, 57, 59-62, 67, 71, 74, 75, 77-79; 𐬱𐬀 67; VIII. 3-8, 10-20, 22-24, 73, 74, 76, 78-80, 97-101, 103, 105, 107; 𐬱𐬀 10, 22, 103; IX. 1-6, 9-11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 25, 26, 29-36, 39, 41, 44-47, 49, 50, 56, 57; 𐬱𐬀 33-35, 48; X. 1-3, 6, 7, 11, 15, 17-19; XI. 1-7, 9, 12; XIII. 1-15, 17, 18, 20, 22-28, 30, 31, 34, 37-40, 42, 43, 45, 47-51, 55; XIV. 1-10, 12-18; XV. 1, 2, 6, 8-10, 12, 14, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39-42, 45, 47, 51; XVI. 2-4, 6-18; 𐬱𐬀 2, 7; XVII. 1-8, 11; XVIII. 1-9, 12-17, 20, 21, 23-31, 34, 36-38, 40, 42-44, 46-51, 54-56, 60-66, 68-72, 74, 75; XIX. 2-5, 8, 9, 11-15, 17, 19-23, 25-30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 44, 45; XX. 3, 8, 9, 11; XXI. 1-6, 8-10, 12-14, 16, 17; 𐬱𐬀 5, 9, 13; XXII. 2-5, 10-12, 16-19.

pachīdan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. पक्व; Pers. پختن, to cook), to cook, boil, ripen. Aor. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 74; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 73 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀).

pad, pat 𐬱𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. पति; Pers. پاد), a lord, master, owner, guardian, head. VII. 43.

pādakhshah, pāitikhshā, pātakhshā 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, *pādishā, pādshā* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پادشاه or پادشاه; Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), king, sovereign, monarch, ruler; ruling, supreme, overpowering, empowered, mighty, prevailing, proper. V. 4, 14, 26; VI. 29; VIII. 10.

padām 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pāz. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), a piece of white cotton cloth, with two bands at the top, hanging loosely before the mouth, and tied with the bands at the back of the head, forming a sort of the mouth-veil, and used by the Parsi priests while performing certain religious ceremonies. XIV. 8 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 1 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 1, 2.

paḍash 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 (for *pa-ash*, 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 being added here to avoid cacophony; cf. Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 for 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥). It supports my reading of 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥, which should be read *pa* and not *pavan* or *pān*), in (to, for, by, through, or on) him, her or it; thereupon, thereon, thereto, thereby, therein. I. 4, 16; III. 6, 10, 14, 23; IV. 2; V. 4, 34, 35, 46, 52; VIII. 74; XV. 7; XVI. 11, 12.

paḷashkhār 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, a small plate, dish or saucer. VII. 72 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

Paḍashkhārgar 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. name of a place with which the Pahlavi commentators have identified Varena, the 14th of the goodly created places according to the Vendidād. All MSS. have 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 instead of 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. Dr. Spiegel takes it to be the name of a mountain in Taberistan. If it is a mountain in Taberistan, why is it mentioned in connection with Kerman? Moreover, as Kerman itself was a mountainous place and still well-known for that, it is better to have 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, i. e., in the mountainous country (of Kerman) than 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥. I. 18.

paḍashkhār 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥). lit. that by which one eats, jaws; (2) a vessel for keeping food. III. 14 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 43, 44 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 16 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 40 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

paḍashwar 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, meaning doubtful. V. 14; XVI. 7.

pād-dehišn 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *pād* foot or leg and *dehišn* giving, gift; Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; antonym 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), lit., remuneration given to a man sent on some business at a distance, for the trouble caused to his legs; hence, applied to rewards for good or meritorious works.

pād-frās 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; antonym 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), punishment to sinners, retribution for sinful deeds. IV. 4, 11, 55; VII. 62, 69; VIII. 20; XIII. 55.

pāḥirānīnēd 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, aor. dries up or withers. XVIII. 63 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 63 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pāḥirān-shōsar 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), a man whose seed or seminal fluid is dried up. III. 19, 20 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 50 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

paḍāreh 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), before, forward, in front, against. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 27 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VI. 40 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 6 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), VIII. 41-43, 50, 51 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 100, 103 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 15, 16, 18, 21 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 17; XVIII. 19, 21 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

páh-masá 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬨𐬀 and 𐬭𐬀 value, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), the value of a beast of burden or a cattle. IV. 2-4, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

páhést 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or *páhest* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *páh* and *ést*; cf. Sans. 𐬨𐬀, Pers. 𐬨𐬀, a place or abode), a fold for cattle, cattle-pen, sheep-fold, stable. II. 24; XI. 6; XIII. 45, 46; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XIV. 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XV. 32, 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

páhlá 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *páhlák* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), a rib. VIII. 54, 55; IX. 19, 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XIII. 12.

páhlám (*páhrám*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), best, excellent, superfine. I. 3, 5-14, 16-20 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); II. 27, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 1, 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); V. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 61 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VII. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); IX. 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); X. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XI. 6; XVIII. 6, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 16, 24, 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 26, 76; 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 17, 25; XIX. 9, 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XXI. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

páhlá-masá 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *páhlá*, *q. v.*, and *masá*, *i. e.*, length), of the length of a rib, as large as a rib. VI. 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

pahná 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), broad, wide, extensive. VI. 5; VIII. 18; XVII. 6, 8; XIX. 4.

páhréz, *páhriz* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), abstinence, forbearance, care, caution; sick-diet. V. 14, 49; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 44, 49; VI. 29; VIII. 10; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 103; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 32; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XI. 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XVI. 7; XVIII. 44; XIX. 46; XX. 1.

páhríkhān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Imp. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), to abstain from, avoid, forbear, take care. Aor. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 IX. 48.

páhrūm 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, see *páhlám*.

páitikhshá 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, see *pádashshah*.

páitishān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or *páitshān* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Sans. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), lit., that on which to stand; hence, a foot; metaphorically it means a pedestrian, man. VIII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XV. 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

Paiti tá mórēgha 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, an Av. quotation in XVII. 8, 10.

páh-masá ասած-տա (comp. of տա and աս value, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), the value of a beast of burden or a cattle. IV. 2-4, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

páhést Բա-տա or *páhest* Բա-տա (comp. of *páh* and *ést*; cf. Sans. स्थ, Pers. مکان, a place or abode), a fold for cattle, cattle-pen, sheep-fold, stable. II. 24; XI. 6; XIII. 45, 46; Բա-տա XIV. 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XV. 32, 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 33 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

páhlá Դ-տա or *páhlák* Դ-տա (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. ربه), a rib. VIII. 54, 55; IX. 19, 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIII. 12.

páhlám (*páhrám*) Դ-տա (Av. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), best, excellent, superfine. I. 3, 5-14, 16-20 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); II. 27, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); pl. Բա-տա or Բա-տա 1, 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); V. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 61 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); X. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XI. 6; XVIII. 6, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 16, 24, 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 26, 76; 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); Բա-տա 17, 25; XIX. 9, 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XXI. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

páhlá-masá ասած-Դ-տա (comp. of *páhlá*, *q. v.*, and *masá*, *i. e.*, length), of the length of a rib, as large as a rib. VI. 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), Դ-տա ասած 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pahná Բա-տա, (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), broad, wide, extensive. VI. 5; VIII. 18; XVII. 6, 8; XIX. 4.

páhréz, *páhriz* Բա-տա (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), abstinence, forbearance, care, caution; sick-diet. V. 14, 49; Բա-տա 44, 49; VI. 29; VIII. 10; Բա-տա 103; Բա-տա 32; Բա-տա XI. 4; Բա-տա XVI. 7; XVIII. 44; XIX. 46; XX. 1.

páhríkhtan Բա-տա (Imp. Բա-տա), to abstain from, avoid, forbear, take care. Aor. Բա-տա IX. 48.

páhrám Դ-տա, see *páhlám*.

páitikhshá Բա-տա, see *pádashshah*.

páitishktán Բա-տա or *paishktán* Բա-տա (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. प्रतिष्ठान), lit., that on which to stand; hence, a foot; metaphorically it means a pedestrian, man. VIII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XV. 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Paiti tá mērtgha Բա-տա Բա-տա, an Av. quotation in XVII. 8, 10.

padk 𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Pers. پاي; Pāz. پاو; Sem. syn. 𐭠𐭥𐭭 *dakyd*), pure, clean, neat, chaste, innocent. Supl. 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 III. 80; V. 21; VII. 47, 48; 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 VIII. 10; IX. 32.

pākih 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭, cleanliness, purity. V. 21; VI. 35; X. 18; XIX. 33.

pānagih kardān 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭, to protect, guard, watch. II. 4, 5.

pānākih 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭, *pānagih* 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 (Av. rt. 𐭣𐭥𐭭, Sans. 𐭠𐭥𐭭 to protect), protection, shelter, refuge, guard, defence. III. 31; VIII. 20 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭), 20 (𐭣𐭥𐭭), 20; XI. 4 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); XIII. 28, 39, 49; XV. 45; XIX. 30.

panāz, parāf (generally read *frūz*) 𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Av. 𐭣𐭥𐭭, 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭; Sans. 𐭠𐭥𐭭; Pers. فرا, فر, on, upon, above, upwards, aloft; back, down; after, again, opposite, contrary; before, near, forward; together. Supl. 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 II. 30, 38 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); II. 11, 14, 18 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); III. 14, 40; IV. 40, 42; V. 10, 12, 18, 28-32 (𐭣𐭥𐭭), 11 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); VI. 27 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭), 29; supl. 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 10, 12, 14 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); VII. 7, 8, 9 (𐭣𐭥𐭭), 13 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭), 52 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭), 52, 69; VIII. 9, 10 (𐭣𐭥𐭭), 22, 75, 81; 100, 103 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); IX. 28 (𐭣𐭥𐭭), 32; XIII. 31-37 (𐭣𐭥𐭭); XVI. 17 (𐭣𐭥𐭭), 2, 11; compar. 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 2 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); supl. 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 XVII. 7 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); XVIII. 19, 21 (𐭣𐭥𐭭), 29 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); XXI. 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15 (𐭣𐭥𐭭); XXII. 20.

panāz-ashkōp 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭, a high ceiling, a roof raised up high. II. 26, 34 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭).

panāz-kōpeh 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭, having a hump in front. II. 29, 37 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭).

panāz-men-bōd 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭, lit., off from life, i. e., lifeless, unconscious, separating the soul from the body. IV. 40, 42 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); XIII. 12-15 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭).

panāz-namādan 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭, to show, exhibit. 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 II. 3 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭).

panāz-sātāntan 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭, to go forward. Aor. 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 II. 10, 14, 18 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 11, 15, 20 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭).

panāz-tachinīdan 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭, to cause to flow. 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 II. 34 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭 26 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭).

pancha-dasa 𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭, an Av. quotation in VIII. 100; IX. 32.

pang (Dr. Haug *pelag*) 𐭣𐭥𐭭 (Ar. 𐭣𐭥𐭭; Ary. syn. 𐭣𐭥 *nim*), half. III. 36 (𐭣𐭥𐭭𐭥𐭭); IX. 18, 21; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

panîr پنیر (Pers. پنیر), cheese. VII. 77 (پنیر).

panj, *panch* پن (Av. پن; Sans. पञ्च; Pers. پنج; Sem. syn. *khûmasyâ* ٥ or *khûmashyâ* ٥), five, 5. II. 37, 42; IV. 18 (پن); V. 27 (پن); VIII. 22; XI. 3, 20 (پن); XIV. 17; XV. 2 (پن); XVI. 8, 9 (پن), 2.

pânj dahûm پنجاه (Av. پنجاه; Pers. پانزده), fifteen, 15th. I. 19 (پنجاه); XV. Superscription.

pânjdeh پنجاه (Av. پنجاه; Pers. پانزده), fifteen, 15: IV. 18 (پنجاه); VIII. 98, 99 (پنجاه); IX. 30 (پنجاه); XIV. 15 (پنجاه); XVI. 4 (پنجاه); XVIII. 54 (پنجاه).

panjeh پنجه (Pers. پنجه), the palm of the hand, paw. VII. 2.

panj-mâheh پن ماهه (Av. پنماه; Pers. پنماه), lit., of five months; hence, (a woman with a pregnancy or a child in the womb) of five months. V. 45 (پنماه); VII. 58 (پنماه).

panjûm پنجم (Av. پنجم; Pers. پنجم), fifth, 5th. I. 8 (پنجم); III. 6, 11, 34 (پنجم); IV. 2 (پنجم), 17 (پنجم), 19 (پنجم); VIII. 77 (پنجم); XIII. 34 (پنجم); XIV. 8 (پنجم); XVI. 11.

panzand پزند (generally *farzand*; Av. پزند; Lat. progeny; Pers. فرزاد), an offspring, child, son. IV. 10; pl. پزندان 10; V. 9; XVIII. 27.

par پار (Av. پار; Pers. پر), a wing, feather. VIII. 22; 69, 70 (پار); IX. 24, 25 (پار); XIII. 15.

pâr پارس (Sans. पार; Pers. پار), past, elapsed. With neg. نه, پارسنا (insurmountable, impassable) V. 9.

parâhôm پارسا, the Haoma-juice, squeezed out, strained and prepared for drinking, in the ceremony of the Yasna, Vendidad or Visparad. XIV. 8.

parârûn (farârûn, frârûn) پارو (frâ + rûn, that which is right, right direction; hence), good, excellent, honest, straightforward. V. 9; IX. 46; پارو XIII. 39; XVIII. 6; پارو XIX. 30.

parastâr پارسا (Pers. پارسا), lit., a worshipper, a devotee; also, a slave, servant. XV. 10.

parâsteh پارست, a servant, menial. IX. 38 (پارست).

pardah 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 or *pardak* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پرد or پر), fold, time; it also denotes the addition of a number to itself, as *aeḡ-pardak* 𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, i. e., once (Pers. یک‌بار), 𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬭𐬀 *dō-pardak* &c. 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬭𐬀 (once) III. 40; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (five times) 40.

pardukān or *pardagān* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (pl. of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. پرده, a partition), partition. VI. 35.

pardūm 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *partim*.

pareh 𐬱𐬀 (Pers. پره), a side, border, margin, extremity. IX. 17.

pargandan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پراگندن), to disperse, scatter, diffuse. VI. 6; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 35.

pargard 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀), a chapter, book. V. 14.

parhikhtām 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (from *parhikhtān* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. پرهیختن, to teach educate), most learned, educated. III. 20 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 10.

parik 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 or 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. پری), lit., a winged creature, a fairy. In Avesta it means a demoness, a she-devil, a creature of Angra-mainyush, an evil spirit or being. I. 10 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); III. 7; V. 4, 44; VIII. 23; 80 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 9, 12; (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 5 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), XX. 10, 12 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Parik 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀, name of a learned commentator of the Vendidad. VIII. 31, 35; XIII. 48.

parjand, *panjand* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (a variant of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 *farzand*), a child, offspring. + 𐬀𐬭𐬀; 𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

parmáyashn (*farmáyashn*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. فرمایش; abst. n. from *farmādan* q. v.), order, command, will. XI. 6.

Parôdarsh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), lit., one who foresees; name of a cock. XVIII. 15, 23 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 15, 28; 29 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (quality as a Parodarsh, foresight) 15.

Pârs 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پارس), Persia. I. 21.

partum (*farđum*, *pardum*) 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sana. प्रथम; Pers. فردم), first, foremost. II. 1, 2 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 51; VII. 26; 37 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 39, 44, 63 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 19, 76, 100 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 78; IX. 6, 15, 28, 31, 49 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 4 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 9, 12; XIII. 34 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 9 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 2 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 48 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀);

Pash-húrūn 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, evidently the name of a Nask, from which the following quotation is cited: 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀. What that 'Nask' is is not known, nor is the name to be found in the list of 'Nasks' extant. II. 18.

pashininiḏan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), to chain, shackle, fetter. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (is chained or shackled) IV. 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pashm 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎), wool, fine hair of animals. VII. 11.

pashmāgend 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), stuffed with wool. VII. 11.

pāshneh 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), the heel, the sole of the foot. II. 31, 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 70, 71 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 25, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pāshūm 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (same as *pāhlūm*, *q. v.*), excellent, best. XIX. 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pāshūmih 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, excellence, goodness. XVIII. 17, 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pashvêh (*fashvêh*) 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (the Pahlavicised form of the Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), butter, curd; hence, food. VII. 43.

pasījehtām 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (supl. of 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀) highest, purest, cleanest. XIX. 14.

paskūntan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀, to cut, sever, divide, break; to shape, mould, form, make. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 III. 20; V. 4, 49; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 4, 44; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 VI. 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 VII. 13, 52; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 2, 44; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 46; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 13, 52; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 VIII. 3, 80; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 32; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 49; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 6, 7, 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 X. 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 XIII. 10, 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 32, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 XVII. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 10; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 XIX. 7.

pāspān, *pāspān* *pāspān*, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *pās*, watch and *pān*, *vān* or *bān* keeper; Pers. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀) a watch-keeper, guard. XIII. 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Pasūsh-hūrūn 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), name of a species of dog. Lit.. a shepherd or cowherd's dog, a dog that guards or protects flocks and

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pazāvashn 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, making ripe, ripening; ripe. VII. 35.

pazdinēš 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 stamps on the ground. XV. 5 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pazdūē 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥) a weevil or curculio, a small insect of the beetle kind, with a long-beaked head, destructive to fruits and corn. XIV. 6 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pazideh 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, ripe. VII. 35.

pédāk, paítāk 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), evident, clear, manifest, apparent, published, revealed. I. 2, 15; II. 5, 18, 20, 21, 28, 30, 36, 38; III. 14, 40, 42; IV. 1, 4, 45; V. 4, 7, 9, 14, 21, 26, 38, 44, 49, 51; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 49; VI. 29, 32, 35, 43; VII. 11, 24, 50, 52, 65, 71; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 71; VIII. 3, 10, 18, 20, 22, 74, 78, 96; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 8; X. 18; XIII. 55; XIV. 2; XV. 22, 45; XVII. 6; XVIII. 1, 12, 38, 44; XIX. 30; XXII. 1, 8, 14; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 1, 8, 14 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pédākīh, paítākīh, 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, revelation, manifestation, publication, declaration, sign, demarkation. I. 1-15 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 20 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pédākiniḍan 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, to manifest, make clear or evident; bring forth, produce. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 II. 18, 38, 43; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 23; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 35; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IV. 49; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VI. 27, 40; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 52; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 22; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 2 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 10 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 8; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 22; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 43; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 39; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XV. 10; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 42; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVI. 12; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 2; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 26, 30; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 25; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 3, 39.

pédān 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, the same as used for *padām* 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥, i. e., the mouth-veil of a priest), the under-cover of an armour, an under-garment, worn by ancient Persian warriors; 'a net-work of iron worn over the face to protect it in the time of battle' (Kanga). XIV. 9 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pereshk 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), price, value. XIV. 11 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pēs 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥), leprosy. II. 29, 37 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pésidan 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or *pesidan* 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, to adorn, decorate, embellish, inlay. P.p. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 II. 6.

péstân ږښ or *pestân* ږښ (Av. ږښ; Sans. स्तन; Pers. پستان), a breast, bosom, nipple. VIII. 52-54 (ږښ); IX. 19 (ږښ); XV. 8.

pikhtan ږښ (Pers. پختن or پختن), to water. VI. 6 (ږښ).

pîm pêm ږښ (Av. ږښ). milk. V. 52 (ږښ); VII. 16 (ږښ), 35; 65 (ږښ), 77 (ږښ); XV. 50 (ږښ); XXI. 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15; ږښ 7, 10, 11, 15 (ږښ); ږښ 6, 10, 14 (ږښ-ږښ).

pîminîdan ږښ (inf. from ږښ), to suckle the young, to begin to have milk in the breasts during pregnancy. ږښ-ږښ III. 31 (ږښ); ږښ XV. 8 (ږښ); ږښ 8 (ږښ); ږښ + ږښ 8.

pînâristan: (also read *vinâristan*) ږښ, to atone for a sin, to restore a sinner from the punishment of hell. ږښ-ږښ VIII. 107 (ږښ); "one who submits to penalty or atonement" (Darm.); "one who atones for a sin" (Kanga); ږښ 107; (ږښ); ږښ ږښ XIV. 18 (ږښ); ږښ ږښ ږښ 18 (ږښ).

pîr ږښ (Pers. پیر), old, aged. VII. 56.

pîrâmân ږښ (Pers. پیرامون or پیرامون), a border, margin, the environs; around, round about. II. 26, 34; III. 18; V. 4, 19, 49; VI. 2; VII. 62; VIII. 3; XV. 45, XVII. 6, 8; XX. 4.

pîrâyish ږښ (Pers. پیرایش), an ornament, embellishment, decoration. XIV. 15.

pîrûzgar, *pîrûzkar* ږښ (Av. ږښ; Pers. پیروز or پیروز), victorious, successful, conquering, triumphant. X. 5, 9, 13 (ږښ); XVIII. 5, 7 (ږښ); XIX. 5, 40 (ږښ), 37 (ږښ). Note: The literal meaning of the Av. ږښ is just like the Sans. वृत्रहन् i. e., a successful destroyer; hence, it technically means 'victorious' and is applied to the angel *Behrâm*.

pîrûzgarîh ږښ, abst. n. from ږښ (q. v.), victory, conquest, triumph. VIII. 20; XVIII. 64 (ږښ).

pîrûzgar ږښ, compar. of. ږښ (q. v.), more victorious. VIII. 19 (ږښ).

pósh̄t, *púsh̄t* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. पृष्ट; Pers. پشت), the back. VII. 2; VIII. 51, 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 18, 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XV. 14.

pósh̄tēh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پشت), a bundle or load of wood or fagot. XIV. 2, 3; XVIII. 71 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pósh̄tīh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (abst. n. from *pósh̄t*, *q. v.*), backing, support, help, safeguard. XIII. 18.

póst, *púst* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. پوست), the skin, a hide, coating. IX. 48.

póstin 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پوستین; comp. of *póst* and *in* the suffix), of leather, leathern; a fur garment. VII. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 23-25 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

póst *pahnâ* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *póst* *q. v.* and *pahnâ*, breadth), the breadth or extent of the skin, as deep as the skin. III. 20; XVIII. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

prârdn 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, see *frârdn*.

prashn 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Sans. प्रश्न), a question. XVIII. 51.

prîzvânîk (*frîzvânîk*) 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (cf. Ar. فرض, a religious duty), a duty, obligation; obligatory, compulsory. IV. 1, 4; V. 26.

pûdēh, *pûteh*, *pûdak* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 from 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, to be putrid; Pers. پود), rotten, decayed, putrid; worn out, old, weak. II. 29, 37; V. 59; VI. 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 19; XX. 3, 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pûhal 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀; Pers. پل or پول), a bridge; it is used for the bridge 'Chinvad', where according to the Zoroastrian religion, reward to good-doers and punishment to sinners are dealt out; hence, it metaphorically means 'atonement'. III. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); V. 19; VIII. 107 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XIII. 9; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XIII. 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIV. 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 68, 75 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pûjeh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پوز or پوزه), the lip, the mouth at its environs, the space between the nose and the lip, the part round the mouth. VII. 2.

pûkhtan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پختن; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. पक्, to cook; Sem. syn. *apapûntan* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), to cook, boil, stew, ripen. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀) or 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 V. 52 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 44; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 VII. 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 55, 65 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 XIX. 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

pumbagîn 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭯𐭥𐭥, Pers. پنبه, i. e., cotton and 𐭥 suffix), lit., made of cotton, cotton cloth. VII. 11.

pūmman 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Ar. فم; Ary. syn. 𐭯𐭥𐭥 *dahān*), mouth, face. V. 51; VIII. 1.

pūr 𐭯𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. پُر; Sans. पूर; Sem. syn. 𐭯𐭥𐭥 *mālman*), full, complete, filled with, laden with, perfect. II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥); 22 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IV. 46; VIII. 7; IX. 29 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIX. 40 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XX. 4 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XXII. 5, 12, 18 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 5, 12, 18 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pūr-bīvar 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *pūr*, q. v. and *bīvar*, i. e., myriads), many myriads. XX. 4 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); similarly *pūr-eragh*, i. e., many thousands XX. 4 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), *pūr-eraz* 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, i. e., many hundreds. XX. 4 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pūr-gadman 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; comp. of *pūr*, q. v. and *gadman*, i. e., glory), full of glory, splendid, illustrious. Abst. n. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 3 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pūrīdan 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *pūrīdan* 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. rt. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥; causal 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, to ravage, make helpless), to drive away, fight, oppose. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 32 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭯𐭥𐭥 X. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 XI. 9, 10 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 9; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭯𐭥𐭥 9, 10 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pūrīh 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥 (abst. n. from *pūr* q. v.), fullness, abundance, plenitude. I. 19; III. 4.

pūr-marg 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; comp. of *pūr* q. v. and *marg*, i. e., death), full of death, deadly, baneful. I. 5 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 5-14, 16-20 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XXII. 2, 9, 15 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pūr-rōbāshnīh 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of *pūr*, q. v. and *rōbāshnīh*, i. e., continuance, going), abundance, full continuance. XVIII. 27 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

pūrsashna, *pūnsashna* 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. پرسشی, a question, interrogation, begging, asking. I. 21; III. 29 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 40; V. 4.

pūrsīdan (trad. *pūnsīdan*) 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. پرسیدن; Av. rt. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥, Sans. पूच्छ to ask), to ask, question, inquire, demand, consult. 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 II. 1 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 III. 42; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 1. (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 1 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 43, 45 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XI. 1 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIV. 1 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVII. 17 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭯𐭥𐭥 4; 𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 6, 8, 14, 61, 67 (𐭯𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥),

30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 7, 13, 66 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 51; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 7, 13, 60, 66 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 7, 13, 60, 66 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 7, 13, 60, 66 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 17, 20, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬭 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XX. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬭 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXII. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

pār-vāstra 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *pār*, *q. v.* and *vāstra*, i. e., grass or pasture; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), full of grass, abounding in pasture. I. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 11.

pās 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. पशु; Pers. پَس a shortened form of پسر), a son. IV. 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 49 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 30 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 6, 10, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

phakashn 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. پوشش from پوشیدن to cover), a covering, garment, dress; a coverlet, sheet, blanket. VII. 2.

phāṣṣān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, to rot, decompose, become putrefied. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 III. 40

Pāṭik 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of an ocean, which, according to the Avesta, purifies the waters before they run back to the Sea 'Vouru-Kasha'. It is identified with the modern sea of Aral. V. 16, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

ra 𐬀, see la.

rá, rái 𐬀 (Pers. را), to, for, on account of, by reason of. This particle denotes that the noun or the pronoun to which it is added, is in the accusative case. It also denotes the dative case. I. 15; II. 5, 18, 21, 25, 26, 28, 33, 36, 38; III. 9, 12, 14, 18, 29, 31, 35, 40; IV. 10, 11, 44; V. 2, 10, 13, 14, 20, 39, 45, 49, 51; VI. 6, 7, 9, 26, 28, 29, 35, 46, 50; VII. 9, 13, 14, 43, 46, 52, 57, 58, 62, 64, 69, 71; VIII. 1, 4, 8, 10, 13, 18, 20, 22, 37-39, 73, 78, 80; IX. 32; XI. 6; XIII. 24, 29, 34-36; XIV. 7; XV. 12, 46, 47, 51; XVI. 1, 2, 11-13; XVII. 4, 7; XVIII. 27, 44, 61; XIX. 4, 7, 19; XXI. 2, 7, 15.

rabmēman, labmēman 𐬀 (Ar. لب), the heart, centre of anything. I. 4.

rabāshyā 𐬀, see rābāshyā.

rachāt 𐬀, moist, not-dried. VIII. 34.

rač 𐬀, ratā 𐬀 (Av. 𐬀; Pers. راد), a Dastur or a high-priest, lord, master, chief, principal. II. 43; V. 25, 26 (𐬀); pl. 𐬀 26; VII. 69 (𐬀); 𐬀 5 (𐬀); VIII. 10; 11 (𐬀); 𐬀 20 (𐬀); 𐬀 19 (𐬀); XIX. 𐬀-𐬀 38 (𐬀).

Rae 𐬀 (Pers. ری), see Rāg 𐬀.

raēhūmand 𐬀 (Av. 𐬀), brilliant, bright, shining, illustrious. I. 14 (𐬀); XIX. 37, 39 (𐬀); XX. 1 (𐬀).

raftan 𐬀 (Pers. رفتن; Sem. syn. *saxtāntan* 𐬀 or *sātāntan* 𐬀), to go, pass, walk, progress, emanate. Aor. 𐬀 III. 24 (𐬀); 𐬀 V. 2 (𐬀), 5 (𐬀); 𐬀 VI. 14, 20, 24 (𐬀); 𐬀 5; 𐬀 VII. 2 (𐬀); 𐬀 XIII. 52 (𐬀); 𐬀-𐬀 8, 51 (𐬀); 𐬀-𐬀 55; 𐬀 45 (𐬀); 𐬀 XV. 49; 𐬀 49; 𐬀 10 (𐬀); 𐬀 XIX. 4 (𐬀); 𐬀 32 (𐬀); XXI. 2 (𐬀).

Rāg, Rāk 𐬀, Rae 𐬀 (Av. 𐬀, Pers. ری), the name of the 12th of the goodly created places according to the Vendidad, wherein Zoroaster was born. I. 16 (𐬀).

ragelman, rajelman 𐬀 (Ar. رجل; Ary. syn. 𐬀, 𐬀 pāi, or 𐬀 pā), a foot, leg. III. 32; V. 11, 34; VI. 26 (𐬀), 46 (𐬀); VII. 2, 46; VIII. 23 (𐬀), 73 (𐬀), 104; IX. 32.

ragh ၃, the numeral cipher 1,000. II. 20; ၃ (one thousand) 30, 38 (အထိသိသိ); IV. 16 (အထိသိသိ); XXII. 2, 6, 9, 15 (အထိသိသိ).

rāinashn ရှိရသ (from inf. *rāinādan* ရှိရသ, to lead or conduct), leading, conducting, conduct. IV. 49.

rāinīddr ရှိရသ (see *rāinashn*), one who leads or conducts; a leader, conductor.

rak ၃, see *lak*.

rak ၃, the numeral cipher 30. III. 17 (အထိသိသိ); IV. 19, 30 (အထိသိသိ); V. 48 (အထိသိသိ), 34; VI. 11 (အထိသိသိ); VII. 61 (အထိသိသိ); VIII. 7 (အထိသိသိ); ၃၁ (thirty-one) 22; ၃၂ (thirty times) 98 (အထိသိသိ); ၃၃ (thirty steps) IX. 5 (အထိသိသိ); XIV. 9 (အထိသိသိ); XVI. 15 (အထိသိသိ); XVIII. 74 (အထိသိသိ).

rāk ၃ (Pers. راک), thread. VII. 31.

rakhār, lakhār, lakhvār ရှိရသ (Ary. syn. *avāz* လာ), back, again, afterwards, afresh, anew. I. 15, 20; II. 24, 38, 42; III. 7, 11, 40, 41; IV. 1, 3, 4, 11, 53; V. 4, 8, 11, 15, 19, 32, 44, 49, 51; VI. 5, 29, 32, 35; VII. 9, 11, 13, 26, 27, 35, 43; VIII. 3, 7, 10, 13, 17, 21, 29, 41, 74-76, 78, 79, 103; IX. 16, 24, 32, 40; 43, 45 (အထိသိသိ); XIII. 3, 17, 18, 46-48; XIV. 5, 9, 10, 17; XV. 8, 9, 12, 45; 48 (အထိသိသိ); XVI. 2, 7, 11, 14; XVIII. 10, 18, 60, 66 (အထိသိသိ); XIX. 11, 23, 41, 43, 47; 27 (အထိသိသိ); XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16; XXII. 3, 10, 16.

rak-yēmeñ ၃၆ or *rak-yōm* ၆၃ (comp. of ၃ thirty and ၆ day), the 30th day after the death of a person, when 'Sirozah' 'Afringān,' 'Vāj' and 'Yasna' ceremonies are performed in his name.

ramak ၃ (Pers. رمك or رومك), a flock, herd, collection, company. XVIII. 27 (အထိသိသိ); *hū-ramak* ၃-၆ (i. e., of good flock, an epithet of Jamshid). II. 2 (အထိသိသိ); ၃၆ 2.

rāmashn, rāmishn ရှိရသ (Pers. رامش or رامش; Av. ရှိရသ or ရှိရသ; Sans. राम), delight, pleasure, cheer, joy, happiness, enjoyment. I. 2; III. 1 (အထိသိသိ); V. 21; VII. 56 (အထိသိသိ); XI. 7 (အထိသိသိ), 7; XIII. 45; XVIII. 27; XIX. 11 (အထိသိသိ).

rāmashn-dehashn ရှိရသ-ရသ (comp. of ရှိရသ joy and ရှိရသ giving), lit. joy-giving; hence, delightful, charming, pleasant. I. 1, 2 (အထိသိသိ).

rāmashnīh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. رامشنى), joy, merriment. XV. 18.

rāmīnāš 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, pleased, satisfied. V. 21 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

ramīštān 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Ar. رمى; Ary. syn. *afgandān* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), to throw, cast off, hurl, fling, lay or put down. Aor. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 III. 14; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 35 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 41 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IV. 52 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 V. 44; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 4, 51; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 49; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VII. 52; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 18; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 2; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 29 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 3, 7; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IX. 32; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 48; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIV. 16; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XV. 11; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 14 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVII. 4; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVIII. 74 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 74 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rān 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌; Pers. ران), the thigh. VII. 57; VIII. 59-61 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 21, 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rāndān 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. راند), to drive away, expel. Causal *rānīdan* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, to expel, to cause to get away. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIII. 49 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rāneh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (from *rāndān*, *q. v.*), a discharge, emission (as of blood or sperm). 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XVIII. 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rang-pāk 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 colour and 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 preparer), lit. one who boils or prepares colours, a dyer, a painter. VII. 82 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

ranj 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. رنج), trouble, difficulty, sorrow, sadness, grief, vexation. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 IV. 2.

rān-pān 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (comp. of *rān*, *q. v.* and *pān*, protector; Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), thigh-protector, armour for the legs or thighs, greaves. XIV. 9 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

rapitvān 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), mid-day, noon; the south, southern. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (southwards, in the southern direction). II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 19; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (more southwards) IX. 32; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 XIX. 5.

rapūk 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. روبه), a fox. XIV. 17.

raptan 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *raftan*.

rās 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. راس or راس), a road, path, manner, custom, mode. I. 14, 18; II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 11 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 11, 14; 15 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 43 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); V. 4, 7-9, 49; 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 59 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 16; VIII. 5, 14-19, 22 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 14, 104, 100 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 18, 21, 24; 94

(𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 32; XIII. 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 48 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 49; XV. 22; XVI. 2, 11 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVIII. 44; XIX. 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); XX. 1; XXI. 5, 9, 13 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 4, 8, 12, 16.

rāsan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (traditionally read *rāsān* and understood as sandal-wood). I read it *rāsan* (Pers. راسن) meaning elecampane, a plant whose root has a pungent taste and was at one time well-known as a stomachic; a juniper, an evergreen coniferous shrub or tree of the genus *Juniperus*. "The common Juniper is a shrub of a low, spreading form, having awl-shaped rigid leaves in whorls of threes, and bearing small purplish blue berries. A resin exudes from the bark by incision which has commonly been considered as Sandarach and is used as pounce: The wood of Juniper is of a reddish colour, hard and durable and is used in cabinet-work and veneering." (Webster). VIII. 2, 3, 79; IX. 32; XIV. 3; XVIII. 71 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

rās-dār 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. راه دار; comp. of 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 road and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 keeper), lit., a road-keeper; hence, a highwayman, robber. VIII. 74.

Rashn 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. رشن), name of the angel presiding over justice and truth. He keeps the account of the good and bad actions, of meritorious deeds and sins of the people, weighs them when the souls come to the Chinvat Bridge and deals out reward or punishment accordingly. + 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IV. 54, 55 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VIII. 22.

rasidan 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. رسیدن; Sem. syn. *yāmtānān* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, to reach, arrive, come, get, attain. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IV. 44 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 20; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 52, 53, 55, 58, 61, 62, 65, 68 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 66 (reaching, coming, arrival) IX. 6, 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIII. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (should bring up, support) XIV. 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XV. 26 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 29; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 18 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

rasnik 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. راسن), a weasel; some also take it in the sense of the Indian mongoose. I. 17; V. 34.

rāst 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; Pers. راست), right, true, just; straight, even, equal. IV. 54, 55; V. 44; VII. 48, 52; VIII. 10; XV. 22; XVI. 4; XVII. 6; 10 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

rasteh 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. راسته), a rule, custom, principle. IV. 43.

rāst-gūftār 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 and 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 speaker), a truth-speaker, a just man. IX. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

râstîh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (abst. n. from *râst* q. v.), truth, justice, correctness. VII. 43.

ratmēman (latmēman) 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, here, in this place, in this world (as opposed to 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 *tamēman*, i. e., there, in that place, in the other world). II. 23, 24 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); III. 27, 29, 32, 43 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IV. 44 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 43; VIII. 20-22; 30 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); IX. 56 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XI. 7; XIII. 22, 55 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XIX. 31 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); XX. 11; XXI. 6, 10, 14 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), 5, 9, 13; (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬵) XXII. 7.

Ratōsh-tâi 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, name of a Naak. VII. 43.

Ratōshkar 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), name of the priest who assists the other priests in performing the Vendidād, Visparad and Yasna ceremonies. Nowadays these ceremonies are performed by only two priests, viz., the Zaoatar (Zoti) and the Raethwishkar (Râthvi), the latter doing the work which was once assigned to Âberet, Fraberetar, Atarevakhsh, &c. V. 57, 58 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌); VII. 17, 18 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌).

raz 𐬵𐬀, the numerical cipher 100; a hundred. II. 20, 41; 30, 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VI. 48 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VIII. 23, 24, 26 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIII. 12 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIV. 2; XV. 51 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 12; XVI. 12, 13 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXII. 2, 6, 9, 15 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

razîn (*lashîn*) 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. رزین), hard, strong, harsh, inferior. V. 36 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

razîn-pishvîh 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (comp. of 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 inferior and 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 food), inferior, low or injurious food. XIII. 20-27 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

razûr 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, a plain, jungle, forest. XIII. 8.

re 𐬵𐬀, the numerical cipher 20; twenty. VIII. 96; XVII. 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

rêkhtagîh (*reshlakîh*) 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. رخش, sick or diseased or رخشایی), scattering, dispersion; hence, a drought, dearth or famine; it is generally coupled with *margîh* 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀. V. 4, 56.

rêsh (*rîsh*) 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. ریش or ریس), a wound, sore, hurt. IV. 26, 30, 34, 37, 40; VI. 35; VII. 11, 27; 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIII. 10, 11 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 31, 34, 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XV. 12, 22, 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 14 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVI. 4.

rêshidān 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. رشیدن; Av. rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), to wound, injure, hurt. 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 VII. 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 XIII. 8, 31-34 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 XV. 4.

(.ښوونکي-مهره-مهره), 14 (مهره-مهره), 100, 103 (مهره-مهره); IX. 1 (مهره-مهره) 45, 47 (مهره-مهره), 32; رست 66 12, 29, 31, 41 (مهره-مهره-مهره), 42, 43 (مهره-مهره-مهره); X. 1, 17 (مهره-مهره), رست 66 5, 6 (مهره-مهره-مهره).

rist-kish رست کیش (Av. *rust-kish* رست کیش), one who knowingly or carelessly touches, drags or carries dead bodies against the dictates of the religion. See also III. § 15, n. 2. III. 15 (مهره-مهره-مهره).

rôchna رشنه (Av. *rust-kish* رست کیش; Pers. روشن; Sans. रोचन), light, brilliance. II. 39 (مهره-مهره); XVIII. 16 (مهره-مهره),

rôshman رستم (Ar. راس; Ary. syn. *sar* رست; antonym ښه i. e., origin, beginning), the head, top, summit; extremity, end. II. 8, 12, 16, 20; III. 20; V. 8, 14, 34, 44; VII. 2, 52; IX. 32, 49; XIII. 2; XIV. 7; XIX. 7.

rôgan روهنه (Av. *rust-kish* رست کیش; Pers. روغن), oil, clarified butter, grease. رست 7, 11, 15 (مهره-مهره-مهره).

rôin, *rûin* (levin) رهنه (Ary. syn. *piśh* رست), before, in front, former, foregoing, hereafter, foremost. II. 11, 15, 19 (مهره-مهره), 21, 24 (مهره-مهره), 24 (مهره-مهره), 24, 29, 37; III. 14, 19, 35, 40; IV. 20 (مهره-مهره-مهره), 45 (مهره-مهره-مهره), 47 (مهره-مهره-مهره); رهنه 45 (مهره-مهره-مهره), 43, 47; V. 9, 15, 60; VI. 40 رهنه 35, 41, 43 (مهره-مهره-مهره); VII. 5, 20, 37 (مهره-مهره-مهره), 52, 77; VIII. 3, 10, 21, 36, 58, 75, 76, 78; 38, 39 (مهره-مهره-مهره-مهره), 40, 41, 58, 59 (مهره-مهره-مهره); رهنه 37 (مهره-مهره-مهره-مهره), 86 (مهره-مهره-مهره); IX. 9 (مهره-مهره-مهره-مهره), 15, 21 (مهره-مهره-مهره), 56 (مهره-مهره-مهره), 21, 29, 32; رهنه 14 (مهره-مهره-مهره-مهره-مهره); XIII. 45, 48 (مهره-مهره-مهره-مهره), 55 (مهره-مهره-مهره), 55; XIV. 9; XV. 8, 45; XVI. 2; XVII. 8; XVIII. 26 (مهره-مهره-مهره-مهره), 40 (مهره-مهره-مهره), 44; XIX. 2, 28; XXI. 3; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

rôin-dakshakih رهنه-دکشاکیه (comp. of رهنه before and رهنه-دکشاکیه, token, sign) signalling, announcing or making known beforehand; warning; presentiment.

rôin-yâr رهنه-یار (Pers. ریشاب, ریشاب), urine. It is made up of رهنه and رهنه *yâr*, but *y* is added merely for the sake of euphony, the original components being *rôin* (*piśh*) and *âr* (same as *dv* or *db*); hence, *piśhâb*. XVI. 2.

rôishn رهنه or *rôish* رهنه (abst. n. from *rûstan* رهنه, to grow), growth development. VII. 35; XIII. 52 (مهره-مهره).

rôj رهنه (Av. *rust-kish* رست کیش; Pers. روز; Sem. syn. *yûm* رهنه), a day. II. 41 (مهره-مهره); VIII. 22; رهنه XIII. 2; XVI. 11.

rōjan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, *rōjānek* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. روز), a window to admit light into the room, an aperture in the roof for allowing the smoke to escape or for letting in light and air, a ventilator; day-light. II. 80, 38 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VII. 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVI. 2.

rōman 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *lanman*.

rōshan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 or 𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. روشن or روشان), bright; splendid, luminous, resplendent; clear, evident, manifest. III. 14; V, 34, 44, 62; VI. 5; XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Rōshan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥, name of a Pahlavi commentator of the Vendidad. VII. 22; XVII. 14.

rōshanek 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (see *rōshan*), clear, evident, known; bright, splendid. II. 20; III. 7, 14, 42; IV. 4; V. 19, 32, 34; VIII. 78; XIII. 2, 6; XIV. 18; XV. 22; XVIII. 44.

rōshanik 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, *rōshanik* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. روشنی; see *rōshan*), light, radiance, splendor, brilliance. II. 10, 14, 18, 40 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VI. 51 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VII. 45, 46 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XI. 1, 2, 12, 13 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIV. 2; XVIII. 24 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIX. 23 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 35 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 36 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXI. 5, 9, 13 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

rōshanik nagirēd 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 and 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 past participle; of 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 to see), lit., seen by the light; hence, exposed to the sun or light. XVIII. 27 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

rōshnīdān 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (causal from 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥), to give light, to illumine. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 II. 39 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 23 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

rōstan, *rōdīdan* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. روشن, روید, or رویداد; Av. rt. 𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sem. syn. *kedkhānastan* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), to grow, appear, come forth, develop. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 V. 4; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 12; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 19 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VI. 6; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 5; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VIII. 9; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 40-42; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 15, 16; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 26 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 30.

rōtman, (*levatman*) 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, with, together with, in company of, accompanied by, along with, in accordance with. I. 4; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 4; II. 1, 2, 21 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); III. 1, 14, 25, 26, 28, 40-42; IV. 2, 43, 49; V. 9, 15, 17 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 36, 49; VI. 5, 27; VII. 11, 16, 35, 77; VIII. 8, 20, 29, 70, 71; IX. 25, 26, 32, 56; XI. 5 XIII. 22, 28 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 55; XIV. 1, 8-10, 14, 15 (𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVI. 7, 14. XVII. 6; XVIII. 29, 64, 70; XIX. 23, 25, 30; XXI. 2.

rōyān 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. روی or رویی), of brass, made of brass, brazen, VII. 48.

sâkhtan ١١٤٧٧ (Pers. ساختن), to make, form, prepare. ١٤٧٧ V. 44; ١٤٧٧-١٤٧٧ 44; ١٤٧٧ prepared. ١٤٧٧ IX. 32.

sakhân ١٤٧٧ (Pers. سخن or سخن; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀; Sem. syn. *melyâ* 𐤎𐤊𐤏), a word, utterance, speech, discourse, saying; learning, education. ١٤٧٧ (ignorant, illiterate) XVIII. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀).

sakînd 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Ar. سكين), a knife. VI. 29; XVII. 9, 10 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀).

sâl 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀; Pers. سال; Sem. syn. *shant* 𐤑𐤏𐤔), a year. Adj. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 VIII. 32.

salyâ 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀, see *saryâ*.

Sâmân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (comp. of *Sâm* the famous Persian hero, the ancestor of Rustom, Thrita and others, and 𐬰𐬀 the suffix), of the family of *Sâm*, belonging to *Sâm*. XX. 2.

sanhâ, *sanehâ* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀) (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), an instrument, weapon, arm. IV. 17, 40, 42 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), 26, 29 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), 43; V. 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀); IX. 13 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀); X. 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀); XIII. 12-15 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), 43; XIV. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀); XIX. 15 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), 46 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀).

sang 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Pers. سنگ; see *sag*), a stone. XV. 14.

savar 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀), a bow. XIV. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀); XVII. 9, 10 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀).

sapî, *sapit* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀; Pers. سپید or سفید), white. V. 49; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (white-eyed) 24 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀); VIII. 16-19 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀); XX. 4.

Saptagar (*Spénjagar*) 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀; Pers. سپوزگر), the demon of thunder-storm and an opponent of Tishtrya. XIX. 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀).

sar 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀; Pers. سر; Sem. syn. *rôshman* 𐤓𐤏𐤔𐤍), the head, top, summit; the chief, leader. VI. 45; VII. 29, 31, 33-35, 52; VIII. 98; IX. 32; XIII. 3, 4; XX. 3.

saraskacha 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀; all MSS. have 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀 which I think is not correct. 𐬰 is wrongly inserted in the middle, and 𐬰 is mistaken for 𐬰). Scholars disagree as regards the meaning of this word. Justi, Haug, Bunsen and Kanga take it in the sense of 'hail', Spiegel of 'slothfulness' and Darmesteter of 'tears' and compares it with Pers. سرشک. Agreeing with the Dastûrs

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sar-khūdā سارخود (comp. of *سار* and *خود*), a capital, head-quarter, chief place, seat of government. I. 19.

sarr سر (Pers. سرو), the cypress tree. II. 28, 36; pl. سر V. 24.

sārvār ساروار (Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*), a helmet, a defensive armour for the head, a beaver. XIV. 9 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*).

sarvīn ساروین (comp. of *سار* and *وین*; Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*; Pers. سرب lead), leaden, made up of lead. IX. 14 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); XVI. 6 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*).

saryā (traditionally read *salyā*) ساری (Ar. شر 'evil'; Ary. syn. *vaḍ* 𐬀𐬭𐬀), bad, evil, wicked, base. I. 8, 16 (*𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀*); 11-14, 17 (*𐬀𐬭𐬀*); II. 22 (*𐬀𐬭𐬀*); IV. 10; XIII. 28, 45, 46.

Sarzdān سارزدان (comp. of *سارز* name of a renowned Persian hero and *دان* the suffix), of the family of Sarzd, a descendent of Sarzd. XX. 2.

sask 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀, the numerical cipher 90, ninety. IV. 19 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀*); VI. 17 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀*); XIII. 25 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀*).

sāstār ساستار (Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*), a tyrant, despot, dictator, oppressor. IV. 49 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); XXI. 1 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*).

Satvēš ساتوش, *Satvēs* ساتوش (Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*), name of a star. According to the Av. it is the leader of the western stars, receives the waters of the ocean and distributes them on the earth. V. 19.

satūn ساتون (Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*; Pers. ستون), a pillar, prop, post, support. XVIII. 28 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀*).

sātāntān ساتانتان, to proceed, go, walk, flow, move, remove. Causal *sātāntāntān* ساتانتانتان. I. 16; *ساتانتان* II. 11, 14, 18 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* 11, 15, 20 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* 10, 14, 18 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* 11, 14, 19 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* 31, 32 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* IV. 17 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*), 47 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* 17; *ساتانتان* V. 2 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* 37 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); VI. *ساتانتان* VI. 10, 12, 16, 18, 22 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* 26 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* 5; *ساتانتان* VII. 14; *ساتانتان* 13 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); VIII. 103; *ساتانتان* 75; *ساتانتان* 73 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* 75-78 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* IX. 53 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*), 40 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); XIII. 18 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* 49 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀*); *ساتانتان* 49; *ساتانتان* XIV. 15

(.ښادگر-ښادگر); ښادگر XV. 49, 50 (.ښادگر-ښادگر); ښادگر-ښادگر 50 (.ښادگر-ښادگر); ښادگر-ښادگر 2 (.ښادگر-ښادگر); ښادگر 9 (.ښادگر-ښادگر); ښادگر 9; ښادگر XVIII. 68, 75 (.ښادگر-ښادگر), 55; ښادگر 12 (.ښادگر-ښادگر), 12 (.ښادگر-ښادگر), 76 (.ښادگر-ښادگر); ښادگر-ښادگر XIX. 27 (.ښادگر-ښادگر); ښادگر-ښادگر 26 (.ښادگر-ښادگر); ښادگر-ښادگر XXII. 13 (.ښادگر-ښادگر); ښادگر ښادگر-ښادگر 1, 8, 14 (.ښادگر-ښادگر); ښادگر-ښادگر 7 (.ښادگر-ښادگر).

Saûr ښاد (Av. ښاد; Sans. शर्व; Pâz. ښاد), name of a demon who opposes Khahathra Vairya. X. 9 (.ښاد).

savað ښاد, with ښاد, ښاد ښاد, increased, enlarged, 'pressed' (Darm.), 'turned up and down' (Kanga). II. 10, 14, 18 (.ښاد).

Savahê ښاد, *Savahê* ښاد, *Savah* ښاد (Av. ښاد), name of the second of the seven regions (*kesvar* q. v.) of the earth. It is situated on the east of *Khvanîras Bâmi*, the chief and the central region. XIX 39 (.ښاد).

sâyeh ښاد (Pers. سایه; Sans. छाया), a shade, shadow. I. 10 (see Text I. § 10, n. 4); VII. 2.

sazad ښاد (aor. from inf. *sachîdan*, q. v.), passes, elapses, goes away. V. 10 (.ښاد); XVIII. 16, 24 (.ښاد).

sû ښاد (Pers. سه; Av. ښاد), three, 3. I. 16; II. 3 (.ښاد), 30, 38 (.ښاد), 10, 14, 18, 20, 22; IV. 17, 26, 43, 49; V. 51 (.ښاد), 55, 56 (.ښاد), 14, 19, 21, 25, 26, 32, 34, 44, 52, 56; VI. 37 (.ښاد), 41 (.ښاد), 5; VII. 64 (.ښاد), 31, 52, 79; VIII. 7, 11 (.ښاد), 8, 22, 78, 100; IX. 11, 33 (.ښاد), 32, 56; XIII. 34; XV. 12, 22; XVI. 6 (.ښاد), 8 (.ښاد), 12 (.ښاد), 2, 4, 7, 11; XVII. 4, 6, 8 (.ښاد); XVIII. 17, 25 (.ښاد), 43, 49 (.ښاد), 9, 17, 26, 44, 49, 53; XIX. 14, 30, 35, 36, 38, 39.

sê bâr ښاد, thrice, three times. VI. 15 (.ښاد); IX. 75 (.ښاد); X. 7 (.ښاد); XIII. 2, 6; XVIII. 62, 65.

sê-bîndê ښاد (Av. ښاد), lit., three months, of three months here it means (a woman with child) in the course of three months or (a child in the womb) of three months. V. 45 (.ښاد); VII. 60 (.ښاد).

sedîgar ښادگر (Pers. سدیگر), third, 3rd, thirdly. I. 6 (.ښادگر); IV. 2 (.ښادگر), 18 (.ښادگر); V. 5 (.ښادگر); VII. 37, 39 (.ښادگر); VIII. 22, 78; 102 (.ښادگر); IX. 31 (.ښادگر); XIII. 33 (.ښادگر);

XIV. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XV. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 22 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 45, 46 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIX. 28 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XX. 2.

Sēdāsh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, *Sēdāsh* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pāz. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, for Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), name of the ceremony in honour of the angel Sraosha, who protects the soul of a dead person, for the first three nights after his death VII. 52; VIII. 22; XIX. 40.

sē-gām 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), three steps. V. 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 61 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 44.

sē-ras 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), three hundred, 300. IV. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

sē-rōj 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, three days. XIII. 6.

sē-shapeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), three nights. V. 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); VI. 67 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); IX. 38 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 56 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

sē-tāk, sē-tāh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, three only, only three. IX. 14; XIV. 14.

setdyishn, stdyishn 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ستایش), praise, thanks-giving, benediction. II. 1; VII. 1; IX. 1; XIV. 1.

sē-yōm, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, three days. IX. 56 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

sē-zarmān 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), lit. three springs; hence, three years. XVIII. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

shatt 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀; Sans. षट्), a medicine or herb that has the power of producing abortion. XV. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

shakbahūntan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 to bury, lay down, conceal. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 III. 8, 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 25 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 V. 7; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 VI. 5, 29; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 VII. 45-49 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀), 2, 46; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 XIV. 14; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 XV. 17, 20 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 26 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀),

shakrizeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. شکرینزه), a kind of sweetmeat. XIX. 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀).

shāmeh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀, a drop, Pers. آشام, drinking, draught), a drop. V. 51 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 64 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀). *Note*: *shāmeh* is the reading of the oldest codex. Modern codices have 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 or 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬭𐬀 in which case it would be equal to Pers. شام. See *avashmeh*.

shamshir [(Pers. شمشیر), a sword. XIV. 9.

shân [(Pers. شان), 3rd pers. pl., they, their. I. 12, 17; II. 40, 43; V. 4, 44, 62; VII. 22, 24, 52; VIII. 13, 21, 31, 34; XI. 6; XV. 12, 13, 15, 46, 48; XVI. 2, 18; XVII. 11; XIX. 19, 27.

shânch, shânak [(Pers. شان), a comb, fork, pitch fork, shoulder-blade I. 9; VIII. 10.

shant [(traditionally read *shât*; Ary. syn. [šad], a year, era. II. 20. 41; Pl. [šad] 41; IV. 5-10; V. 36 ([šad]); VII. 29-31, 33-35, 46, 48, 50, 71; VIII. 33 ([šad]); IX. 46 ([šad]); X. 18; XIII. 42, 43; XIV. 15 ([šad]); XV. 45 ([šad]); XVIII. 54, 53 ([šad]), 9; XXII. 5, 12, 18.

shant-dardâ [(comp. of [šad] and [dardâ] long), a year long, as long as a year. V. 14 ([šad-dardâ]); VI. 1-4, 43 ([šad-dardâ]), 5, 43; VII. 46, 77 ([šad-dardâ]).

shantigân-yâmeh [(Pers. شانتیگان), the anniversary of a departed dead. VIII. 22.

shap [(Av. [šap], [šap] or [šap]; Sans. [śap]; Pers. شب, شاف or شو; Huz. Syn. [šap]), a night. I. 9: IV. 1 ([šap]); pl. [šap] 45 ([šap]); V. 12, 43, 54-56; VII. 52, 67; VIII. 3, 9, 22; IX. 32; 33-35 ([šap]); pl. [šap] XIII. 2, 6; XVI. 8, 10, 11 ([šap]), 7, 11; pl. [šap] 11; XIX. 23 ([šap]), 24 ([šap]).

shapak, shafak [(Ar. شفاک one who sheds blood), venomous, deadly, 'darting' (Haug), 'gliding' (Darm.). XVIII. 65 ([šapak]).

shapsh [(Pers. شاپش or شوش), a kind of soft black stone, a black coral, agate. VII. 75.

shapestân [(Pers. شپستان), a bed-chamber, dormitory. VIII. 96.

shapik [(Pers. شاپی a night shirt), the Sudreh or the sacred garment worn next to the skin by the Parais. XVIII. 9.

shapir [(Ary. syn. [šapir]), good, excellent, beautiful. III. 42 ([šapir]), 42 ([šapir]); IV. 10; V. 21, 22 ([šapir]), 22-24 ([šapir]), 9, 21; pl. [šapir] 4, 44; VI. 9; VII. 44; pl. [šapir] 35; VIII. 2, 3, 19, 22, 74; 20, 30 ([šapir]), 30 ([šapir]), 41-69 ([šapir]); IX. 32, 41, 57; X. 18; XIV. 2-4, 6-10, 12-16 ([šapir]), 4 ([šapir]); XV. 22;

shash raz 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, 600, six hundred. IV. 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀) 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 6; VI. 23 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIII. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

shash shap 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀, six nights. IX. 34 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

shashum 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. ششم), sixth, 6th. I. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); IV. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), 19 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); VIII. 77 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIV. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

shashum-saq-zam 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (comp. of 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 six, 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 hundred and 𐬰𐬀, winter; 'here, a year), six hundred winters, i. e., six hundred years. II. 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

shatnd 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, a mile, half, middle. IX. 29, 33-35 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Shatrivar, Shatcirô, Shatvairô 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Pers. شتربر), name of the Ameshaspand, who presides over metals. It is also the name of the sixth month, and of the fourth day of every month of the Parsi Calendar. I. 4; IX. 10 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVI. 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XX. 3 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀).

shatrô 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀; Sans. kshetra; Pers. شهر), a town, city. XV. 22.

shâyard 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Pers. شایست; inf. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 *shâyastan*, to be proper, to be necessary), it ought to be, it is proper, let it be, it may, might or should be perhaps. I. 2; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 II. 37, 43; IV. 46, 47, 53; V. 4, 9, 14, 44, 51, 56, 62; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 44; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 4, 44, 51, 56; VI. 1, 5, 32, 35; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 35; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 32, 35; VII. 11, 22, 31, 35; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 35, 71; VIII. 10, 16, 18, 23, 74; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 3; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 11, 78; IX. 32, 57; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 32; X. 18; XIII. 48, 55; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 49; XIV. 2, 17; XVI. 2, 4, 7; XVIII. 26, 44; XIX. 38.

shédâ (traditionally read *shahâ*) 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Ar. شیط and from it شيطان; Ary. syn. 𐬰𐬀 or 𐬰𐬀𐬵 *dev*), a demon, evil spirit, devil, Satan. Pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 I. 2, 8; VII. 53-55 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 53, 54 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 53, 54, 56 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 (a demon-worshipper, an idolator), 53, 54 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); VIII. 21, 31, 32; pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 21 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 31, 32, 80 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 107; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 31, 32 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 IX. 48; pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 13 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); X. 9, 13 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀) 9, 10; 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIII. 6, 7, (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 XIV. 18; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀 XV. 10; XVI. 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVIII. 16, 24, 55, 59 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬵𐬀), 31, 34, 37

40, 43, 46, 49, 54, 57 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIX. 1, 29, 44 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 3, 20, 33 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 40, 41 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); pi. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 1, 15, 46 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 28, 45, 47 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 11, 47; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 46 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

shédáán-dāš 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 and 𐬱𐬀, i. e., made or created), lit., made or produced by the demons; hence, pernicious, injurious, deadly. I. 3, 8, 20 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VII. 27 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 19, 21, 22 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIX. 5 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

shédáán-zaš 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 and 𐬱𐬀 from 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀 to strike or kill), struck or killed by demons or spell. XIX. 20 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

shem 𐬱𐬀 (Ar. اسم; Ary. syn. 𐬱𐬀 *nám*), name, title, fame, renown. VII. 16 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 2-4, 6, 7 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVII. 3 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 15, 23 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 29.

shekástan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Pers. شکستن), to flap, clap. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XV. 5; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 15.

shikanjeh 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Pers. شیکانه), a press (either of a book-binder, or of any other artizan), a rack. V. 44.

shikastan 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Pers. شکستن; Huz. syn. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), to break, shatter, destroy. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 II. 29, 37; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VI. 43; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XIII. 10, 11.

shikndi 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Pers. شکنو from شکن to break), breaking, break; a wound, cut; unfit. V. 59 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VII. 19 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

shikāfi 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, *shikāfēh* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Pers. شگفت or شگفت from شگفتن to wonder), admirable, wonderful, surpassing; (2) crooked, uneven; (3) strong, swift. III. 41 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 42 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VII. 29 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 30 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 14 (𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

shikāntan, *shedkūntan* 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, to throw, quit, leave, forsake, let fall, hang, suspend. 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 I. 9; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 II. 33; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 30; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 V. 26; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 61; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 4; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 51; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 60, 61; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 16; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 18; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 or 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VI. 2-5, 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 5, 29; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 66 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 5; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 29; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VII. 77; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 46; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 64; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 20; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 21; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 VIII. 2; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 3; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 66 23-25; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 32; 𐬱𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 IX. 32.

6111-1 XI. 4; 6111-1 XIII. 46; 6111-1 49; 6111-1 101 XV. 7, 8; 6111-1 101 45; 6111-1 101 45; 6111-1 101 XVI. 17; 6111-1 XVIII. 38, 65; 6111-1 67, 69; 6111-1 19, 21, 22; 6111-1 XX. 1.

shir ཤིར་ (Sana. शिर; Pers. شیر; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sām. syn. 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠), milk. XV. 8; XXI. 7, 11, 15; 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠 7, 11, 15 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠).

shirín ཤིརིན་ (Pers. شیرین), sweet, delicious, pleasant. XIII. 28 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠).

shirínā ཤིརིན་ཀ་ (Pers. شیرینی; abst. n. from *shirín* q. v.) sweetness, pleasantness; and hence, taken in the sense of 'abundance, prosperity.' IX. 55-57 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠); XIII. 52-54 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠).

shirk, shark ཤིར་ (Pers. شری), lit., a piece or strip of linen in which some medicine is rolled or wrapped up, a wrapper; hence, it means a drug. Here it means a drug which has the power to produce abortion. XV. 14.

shōśkar ཤོ་ཤཀར་ (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), the arm-string (of a sling). XIV. 9; 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠 9 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠).

shōdyātan ཤོ་ཏྲ་ཐན་ (Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), to please, satisfy, respect, esteem, honour. VII. 52; IX. 42 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠).

shōdyāntārā ཤོ་ཏྲ་ཐན་འར་ཀ་, satisfaction; propitiation. XI. 4.

shōdk ཤོ་ཤ་, see *jādk*.

shōdman ཤོ་ཏྲ་མན་ (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎), propitiation, the invocation or praise of a particular angel; a particular formula or form of prayer by which a certain angel is specially invoked. IX. 32, 57; XIII. 55; XVI. 7; XVII. 6, 8.

shōddar ཤོ་ཏྲ་ཏར་, soup, gruel, pottage; meat, victuals; 'liquor' (Darm.); 'seed-fruits' (Sp.); 'vegetable food' (Kanga). Note: It is usually read *shōsar*, but it seems to me that it is a corrupt transcript of the Av. 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠; hence, I read it *shōddar*. XVI. 7 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠).

shōsar ཤོ་ཤར་ (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎; Sana. श्र), the seminal fluid, seed. VII. 13, 14; 16 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠); VIII. 32 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠), 32 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠); XV. 7, 8 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠); XVI. 17 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠), 2; XVIII. 32, 35, 41, 47 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠), 48, 62, 67, 69 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠), 49.

shōsar ཤོ་ཤར་, see *shōddar*.

shōśkar ཤོ་ཤཀར་ (some MSS. ཤོ་ཤཀ), ploughed (as a field or a piece of land) prepared for sowing. II. 31, 32 (𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠).

shûd 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌; Sans. श्रु), hunger. VII. 63 (𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬌).

shûi 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (from *shâstan* 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 to wash, clean), lit, washing, cleaning, purifying; purifying a 'riman'-person with the 'Barashnum' ceremony. VII. 24, 26, 35; VIII. 8, 29, 31, 32, 96; IX. 32, 41.

shûi 𐭠𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شوی), a husband. XV. 8-10.

shûik 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥 (see *shûi*), washable, purifiable. IX. 32; with neg. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 IX. 75.

shukôh 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شکوه), majesty, pomp, magnificence, dignity. XVIII. 64.

shûpân 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شاپان), a shepherd, pastor. VIII. 95.

shâstan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. شستن), to wash, clean, purify. V. 49, 56; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 34, 49, 56; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 57, 58 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 56, 59; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 32, 49, 56; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 49; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 14, 15, 74, 75 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 17, 18 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 31, 35; VIII. 10, 100, 103; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 11-18 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 13; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 40 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 40 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 98, 99 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 98, 99 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); IX. 32: 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 32; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 32; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 15 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIV. 6; XVI. 7, 11; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 7, 11; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 7, 11; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XVIII. 19, 21, 22, 26 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 XIX. 25; 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 22, (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 22 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

sidh 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. سید), black, dark, gloomy. VII. 2.

sichîlan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, see *sachîlan*.

sjidareh 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, XIII. 2. See Preface.

sach-masdi 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (comp. of 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 chest, Pers. سینه and 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 length) as large as a chest. XXI. 1.

sir 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. سیر), satisfied, full, pleased, content. IV. 48, 49; XIV. 17; XVI. 7.

sirîk 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (abst. n. from *sir* q. v.), satiety, repletion, fullness. III. 25; XVI. 7; XVIII. 26.

sirîktan 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. سرشتن), to mix (as water and flour), to knead. 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 35 (𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 35.

Sistân 𐭠𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Pers. سیستان), Sajatân, (the ancient Drangiana), a country lying to the east of Farsistan or Persia proper. I. 14.

sitanach 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *سنگین*), disfigured, ugly, of a frightful appearance. II. 29, 37.

sitavra 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *سنگین*), thick, hard, stiff, huge, aged. VII. 31; IX. 32.

siz (*siz*) 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*; Pers. *سخت*), vehement, hard; suffering, perishing, perishable. XVIII. 8 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*); XIX. 1, 2 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*).

sizdahm 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *سیزدهم*), thirteenth, 13th. I. 17 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*); V. 32; XIII. heading.

siz-kāmand 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, see *siz*. VII. 52 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 52 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*); XIX. 31 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*), 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 64 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*).

sneshar 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 or *snéshtar* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. rt. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*, to snow), pouring, pelting, driving or falling of snow. II. 22 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (hail and storm) 22 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*); VIII. 4 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*); XIII. 40.

sôshan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *سوزان*), to bore, perforate, exude. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 II. 10, 14, 18 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*).

sôg 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *سوز*; Sans. *सोः*), grief, sorrow, anguish, mourning. IV. 49.

sôjak 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (from 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 *sôkhtan*, to burn), burning, blazing, flaming. II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 33 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*).

sôjashn 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Pers. *سوزش*; abst. n. from 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 the imp. of 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌), burning, conflagration. V. 4, IX. 56; XIII. 55.

sôjâsôdan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (causal from *sôkhtan*, to burn), to set on fire. V. 4; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 4; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 4; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 VIII. 75 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*).

sôka, *sik* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*), advantage, benefit, good fortune. XIX. 37 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*); XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*).

sôkhra 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌* Pers. *سرخ*), red, red-hot. II. 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 33 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*).

sôpt, *sîpt* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌 (Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*; Pers. *ساق*), the shoulder. VIII. 46-48 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*); IX. 17 (*𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌*), 18.

Sôshyôsh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, or *Sôshans* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, the name of a learned commentator of the Vendidad. IV. 2; V. 14, 26, 32, 33, 49, 52; VI. 9, 29, 35; VII. 2, 52, 65; VIII. 10, 20, 105; IX. 50; XIII. 7; XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11, 12; XVIII. 44.

Šahyôsh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌, name of one of the three prophets who are to regenerate the world before resurrection. XIX. 34.

spānahē 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀, an Av. quotation in XIII. 48.

sparkhntan 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬨𐬀, to kick, to tread down, to crush. I. 14; II. 20.

Spendād 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀 or *Spend-dād* 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀; Pers. اسفنداد or اسفندیار), name of a son of King Gushtāsp; he was a celebrated Persian hero and was well known as روستن, i. e., 'iron-body'. Cf. the Pahlavi commentary 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀. He was invulnerable from all points except the eyes. Rustom being aware of this, shot him through the eyes. XX. 1.

Spendarmad 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀; Pers. اسفندارماد or اسفندارماد), the Amesha-spenia who has special charge of the earth and women. Sometimes it means the mother earth. It is also the name of the 12th month of the Parsi year, and of the 5th day of the Parsi month. II. 10, 14, 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); VII. 2f; IX. 12 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); XVII. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); 51 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), 64 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); XIX. 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), 13, 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀).

spīšak 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Pers. اسپش), a mixture of meat, onion, butter, olive and dry cheese; a kind of food. XIII. 28.

spīnāk 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀 to increase), an increaser, a propagator. See *Spīnāk-mīnōd*. XIII. 1, 2, 28 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), 5, 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀).

Spīnāk-mīnōd 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), the good or beneficent spirit, the opponent of Angra-mainyu, the Evil-spirit. V. 33-36 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); IX. 49 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); XIII. 1, 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); XIX. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀).

spīsh 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀; Pers. اسپش), a louse. XVII. 3 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀).

Spītāmān 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), of the Spitama family, a descendant of Spitama. Spitama was the ninth paternal ancestor of Zarathushtra the Prophet, and was well known for his piety and honesty. I. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀), 1, 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); II. 42; IV. 47; V. 23, 24, 28-32, 36, 38, 40; VI. 45; VII. 2, 7-9, 16, 44, 48, 50, 54, 55; VIII. 16-18, 79; IX. 2, 40-42, 46, 48, 53, 55; XIII. 3, 6, 7, 28, 40, 51, 52, 54; XVIII. 15, 23, 65 (𐬰𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬀𐬎𐬀); XIX. 3

(𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7, 9 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18, 29 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XX. 2 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

spōkhtan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. سپختن), to drive away, push aside, expel, remove, thrust. V. 9; VI. 9; 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬀𐬭.

spākīh 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. سبکی), light-handedness; facility (in surgery). VII. 43.

srācshna 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬀𐬭𐬀, to protect, foster, nourish), nourishing, protecting, thriving. II. 4, 5 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 19 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 19 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 45 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

srīīlan 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. سرانیلان; Av. rt. 𐬀𐬭𐬀, causal 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), to recite, recite in a musical way, to utter prayer in a sing-song fashion. Imp. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XI. 2 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 11, 14, 20 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 8 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀 3 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 6, 8 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 22 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

srīshimrū 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 [a pahlavised form of the Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) i. e., repeated thrice], those sacred formulæ which are to be repeated thrice. IX. 46 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 2, 7, 9, 15 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

srīshūlēh, *srīshātak* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), one-third. II. 11, 15, 19 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); IV. 34; V. 26 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VI. 32 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 57 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 100 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 18, 20, 22 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 63, 64 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Śrīta, *Srītō* or *Sarīta* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. श्रित; Bund. 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. شربت or شریت), name of the first and celebrated Physician of Iran. XX. 2 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀). *Note*: There are two persons of the same name. One is *Srītō-e-Simān* (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, Yasna IX. 10 and Vend. XX. 2) and the other is *Srītō-e-Sarādan* 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 who had two sons *Ashvaddough* and *Thrita*. Some scholars are inclined to believe that this *Thrita* and *Thraetaona* (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀) are one and the same person, as (1) in the Vedas the same person is known as श्रित as well as श्रित, (2) as in some "Nirangs", amulets and Vanant Yasht, it is Faridun who is invoked, and (3) as in Yasht XIII. 131, Faridun is mentioned as the preventer of certain diseases. This I believe is not true. In Yasna IX. both *Thrita* and *Āthrya* are mentioned as asking for blessings from Haoma, and in connection with *Āthrya*, his son Faridun is described

srāb ဂြဲယ (Av. .ယ; Pers. سرو), a nail, horn, prong. III. 14 (ဂြဲယ); VII. 21, 27 (ဂြဲယ); IX. 41; XVII. 2, 4 (အုဗုယ); ဂြဲယ 7 (အုဗုယ), 9, 10 (ဂြဲယ); ဂြဲယ 2, 4 (အုဗုယ).

srāb ဂြဲယ (Av. .ယ; Sans. श्रव), a word, saying, speech, utterance, report, rumour. IV. 45 (ဂြဲယ); V. 22-24 (အုဗုယ); VII. 21, 27 (ဂြဲယ), 24, 27; ဂြဲယ XIX. 44.

srālan ဂြဲယ (Pers. سرودن; Av. .ယ causal of ဂြဲယ, to hear; Sem. syn. *zemrāntan* ဂြဲယ), to sing, chant, recite, repeat. ဂြဲယ XVII. 7 (ဂြဲယ); ဂြဲယ ဂြဲယ XVIII. 43, 49 (ဂြဲယ); ဂြဲယ ဂြဲယ XIX. 2, 10, (ဂြဲယ).

srātir ဂြဲယ (agen. n. from *srālan*, q. v.), a singer, chanter of the Gathas. Neg. ဂြဲယ, one who does not recite the Gathas. XVIII. 5 (ဂြဲယ).

srāti-tachashu ဂြဲယ, running water, a stream of running water. XVIII. 63 (ဂြဲယ).

stimeh ခဗိယ (Pers. ستم), severe, vehement, oppressive; violence, injury. Comp. ခဗိယ I. 3, 4, 18-20; ခဗိယ II. 38; ခဗိယ 22 (ဂြဲယ); VIII. 18; ခဗိယ IX. 47; ခဗိယ XVI. 7; ခဗိယ XIX. 46.

star ဂြဲယ (Av. .ယ; Sans. तार; Pers. ستاره), a star, constellation. II. 49 (အုဗုယ); VII. 52 (အုဗုယ); IX. 41 (ဂြဲယ); XI. 1, 2, 10, 13 (အုဗုယ); XIX. 30 (ဂြဲယ), 37 (ဂြဲယ); XXI. 13 (အုဗုယ).

stareh, staraḥ ဂြဲယ (Av. .ယ), confounded, stupefied, disconcerted. XIX. 2 (ဂြဲယ).

Star-pāh ဂြဲယ, name of one of the heavens, situated below the *Mik-pāh*. XXI. 13.

stāyilan ဂြဲယ (Pers. ستايلان; Av. .ယ), to praise, eulogize, bless, utter thanks-givings. ဂြဲယ XVIII. 16, 24 (အုဗုယ); ဂြဲယ 66 49 (အုဗုယ); ဂြဲယ 66 43 (အုဗုယ),

stāyishu ဂြဲယ, see *retiyishu*.

steh ၁၅ (Pers. ستم, i. e., food or anything kept all night over; Av. it. ဂြဲယ to lie, remain; hence), stale or rotten. III. 29 (အုဗုယ).

stī 𐬰𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀; a variant of *stīk* 𐬰𐬀 or *gētīk* 𐬰𐬀), the world, creation. X. 5, 6 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀).

stī-dhāt 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), worldly, belonging to this world, corporal. II. 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

stīr 𐬰𐬀 (Pers. ستیر), a weight of 6½ drachms; "as much as 4 dirhems" (Darm.). IV. 2; VII. 41.

stīpīrūk 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), an insect, a flea, vermin. XIV. 17 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

stōr 𐬰𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀; Pers. ستور), cattle, a quadruped, a beast of burden. (In Persian it also means a horse, mule, ass). II. 8, 9, 11-14, 16, 17, 20 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 8-10, 12-14, 16-18 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); IV. 2; V. 46 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); VII. 41, 43 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 59 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 35; VIII. 5 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 10; pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 12-15 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); IX. 8, 30 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); pl. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 80.

stōrg 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. ستړی), vehement, severe; large, great. II. 22.

stōr-masā 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (comp. of 𐬰𐬀𐬀 and 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀), of the value of a cattle. IV. 4, 8, 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

stāb 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀, *stāh*, *stāk* 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. ستار), helpless, distressed, confounded, stunned, stupefied. IX. 45; X. 1; XIX. 8-10.

stāh 𐬰𐬀𐬀, see *stāb*.

stāz 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀; Pers. ستاد), benefit, advantage, profit, gain. IV. 2, 45; XIX. 26.

stāzīnīān 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (verb from *stāz* q. v.), to benefit, to do good, to advance in prosperity. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 IV. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 XIX. 37 (𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

Sāgdeh 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀, Pers. سغد), Sogdians, the capital of *Gava* or *Gāum*. I. 5. Note: This word is generally written 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 and read *Sārik*, the middle *r* was, I believe, mistaken for *g* 𐬰𐬀 in the original. The amended form agrees well with the Av. and Pers. forms of the word, which are 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀 and 𐬰𐬀𐬀 respectively.

sākhīan 𐬰𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. سوختن, Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬀), to burn, kindle, inflame. 𐬰𐬀𐬀 V. 4; 𐬰𐬀𐬀 XVII. 4.

t

tabui 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Ar. تبن), straw. VII. 35.

tabri.nastun, *tablānastun* 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Ary. syn. *shik.vtan* 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), to break, destroy. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 XVIII. 33.

tabireh 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, *tanbireh* 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. تنبور or تنبورای) a tambourine, guitar. I. 9.

tāchashn-hāmand 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), abortive, producing abortion, causing miscarriage. XV. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

tiflan 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. تفتن; Av. it. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀), to burn, scorch, warm, set on fire, make hot. P. p. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (heated) III. 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

tag 𐬔𐬀 (Pers. تگ), *tagīk* 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀, strong, swift, powerful, brave. III. 33; XVIII. 14 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIX. 14, 16 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 30 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XXII. 3, 10, 16.

tagarg, *takarg* 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. تگرگ), storm, tempest, hail. I. 15; VI. 36 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

tagīktām 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, superl. of *tagīk* (see *tag*). III. 20 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

tāhik 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *tāhik*.

tāi 𐬔𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀), a thief, robber. XIII. 29.

tājik 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Inf. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, Pers. تاجیز, Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀, to flow, discharge), flowing, running. VI. 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIV. 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀); XVI. 1, 11; XIX. 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

tajak-khān 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); a green wound, a wound from which blood runs out. IV. 34, 36 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

tajashnūh, *tachashnūh* 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (abst. n. from *tajīdan* q. v.), flowing, running. II. 24 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VI. 38 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 (flowing of blood) 78 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 15 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

tajīdan, *tachīdan* 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Pers. تاجیز; Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀), to flow, discharge, run, walk. Aor. 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀; 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 V. 13 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 12 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 VI. 26 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 VIII. 100-102 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 9, 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 100, 103 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 73 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); 𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀 XXI. 7, 11, 15 (𐬔𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

lik 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 (Ar. طاق; Pers. لک or لک), a part or fold of anything, a fibre, twig. V. 4; VI. 5; VII. 11, 15; VIII. 74, 75; XVII. 4.

lalin 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 (Ar. لالین), two, a couple, pair. V. 44.

lulāneh 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 (Pers. لیل), poverty, want, scantiness. III. 33.

lum 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴, see *tūm*.

luman or *lumanan* 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴, there, thither, in that place, sometimes used for the other world or heaven. I. 4; II. 20 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 29, 37 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 41; 42 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); III. 14, 17; IV. 1, 50-51 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); VI. 8, 9, 19 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); VII. 46, 52; 54 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); VIII. 20; XI. 7; XIII. 54 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); XVII. 5 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 4, 7; XIX. 28; XX. 11.

tan, *tanā* 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 (Av. 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴; Pers. تن; Sans. तनु), body, person. I. 10; II. 29, 37 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 5, 27, 29, 35, 37; III. 14, 21; IV. 50, 51 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 50-52 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 42, 53; V. 42, 54, 56 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 4, 19, 26, 32, 34, 49, 51, 56; VI. 24, 27, 44 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); VII. 51 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 67 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 63 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); VIII. 9, 36-40, 93, 100, 103 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 11-13 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 81-96 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 10, 13, 19, 22; IX. 1, 15, 31 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 31 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 43 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 23, 32; X. 5, 6 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); XI. 3 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 6; XIII. 19 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); XV. 49, 50; 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 (pregnant) 50; XVI. 7 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); XVII. 4, 5; XVIII. 14, 44; 29 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); XIX. 4, 7, 11, 28; 7 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 20 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); XX. 1 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 3, 5, 9 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); XXII. 1, 4, 8, 11, 14, 17.

tan-pasān, *tanā-pasān* 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 (comp. of *tan*, body and *pasān*, final; i. e., the final body or existence), the future existence, the reanimating of the dead body at the time of resurrection. II. 20; VII. 52; XVIII. 51.

Tundpāhar, *tinivāhal*, *tandvandr* (trad.) 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 (Av. 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴; Pers. 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), a sin on account of which a man cannot cross the Chinvat Bridge; it is next to *Margorān*; a sinner whose soul cannot pass the Chinvat Bridge and hence remains in hell. III. 14, 36, 37, 40; IV. 17 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 43; pl. 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 20 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 21, 23, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); V. 14, 44, 56; 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 4, 7 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 4, 11; 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 44 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); VI. 5, 9, 29, 35; 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 5, 9, 19, 48 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); VII. 51, 52; 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 71 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); VIII. 31 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 IX. 44; XII. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); XIII. 7, 12, 24; 38 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); 𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 44 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴); XIV. 2; XV. 1, 2, 4, 6-8 (𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴-𐎵𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴), 10;

XVI. 2, 13; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 18 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVII. 4; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 11 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 12, 41, 55; 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 62 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), (neg.) 𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 62 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tangik 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تنگ), narrowness, difficulty, want, poverty. VII. 4. (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 10 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tanhā 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تنه), alone, solitary, lonely. III. 14.

tandir 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. تندیر, an oven, stove. VIII. 91 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 7.

tap 𐬔𐬀 (Pers. تپ; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀, Sans. तप), fever, heat. VII. 56; XX. 3, 7, 9 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tapik 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, *tāpik*, *tāpāh* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تپ, تپا, تپا), ruined, destroyed, laid waste, polluted, rotten, useless. II. 22; V. 4, 44, 49; VI. 5; VIII. 3.

tapang 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تپنگ), a large tray, a mould. VII. 48.

tapashā 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, heat, perturbation; fever. VII. 56 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 63 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XX. 1 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tapashnīh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. तप to warm, to boil), heating, boiling. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 46 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tar 𐬔𐬀 (Pers. تر), moist, wet; fresh, green; tender, soft, juicy. II. 26, 34; V. 44; VI. 5; VIII. 22, 33.

tarak, *tarag* 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀, a quiver. XIV. 9.

tar'at 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), over, against, opposite; beyond, outside; in front. III. 29 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIV. 16 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XV. 9, 10 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 74 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 30 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 30 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXI. 5, 9, 13 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tārik 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تاریک), dark, obscure. V. 62; VII. 22; 79 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 76.

tārikāh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. تاریک), darkness, obscurity. V. 62; VII. 22; VIII. 4.

tārik-kāmeh 𐬔𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *tārik* q. v. and *kimeh*, wishing), one who likes darkness, an evil doer, XIII. 47 (𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

tarsīdan తరసిదాన్ (Av. rt. తరసిదాన్; Pers. ترسيدان), to fear, dread; to be afraid or terrified. Aor. with తరసి, తరసిదాన్ తరసి XIX. 33 (తరసిదాన్-తరసిదాన్), తరసిదాన్-తరసిదాన్ 33 (తరసిదాన్-తరసిదాన్).

tars-kās తరస్-కాస్ (adj. from *tars-kāsīh* q. v.), devoted, obedient. VIII. 31, 32.

tars-kāsīh తరస్-కాసిహ (comp. of తరసి fear and తరస్-కాసి knowledge), knowledge or consciousness of fear; hence, a sense of veneration, respect, devotion, obedience. IV. 45; XI. 6, 7; XVII. 5; XX. 11.

tarrīnāšār తర్రినాశార్, a destroyer. XIX. 3 [Av. తర్రినాశార్, 'baneful' (Darm.), 'misleader' (Haug), 'blind in intellect' (Kanga), 'tormentor' (Sp.)].

tāshn తాశన్ (from *tāshān* q. v.), form, strength. XXI. 6, 10, 14 (తాశన్-తాశన్ strength).

tāshān తాశాన్, *tāshīdan* తాశిదాన్ (Av. rt. తాశాన్), to pare, peel, mend, hew, mould, shape, make. తాశాన్ V. 2 (తాశాన్); తాశాన్-తాశాన్ 4, 44; తాశాన్ XIII. 30, 37 (తాశాన్).

tashyā తాశ్యా, *tishya* తిశ్యా, nine, 9. V. 44; తాశ్యా (ninth) 28 (తాశ్యా); తాశ్యా VII. 7 (తాశ్యా); XXII. 20 (తాశ్యా).

tašht తాశ్త, *tēshht* తేశ్త (Av. తాశ్త, Pers. تاشت), a saucer, dish, plate, basin; a vessel. V. 39, 40 (తాశ్త-తాశ్త); VII. 72 (తాశ్త-తాశ్త); XIV. 8 (తాశ్త-తాశ్త); XVI. 6; XIX. 9 (తాశ్త-తాశ్త).

tasām తాసామ్, fourth. I. 7 (తాసామ్); III. 5, 10, 23 (తాసామ్); IV. 2 (తాసామ్), 19 (తాసామ్), V. 5 (తాసామ్); తాసామ్ 30 (తాసామ్); తాసామ్ VII. 9 (తాసామ్); VIII. 22; XIII. 33 (తాసామ్); XIV. 9 (తాసామ్); XV. 7 (తాసామ్); XVI. 11; XVIII. 9, 44, 55; 53, 54 (తాసామ్).

tatak (trad. tateh) తాత (Pers. تاق, a veil, curtain; hence), any covering of cloth; cotton and woven cloth. III. 40; VII. 15; VIII. 23-25 (తాత-తాత).

Taurēcha తౌరేచా, *Turēcha* తురేచా (Av. తౌరేచా), name of the demon who opposes Haurvatāt and poisons the waters. X. 10 (తౌరేచా).






tāzeh తాజ (Pers. تازه), fresh, pure, green. VIII. 22; XVI. 7.

tīg, tīg తిగ్ (Av. తిగ్; Sans. त्रिश or त्रिध; Pers. تیغ), a sharp-pointed weapon, knife, sword. III. 35 (తిగ్); IX. 10 (తిగ్), 32.

tēh తేహ (Pers. ته), bottom, depth, inner part; down, below. III. 35; VIII. 74; XIX. 5.

VIII. 23-27, 104, 107 (ածյր), 30, 106, 107 (հեծյր), 74; IX. 49 (ածյր), 50; XIII. 4, 12-15, 24-27 (ածյր), 10, 11, 31, 34 (առաւծյր); XIV. 1, 18 (ածյր), 2-4, 6-10, 12-16 (հեծյր); XV. 12, 16, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 87, 40 (առաւծյր), 50 (ածյր); XVI. 13, 14 (ածյր); XVIII. 68, 75 (աւյլաւյլ), 68, 75 (հեծյր), 67, 69.

təjəḁ ԹՅԻՈ (inf. ԳԵՅԻՈ, to atone for a sin, to undergo punishment), atones for, expiates. XIII. 10, 11, 31, 34 (ԳԵՍԱԴՅԱՐ); XV. 12, 22, 40 (ԴԵԼԱԴՅԱՐ), 16 (ԳԵՍԱԴՅԱՐ).

tókkm ٧٨٥, *tókkmeh* ٩٥٨ (Ar. ; Pers. ; Sem. syn. *bizrd* ), seed, semen; origin, root, stock; race, lineage. I. 16 (); II. 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38 (); III. 24; V. 62; VII. 22; VIII. 21; XVIII. 76.

tām, tam 6th (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀 ; Sans. तमम्; Pers. تم), darkness, gloom, obscurity; grief; dark, gloomy, dismal. III. 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀); V. 62 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 62 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VII. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀), 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); VIII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 80; XVI. 4, 11, 76 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIX. 47 (𐬨𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XXII. 7.

tóm-arzánik 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎡𐎹𐎥 𐎧𐎺𐎠, deserving of darkness, belonging to darkness. V. 62
 (𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎢𐎶𐎥); pl. 𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎢𐎶𐎥 𐎧𐎺𐎠 VII. 22 (𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎢𐎶𐎥𐎵); XVI. 76
 (𐎠𐎢𐏁𐎢𐎶𐎥𐎵).

tóm-tókhmagán 𐰚𐰆𐰪𐰏𐰤 𐰇𐰏, born of darkness, having the germ of darkness.
V. 62 (𐰇𐰆𐰪𐰏𐰤𐰠𐰏𐰤); VII. 22 (𐰇𐰆𐰪𐰏𐰤𐰠𐰏𐰤); VIII. 80 (𐰇𐰠𐰏𐰆𐰪𐰏𐰤𐰠𐰏𐰤);
XVI. 76 (𐰇𐰆𐰪𐰏𐰤𐰠𐰏𐰤).

tōrd, tōnd ལྟོང་ (Ary. syn. *gāv* ལཱ), an ox, bull, cow; cattle. I. 5; II. 18; pl. ལྟོང་ 25, 33 (འཕྲོ་ལྟོང་); V. 51, 54 (ལྟོང་ལྟོང་), 52 (ལྟོང་ལྟོང་ལྟོང་); VII. 64, 74, 75 (ལྟོང་ལྟོང་), 65 (ལྟོང་ལྟོང་ལྟོང་), 42 (ལྟོང་ལྟོང་); IX. 37, 38 (ལྟོང་ལྟོང་); XXI. 1 (ལྟོང་ལྟོང་); XXII. 4, 11, 17, 20 (ལྟོང་ལྟོང་); XIX. 21 (ལྟོང་ལྟོང་), 37 (ལྟོང་ལྟོང་).

törnək 𐎧𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎹, tornək 𐎧𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎹 (Av. 𐬔𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀), a young dog, puppy. V. 80 (𐎧𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎹); VII, 9 (𐎧𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎹), 2; XIII, 15, 23, 27 (𐬔𐬌𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Tôrd-âék-diâ ཐོར་འཛེག་དེ་མེད་, the sole-created ox. XI. 6; XVII. 5.

tird-waziniqār تيرد-وازينقار = wine, lit., that which makes an ox go; hence, a goad;
a whip. XIV. 10.

tábán 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎 (Pers. توان; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎; Sans. तब), able, competent, capable; can, may, possible. II. 3, 7, 30, 39; III. 33 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎), 14, 33; V. 9; VI. 27, 29, 51; VII. 56, 57; VIII. 2, 3, 7, 20, 22, 100-103; IX. 2, 22; XIII. 2, 4, 6, 8, 9-11, 13, 34, 40, 50; XIV. 5; XV. 2; XVI. 11; XVIII. 15, 23; XIX. 3, 29; XX. 2; XXII. 6; 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌 *atábán* (incompetent, unable, powerless) VII. 71; 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬎 *atábāngarīh* (poverty) XV. 22.

tābangar 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌 (another form of 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎; Pers. توانگر or توانگر), rich, wealthy, able. XIX. 30.

tābāngar 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌 (Pers. توانگر), rich, wealthy, opulent, XV. 22.

tābāngān 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬎, the powerful, the rich. III. 41; VIII. 29; XX. 1.

tābānīk 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌, effective, competent, powerful, wealthy. V. 32 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬌), 51 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌); IX. 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌).

tākhshāk 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬌 (Pers. تلاش; Av. rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬌), energetic, industrious, diligent. I. 14; III. 30; VI. 51; XIII. (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬌), 39; 46.

tākhshākīh 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬌, energy, industry, diligence, perseverance. V. 9; XXII. 19 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬌𐬌).

tākhshāktīm 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬌𐬌, suppl. of 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬌, most energetic, most diligent VIII. 10 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌𐬌𐬌𐬌𐬌𐬌); XVII. 1.

tān 𐬔𐬀𐬌. It is merely a rendering of the Av. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬌𐬌 which appears to have been taken in its original sense of 'a swift goer' (from the rt. 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬌, to go) and hence 'a thief', (cf. Pers. تون or تولى), a thief, rogue. VII. 29 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬌𐬌).

tandīh 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬌 (Pers. تانیدن to put forth flowers, buds or leaves), the appearing of flowers, buds or leaves. XVIII. 64 [𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬌𐬌 'grass' (Darm.); 'covering' (Sp. and Kanga); Haug reads it *atangīh* and renders it by 'freedom from scarcity'.]

Tārūn 𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬌𐬌, belonging to or of Turan. XIII. 39 (𐬔𐬀𐬌𐬌𐬌𐬌𐬌).

Urvō 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of the 8th of the goodly created places according to Vendidad I. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

us 𐬨𐬀 (see *ulh*), grease, fat, matter coming out of a dead body. VI. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XVI. 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

ushastar 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. उशस् + तर i. e., the side or direction where the light of the dawn appears), the east. XIX. 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

ushtrastān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. उश्त्र, Pers. اَشْتَر a camel and 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. स्थान; Pers. مکان a place), a place for camels, camel-stall, camel-stable. XIV. 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Ushlamađ 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (instead of *Ushlavađ*, Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), name of the second Gāthā. XIX. 38 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

ustabdr 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. استوار), firm, strong; trustworthy, faithful. III. 42; XV. 10; XIX. 10.

ulh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. उल्य (?) rising, or springing up; hence, grease, matter, pus &c.), grease, matter, pus. VI. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

ulh-rōbāshnīh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, flowing or coming out of greasy matter. VI. 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

uzdāshnīh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀, rising up, going up. XIX. 28; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 5, 9, 13, 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

uzdā 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, with *ldā*, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 rises up, goes up. XIX. 28 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXI. 5, 9, 13, 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); with *hūmand*, 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXII. 1, 8, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

uzdāshnīna 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *uz*, out of, without, and *dashnīna* life), lifeless, dead. V. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 58 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀).

v

N. B.—Under this letter, the reader will observe that many words which begin with *v* in Pahlavi, commence with *b* in Persian *e. g.*, Pahl. *vādām*, Pers. *bāddām*; Pahl. *vad*, Pers. *bad*, &c. Also the initial *v* or *f* of many Semetic words is changed into *v* in Huzvareš.

The initial *v* of some Pahlavi words, which represents the Semetic *v* or *f* is read by some *ū*, *e. g.*, 𐬨𐬀 *ōlman*, 𐬨𐬀 *ōl*, &c., instead of *valman* and *val*.

va (Pers. *و*, Marathi *व*), and, or, also. VII. 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀). This word occurs in numerous places in the Vendidad.

vachek 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. *بچه*); an infant, child, young one of a human being or an animal. VII. 77.

vad (also read *nad*) 𐬨𐬀 (Paz. syn. *andā* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 or *andik* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), till, until; whilst, so that, in order that, because, since; as far as, even to; unless, except; as long as; together with; to the end that, in such a manner that. I. 2, 8; II. 5, 20, 36; III. 8, 14, 18, 21, 33, 37, 39, 40, 42; IV. 10, 43, 45, 46; V. 3, 4, 9, 10, 12-14, 26, 32, 34, 39, 45, 49, 51, 56; VI. 5-7, 8, 26-29, 31, 34, 35, 37, 40, 43, 46; VII. 5, 9, 13, 14, 43, 48, 50, 52, 56, 53, 62, 69; VIII. 1, 4, 8-10, 13, 16-18, 22, 37-42, 46, 50, 71, 73, 74, 78, 103; IX. 7, 15-24, 31, 41, 50, 56; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀 31, 33-35 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀 (up to the place) X. 9, 10, 13, 14; XI. 1; XIII. 2, 29, 33, 36, 55; XIV. 13, 17; XV. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 10, 12, 45-48; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 48; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVI. 1, 2, 11, 12; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀 8-10, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 17, 25, 55; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); XIX. 5, 28, 36; 23 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 28; XX. 1; XXII. 5, 18.

vaḍ 𐬨𐬀, *vaḍak*, *vaḍek* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Pers. *بَد*; Paz. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*), bad, wicked, evil. I. 9; VII. 11, 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 107; IX. 32; XIV. 18; XVIII. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

vāz 𐬨𐬀 (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*; Pers. *بَاز* or *بَاز*; Sans. *वात*; Sem. syn. *zīkā* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), wind, breeze, air. II. 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); III. 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); V. 12, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 15, 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀); VIII. 9, 10, 30, 80 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀), 4; XIX. 13, 16 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀).

Vadaghana 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀, *Vōghan* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀 (Av. *𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬭𐬀*), a proper name. It is traditionally applied to Zōhāk. In Avesta, Zōhāk is named *Asi-dahāka* and in Persian the epithet *Bivar-asṣ* is applied to him, and not *Vadaghana*,

vaḍ'ar 𐭕𐭕𐭕, *vatar* 𐭕𐭕 (compar. of *vaḍ* q. r.; Pers. بدتر; Pāz. 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕), more wicked, bad or evil. Sometimes used in the sense of the superlative, most wicked, evil or bad. II. 22 (𐭕𐭕𐭕); III. 35 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕).

vadīm (𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡) (superl. of *vaḥ* q. v.), most wicked, evil or bad. V. 62 (𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎠); VII. 22 (𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎠); XVIII. 17, 25 (𐎧𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎠).

vāddinād འདད་འདྲེད་, aor. of *vāddintan* q. v. I. 3, 6, 21; with མེ, 6; III. 7, 40; IV. 3 (འདད་འདྲེད་ཅི་ཅི་), 2; V. 14; with འདད་ འདྲེད་, 14, 49; with འདད་, VI. 50 (འདད་འདྲེད་ཅི་ཅི་); with འདད་ འདྲེད་ VII. 62; with འདད་ 47 (འདད་འདྲེད་); VIII. 22, 28, 93; XIII. 8, 23; with འདྲེད་, XIV. 2; XV. 1; with འདྲེད་, XVI. 2; with འདྲེད་ XVIII. 12.

vidānam ६४१, pres. 1st pers. sing. of *vidāntu* q. v. I. 5; with ८१, 31; III. 40; VIII. 20, 28; with ८१ IX. 45; with ८१ X. 1; with ८१ XVIII. 67, 69; XIX. 9, 12; XXI. 6, 10, 14 (१६३-१६९).

vīdānashna 𐎧𐎠𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎡𐎢, abst. n. from *vīdāntan* q. v. II. 40; V. 14; with 𐎧𐎠, 59; VII. 19; with 𐎧𐎠, 48; IX. 32; with 𐎧𐎠𐎢, 32; XV. 8, 18; XVII. 6.

vādānūt वदन्तु, subjunctive from *vādāntan* *q. v.*; with ॐ XIX. 20.

vādānta 𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕, aor. 3rd sing. of *vādāntan* q. v. I. 9; with 𐭑𐭕, 12, 16; with 𐭕𐭕, 10, 15; II. 3, 18, 22, 25, 28, 29, 43; III. 1, 4, 14, 18, 23, 31, 33, 40; with 𐭑𐭕, 3, 4, 23, 31; IV. 43; with 𐭕𐭕, 53; with 𐭑𐭕 𐭕𐭕𐭕, 2 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); V. 3, 4, 6, 15, 26, 34, 49; with 𐭑𐭕, 4; with 𐭕𐭕, 13 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); with 𐭕𐭕, 6, 34, 49; VI. 5; with 𐭕𐭕, 5; VII. 5, 44, 46, 52, 53, 57; with 𐭕𐭕, 79; with 𐭑𐭕, 48; VIII. 10, 19, 20, 22, 31, 34, 100-103; 40 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); IX. 29, 32; with 𐭑𐭕, 1; with 𐭑𐭕 XI. 6; XIII. 12, 18, 45, 46; 41 (𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕𐭕); XV. 8; XVI. 2, 16; with 𐭕𐭕 𐭑𐭕, 2; with 𐭕𐭕𐭕 13; XVII. 3, 4; XVIII. 13, 60, 66; with 𐭑𐭕 XIX. 21.

vāḍini वाडिन् pres. 2nd pers. sing. of *vāḍintan* q. v. II. 4; XIX. 8; XXI. 1.

vādīnīm וָדִינִימ, pres. 1st pers. pl. of *vādāntan* q. v. XXII, 5, 12, 18.

vāddānt वादन्ति, pret. of *vāddāntan* q. v. II. 21; III. 40; V. 14; VI. 5; VII. 11, 27, 52; VIII. 75, 76; IX. 32; XVI. 2.

vidántan (also read *validántan*) **𐭕𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭩** (Ary. syn. *karjan* 𐭕𐭥𐭩𐭥𐭩), to do, make; commit; cause; create; perform; transact, execute, IV. 43; IX. 1.

viḍ-ya-drinēd 𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎥𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎲, carried by wind. V. 3 (𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎥𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎲), 4 (𐎧𐎡𐎧𐎥𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎲𐎠𐎥𐎲).

vakhshūk 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 or *vakhshūk* 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, growing, flourishing. I. 21.

vakhshīdan 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), to grow, increase, develop, wax (as moon). 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 IV. 45 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 V. 13 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 12 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 VIII. 10 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 IX. 53-55, 57 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XI. 6 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XIII. 52-54 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVI. 2; 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 2, 11 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVII. 5 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XVIII. 63 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 XXI. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

vākhtar 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Per. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), in Persian, it means either "the east or west," but I take it also in the sense of 'the south' as its antonym 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 *apikhtas* means 'the north.' See III. § 42, n. 11. III. 12 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀); VIII. 30 (𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀).

vakhteh 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, *nukhtāi*.

vai, var 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 (Ary. syn. *avó* 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀), a particle meaning "to, for, on, upon, above over, by, from, in, into, with." I. 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 11; II. 1-3, 6, 18, 20-22, 29, 37, 38, 42; III. 7, 14, 20, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 39, 40-42; IV. 5-7, 9, 10, 17, 21, 26, 30, 34, 37, 39, 40, 42-44, 47-49, 53; V. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24-26, 32-36, 41-43, 45, 55-58, 62; VI. 5, 24, 27, 29, 32, 40, 51; VII. 17, 18, 22, 24, 27, 35, 48, 50, 52, 53, 56, 58, 69; VIII. 10, 11, 20, 21, 29, 34, 37, 41-52, 73, 75, 81, 87, 93, 102; IX. 12, 16-21, 24, 26, 30, 32-37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50, 54, 55, 57; X. 1; XI. 7; XIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 19, 24, 38, 46, 43, 54; XIV. 2-5, 6, 9, 10, 13-16; XV. 2, 6, 10, 14, 39, 42, 43, 48; XVI. 2; XVII. 3; XVIII. 29, 32, 37, 43, 46, 47, 49, 53, 54, 57, 65; XIX. 2, 3, 5, 10, 14, 18, 24, 25, 27, 30, 40; XX. 11; XXI. 1, 7, 11, 15; XII. 8, 14.

valman, varman 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀, 3rd pers. pronoun. He, she, it; that, that one. pl. 𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬎𐬎𐬀 I. 1-4, 9, 10, 14, 15; II. 2-4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, 24, 28, 30, 32, 36, 38-43; III. 14, 15, 18-21, 24, 25, 29-32, 35, 36, 38-42; IV. 1, 2, 5-18, 20-22, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32-34, 36-45, 47-55; V. 1, 2, 4-20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 38-40, 49, 51, 57-59, 61; VI. 8-8, 19, 26-28, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47; VII. 2, 4, 6, 9-14, 16-18, 21, 23-28, 32, 36, 50-52, 54-59, 62, 64, 63, 69, 72, 76; VIII. 1, 4, 5, 8-20, 22-25, 27-30, 33-35, 37-71, 73-75, 97, 100-103; IX. 1, 12, 15-26, 29-32, 34, 39-41, 43-57; X. 1, 8, 7, 11, 15-17; XI. 6, 12; XIII. 1-3, 5-8, 10, 13, 20-23, 29, 30, 35-37, 40-48, 49-51; XIV. 4, 7-10, 13; XV. 1-3, 5, 7-10, 13, 14, 16, 21, 22, 27, 33, 39, 42, 44-47; XVI. 1, 2, 7, 11-14, 18; XVII. 1, 5, 10, 11; XVIII. 32, 33-34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53, 54, 57, 65, 70, 72, 73; XIX. 1-4, 6-9, 12, 13, 23, 25, 27, 29, 32, 33, 36, 45; XX. 1, 3, 8; XXI. 1-3, 17; XXII. 5, 6, 12, 18.

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vangharya 𐬯𐬀𐬪𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀, a corrupt transcript of the Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬪𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀, a disease which affects the dog. XIV. 17 (𐬯𐬀𐬪𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬭𐬀).

var 𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), an enclosure; cave, subterranean dwelling. II. 25, 30, 31, 33, 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 21, 38; VI. 32.

var 𐬵𐬀, an ordeal. IV. 55.

var 𐬵𐬀, height, top, summit. VIII. 7.

var 𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. ور or بر; Sans. उर), the chest, breast, bosom. II. 29, 37; VIII. 50, 51; IX. 18.

várán 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. باران; Sem. syn. *matrá*, *mitrá* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, rain. VI. 50 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29; VIII. 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 7; IX. 32; XXI. 2, 3.

varas 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 [Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀; Pers. ورس; (thread)], hair, hair-locks, curls. III. 40; VI. 7, 8 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 29 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 46 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 56 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 12, 13 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 38 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11; IX. 30 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀) 32; XVI. 4; XVII. 2, 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vārashna-deheshnīh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), growth, increase, giving fertility. IX. 51 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 53-55, 57 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 52-54 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXI. 1 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

varáz 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. براز), plough-gear; ornament, decoration. XIII. 70.

vardashna, vardashnīh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, turning away, separating, departure, dismissal. VI. 41; VIII. 81-96; IX. 43; XIX. 7.

vardeh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, turned, destroyed, lost; *vardagīh* 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 turning off, destruction. V. 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 VIII. 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 4; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 12 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vardīdan 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. گردیدن), to turn, whirl, revolve, go astray, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 V. 49; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIII. 34; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 16 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 48; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVI. 14.

Varena 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), the 14th of the goodly created places of Ahura-mazda, according to the Vendidad. I. 18 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

varenik 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), the Varen Demon; 'the Daeva of rain' (Sp.) 'Varena [Gilân]' (Darm.). X. 14 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vary 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. بری; Ar. ورق), a leaf of a tree, a blade of grass. V. 4; VII. 35.

Vārharām વારહરામ, *Vārharān* વારહરાન, *Vāhrām* વાહરામ, name of the angel of victory, otherwise called Behram. Av. 𐬨𐬁𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Sans. वृषहन् ; ग्राम. V. 4, 51; VIII. 78, 80, 81; 𐬔𐬁𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 XIX. 37.

varhīmand ခန့်၊ doubtful, uncertain. III. 14; V. 4; ဟန့်၊ 14, 32, 49; ဟန့်၊ XV. 10, 18; ဟန့်၊ XVI. 2.

vāridan වැරිදාන (Ar. it. وارساء, Sans. वारि; Pers. باریدن), to rain, pour down water. Causal වැරිදිණ vīrinīḍan བཀྱིས་འབྲང་ V. 20 (འབྲང་བྱེད་པར་བློན་); བྱེད་པར་བློན་ XXI. 3 (འབྲང་བྱེད་པར་བློན་); བྱེད་པར་བློན་ 2.

vāriṇḍan വരിന്ദന (Av. rt. *vāriṇ*; Sans. वृष्टि; Pers. *balidn*), to increase, grow.
 Causal *vāriṇḍan*. Imp. *vāriṇḍ* II. 4 (വരിന്ദ) 1st per. sing.
vāriṇḍ 5 (വരിന്ദ).

rar-mānashnān ٢٢٢٥ (comp. of *rar* enclosure and *mānashnān* residents, dwellers; residents of the *Rar*. II. 28, 30, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42 (٢٢٢٥)).

warz ۱۷ (Ar. *وادی*; Pers. *ورز* or *برز*), agriculture, husbandry; a sown field. VI. 32.

varzidan (Ar. ارزیدن ; Pers. ورزیدن or برزیدن), to perform, practise, exercise, labour; to till, cultivate; to accustom, use ار III. 34, 35, (ارزیدن); ار 41 (ارزیدن); ار 66 25, 26, 28 (ارزیدن); ار 66 26, 28 (ارزیدن); ار 21 (ارزیدن); ار 40 (ارزیدن); ار 42 (ارزیدن); ار 38; ار IV. 20, 40, 49 (ارزیدن), 23, 25; ار 21, 25, 33, 36, 39, 42 (ارزیدن); ار 20, 24, 28, 29, 32, 35, 37, 41 (ارزیدن); ار V. 10, 39, 45 (ارزیدن), 49; ار 26 (ارزیدن); ار 14 (ارزیدن); ار VI. 6, 26, 28 (ارزیدن); ار 51 (ارزیدن); ار 58 (ارزیدن), 62; ار VIII. 1, 4, 73 (ارزیدن); ار 29 (ارزیدن); ار 30 (ارزیدن); ار 28 (ارزیدن); ار IX. 50 (ارزیدن); ار XI. 4 (ارزیدن); ار XIII. 23 (ارزیدن); ار 3 (ارزیدن), 7 (ارزیدن); ار 29, 35, 36 (ارزیدن); ار XV. 1 (ارزیدن), 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 (ارزیدن), 46 (ارزیدن), 47; ار 13 (ارزیدن); ار 1 (ارزیدن); 17, 20 (ارزیدن); ار XVI. 17 (ارزیدن); ار 13 (ارزیدن); ار 1, 2 (ارزیدن), 2, 12; ار XVIII. 10 (ارزیدن), 30; ار 68, 75

(𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎 36, 37, 42, 43, 48, 49, 57 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

vāsh 𐬯𐬀𐬌 (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎; Sans. वाह; lit., that which carries), a carriage, vehicle. VII. 41 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎).

vashīd-dubārashn 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 (comp of 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀 open, bare and 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀 running, going), walking or going uncovered; name of a sin of walking without the 'Sudreh' and 'Kusti,' V. 59; VII. 19.

vashkar, nashkar (trad.) 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀 (Pers. بشار a plain), a desert, waste or barren land. VI. 32; VIII. 97 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 32; XV. 10; XVI. 13; XIX. 21.

vashmāmāntan 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Ar. عا; Ary. syn. *ashnājan* 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎), to hear, listen to, attend. 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 II. 21; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 𐬎𐬎 III. 40 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎 40 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 𐬎𐬎 VIII. 28 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 𐬎𐬎𐬎 28 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎)

vashmāmāntan 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎 (Ary. syn. *khārjan* 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎), to eat, drink, devour, consume, gnaw. 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 II. 26; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 III. 33, 40; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 IV. 49; V. 4, 34, 40, 52; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 51; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 53, 54; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 20, 51; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 𐬎𐬎 1; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 𐬎𐬎 8; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 𐬎𐬎 40; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 4, 44; VI. 34; VII. 65; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 69, 77; 𐬎𐬎 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 67; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 66, 67; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 𐬎𐬎 67; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 55; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 68, 69; 𐬎𐬎 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 XIII. 47; XV. 14; XVI. 7; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 𐬎𐬎 7; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 7; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 XIX. 31.

vashīstān 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎𐬎 (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 + 𐬎𐬎; Pers. آشفتن), to decay, rot, destroy, devastate, ruin. 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 𐬎𐬎 V. 4; VII. 46; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 46; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 46; 𐬎𐬎 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 13; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 46; 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 𐬎𐬎 IX. 32.

vastar 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀 or *vastarg* 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎 (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬌𐬀𐬎; Sans. वस्त्र), clothes, garment, III. 14, 40; 18 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 19 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IV. 46 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); V. 55, 57, 58 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 38 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎 54, 56 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 32, 34, 49, 56, 57, 59. VI. 27 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 29; VII. 12, 17, 18 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 13, 14 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎), 9, 13, 17, 19; 62 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 67 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); VIII. 23-25 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 10 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 25 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); IX. 32 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 49 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 33-35 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVI. 2, 7; 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 2; XVII. 3 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 3 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XVIII. 44; 𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎 𐬎𐬎 19, 21 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎𐬎); XIX. 23-25.

vastarjan, vistarjan ၁၉၉၀ (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀 + 𐬀𐬭𐬀 to spread; Pers. گستردن), to spread, expand, diffuse, arrange, cover. ၁၉၉၀ ၅၀၀ III. 15 (—သံစဲ-၆၆၆၆၆၆), 16, 17 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၁၉၉၀ ၅၀၀ V. 46 (၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆), 47, 48 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); VII. 59 (၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆), 60, 61 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၁၉၉၀-၅၀၀ VIII. 5, 14, 15, 22 (၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆), 6, 7 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၁၉၉၀ ၅၀၀ IX. 3 (၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆), 4 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၁၉၉၀ ၅၀၀ 56 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၁၉၉၀ ၅၀၀ XIV. 4 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၅၀၀ ၆၆၆၆၆၆ (၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၆၆၆-၁၉၉၀ XV. 43 (၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၁၉၉၀-၅၀၀ XVI. 3, 4 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၁၉၉၀ ၅၀၀ XVII. 4 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၁၉၉၀ ၅၀၀ XVIII. 72 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); ၁၉၉၀ ၅၀၀ 72 (၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆).

vastar, vistar ၁၉၉၀ (Pers. گستر or بستر), a bed, bedding, bolster, covering, carpet. V. 27 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆), 59 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); VII. 6 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆), 9, 10, 19 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); XIV. 14 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆).

vāstārinēd ၁၉၉၀-၅၀၀, feeds, gives food or fodder. XIV. 17 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆).

vistra ၁၉၉၀ (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), pasture, grass, hay, fodder. I. 5, 11; II. 24 (၆၆၆၆၆၆), 20; III. 3 (၆၆၆၆၆၆), 4, 23 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); V. 20 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); VII. 32 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆), 35; ၁၉၉၀-၅၀၀ IX. 53-55, 57 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); XI. 6; ၁၉၉၀-၅၀၀ XIII. 52-54 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); XV. 41 (၆၆၆၆၆၆), 42 (၆၆၆၆၆၆), 42 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆).

vistryōsh ၁၉၉၀-၅၀၀ (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬭𐬀), a cultivator, peasant, planter, farmer, one belonging to the 3rd class of the Mazdayasnan community, the first being the *dāhravan*, the priest, and the 2nd, the *rathashtār*, the warrior. I. 16; V. 28 (၆၆၆၆၆၆), 57, 58 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); VII. 7 (၆၆၆၆၆၆), 17, 18 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); XIII. 46 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); pl. ၁၉၉၀-၅၀၀ 41, 46 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); XIV. 10 (၆၆၆၆၆၆); pl. ၁၉၉၀-၅၀၀ 10 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆); XVIII. 21 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆).

vīlgar ၁၉၉၀, same as *vītik-shaēdā*, q. v., X. 14.

Vītik-shaēdā ၁၉၉၀-၅၀၀, name of the demon of storm and tempest. X. 14 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆၆၆).

virigin ၂၃၁၂၀၀, complete, full; completely, entirely. III. 42 (—၆၆၆၆၆၆); VIII. 3. (—၆၆၆၆၆၆).

vīrīgān វិរិទ្ធ, with វិ and វិ, វិរិទ្ធ and វិរិទ្ធ, meaning uncertain. "With pap and without pap" (Darm.); "With rind and without rind" (Hang); "Large and small fruit" (Sp. and Kanga). V. 52 (វិរិទ្ធ and វិរិទ្ធ) and (វិរិទ្ធ and វិរិទ្ធ).

vīrīgānīh វិរិទ្ធនិ, with វិ, វិរិទ្ធនិ, precept, ordinance, teaching. IV. 43 (វិរិទ្ធនិ).

vaz វា (Av. វា), (an ox) useful for yoking; a swift-running ox (?). Traditionally it means a cow two and a half years old, a young cow. "A cow that bears burden" (Kanga and Spiegel); "A draught cow (doubtful)" [Darm.]. IX. 38 (វា).

vazag វា (Av. វា; Pers. وزغ or وزق or وزی), a frog. V. 36 (វា); XIV. 5 (វា); 5 (land frog) 5 (វា); XVIII. 65 (វា), 73 (វា).

vazdar វា (Av. វា), great and good. IX. 44 (វា).

Vāsesht វា (Av. វា), name of a fire; the fire of electricity. XIX. 40 (វា).

vazra វា (Av. វា; Sans. वज्र; Pers. گرز), a mace, battle-axe. XIV. 9 (វា); XVIII. 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 53, 56 (វា).

vazrāntan, *vazrāntan*, *vazrāntan* វា (Ary. syn. *shāntan* វា), to go, pass, go forward, proceed; to be, become. I. 2; 9; 4; II. 10, 13, 18; 21; 22, 42; 9, 10, 18; IV. 17; 10, 17, 47; V. 4, 8, 10, 32, 49; 12; 13; 13; VI. 6; 29, 35; 5; 29; VII. 5; 2, 11, 52; 53; VIII. 3, 9, 10, 17, 74, 103; IX. 32; 28; 32; XIII. 46; 13; 49; XIV. 7; XV. 45; 18; 45; 19 (វា); XVI. 2; 11; 2, 12; XVIII. 44; XIX. 5; 27; 44; XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16; 2 (វា).

vazrānt-marg វា (comp. of វា departed or gone and វា marrow), one who has lost his marrow i. e., vitality; an impotent person. XIII. 50 (វា).

vāz, *vāz*, *vāz* វា (Av. វា; Pers. واز), a willow, 'a twig' (Darm.), 'an apple' (Kanga) V. 1; XX. 29 (វា).

vēh 𐬯𐬀 (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀, 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. वृक्ष; Pers. 𐬎𐬀 or 𐬎𐬀; Sem. syn. *shapîr* 𐬱𐬀𐬢𐬀), good, better, excellent. II. 5; III. 25; VIII. 44, 47, 53, 54, 58, 59, 66, 69 (𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); IX. 41; XVI. 17; XIX. 13 (𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), 15.

vēhān 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 (pl. of *vēh*, *q. v.*), the good, the pious. II. 1.

Vēh-din 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (comp. of *vēh*, *q. v.* and *din* religion; Pers. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), one belonging to the good religion, a Zoroastrian. III. 40; pl. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 42; 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (the good religion, the Zoroastrian religion) 42.

Vēh-rāī 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (comp. of *vēh* good and *rāī* river), lit., good river, name of the celebrated river of Persia, otherwise known as *Vēh-dīti* or *Shapīr-dīti* I. 14.

vēh-zāyashnūh 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, good birth, gentility, nobleness. XVIII. 38.

vēkhtugih 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *nashlugih*.

vēsh 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀; Sans. विश्व; Pers. 𐬎𐬀𐬢𐬀), much, more, many, most, large, great, exceedingly; well, good, proper. I. 9, 15; II. 4, 5, 20, 40; 10, 14, 13 (𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); III. 31, 33, 37, 41; IV. 2, 43; V. 49, 52; 36 (𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀); VI. 9; VII. 52, 53, 56, 57, 65; IX. 32; XIII. 6, 20; XV. 45; XVII. 4, 6; XVIII. 8, 55, 60, 66; XIX. 15, 30, 37; XXI. 1.

vē 𐬯𐬀, see *vēh*.

vēhān-vā 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀, a measure of length. IX. 32.

vichinad 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (inf. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), culls out, selects, weeds out. XVI. 2, 11 (𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

vīh 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *vēh*.

Vidafsh 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), name of the fourth of the seven regions into which the world was divided. See *keshvar*. XIX. 39 (𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

vidast 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀, see *vilast*.

vihestan 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀), to commit unnatural intercourse. Aor. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 VIII. 26, 27 (𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); causal aor. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀 VIII. 26, 27 (𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); n. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 (a pithic, catamite) VIII. 26.

vīm, *vaem* (trad.) 𐬯𐬀 (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀; Pers. 𐬎𐬀), fear, dread, terror. See also *bim*. IV. 52 (𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XIII. 33 (𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀); XV. 6 (𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀).

vīmand 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀, *vīmand* 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀 (Av. 𐬯𐬀𐬢𐬀𐬢𐬀), a limit, boundary, frontier. XVIII. 62.

vimār 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. بیمار), sick, infirm, afflicted. XXII. 5, 12, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); *neg.* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXII. 5, 12, 18 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vim-zuḥ 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (comp. of *vim*, *q. v.* and *zuḥ*, struck or killed), terror-struck. VII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vinḍk 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. بینا from دیدن to see; Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), seeing, knowing, observing. VII. 55; abst. n. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 67, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); adv. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 67, 69 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 13.

vināristan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, see *pināristan*.

vinashn 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. بینش from دیدن to see), seeing, sight, vision. II. 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); V. 56; XVI. 4.

vīpteh, vīsteh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), one who practises unnatural intercourse. VIII. 32. (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

vir 𐬨𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. वीर; Pers. ویر), a hero, warrior, man. IV. 2, 4, 9, 15, 48 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 54 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2, 40; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI. 32, 35, 38, 41, (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 39; pl. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

virāstan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, to adorn, embellish, decorate, arrange. V. 14; XVI. 2; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 29.

vis 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. विह), a street, an abode. V. 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 41-43 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VIII. 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 103 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); IX. 37 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); X. 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); 5, 6 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XI. 10, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIII. 11, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11, 18, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 18; XIX. 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

viśchihar 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, meaning unsettled; 'a means' (3p), 'a medicine obtained by squeezing the juice of plants' (Kanga), 'a source of remedies' (Darm.), 'a weapon' (Haug.) XX. 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

viśheh, vāsheh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. ویشه), a forest, wood, wilderness, desert. V. 19, 44; VIII. 10; XIII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); XXII. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀).

viśh-hārān 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; comp. of *viśh* a street or abode and *hārān* from Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 to protect), a dog which keeps watch in a street or an abode; a house dog. V. 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 8 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 2; XIII. 8, 42 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 13, 21, 25

Vīcanghānān ବିଂଘନାନ, descended from or son of *Vīcanghān* (Av. -*visangh*), the ancestor of King Jamshed. II. 3, 9, 13, 17, 22, 31 (-*visangh*), 5, 21.

Vizareah ବିଜାରେ (Av. -*visare*), name of a demon. XIX. 29 (-*visare*), 41.

visākhleh ବିସାକ୍ଲେ, a hermaphrodite. II. 29, 37 (-*visākh*) — 'jealous' (Darm), 'dishonest' (Kanga).

Vizush ବିଜୁଶ (Av. -*visush* or -*visush*), a species of dog. V. 32 (-*visush*), 32; XIII. 16 (-*visush*).

Vôghan, *Vôghān* "୧୩". Traditionally so, for *vadaghan* q. v. XIX. 6 (-*vôghan*).

vôghuê ବିଘୁଏ (a corrupt transcript of Av. -*vôghuê*), hardship, severity, calamity, disaster. I. 4 [-*vôghuê*], 'plagues' (Darm)].

vohâ-gûn ବୋହାଗୁନ (comp. of *vohâ* good and *gûn* smell), of good smell, odoriferous, fragrant. XIX. 24 (-*vohâ-gûn*).

Vohu-khshathra ବୋହୁକ୍ଷତ୍ରା, name of the fourth Gâthâ (Yasna LI). XIX. 38 (-*vohu-khshathra*).

Vôhîman ବୋହିମାନ (Av. -*vôhîman*; Sans. *वह्मन्*; Pers. *وهمان*; comp. of *vohâ* good and *man* mind), lit., of good mind; the supreme intelligence; the angel or personification of the good mind, name of the Ameshaśpand Behman. I. 4; IV. 48 (-*vôhîman*); VIII. 20 (-*vôhîman*), 20 (-*vôhîman*), 19; 19 (-*vôhîman*); XI. 7 (-*vôhîman*); XVIII. 7 (-*vôhîman*); XIX. 11 (-*vôhîman*), 20, 23, 25, 31 (-*vôhîman*), 32; XX. 11 (-*vôhîman*).

Vôhîmazg ବୋହିମାଜ୍ (Av. -*vôhîmazg*), a species of dog; 'blood hound' (Sp.), 'a dog that goes in search of blood, that is, one who eats carcasses' (Kanga), 'the dog without a master; the vagrant dog' (Darm.) V. 30 (-*vôhîmazg*); VII. 9 (-*vôhîmazg*), 2; XIII. 8, 42 (-*vôhîmazg*); 14, 22, 26 (-*vôhîmazg*), 19 (-*vôhîmazg*).

Vôrûbarshî ବୋରୁବାର୍ଶି (Av. -*vôrûbarshî*), name of the 5th of the seven regions of the world. See *kîshvar*. XIX. 39 (-*vôrûbarshî*).

Vôrûjvarshî ବୋରୁଜ୍ଵାର୍ଶି (Av. -*vôrûjvarshî*), name of the 6th of the seven regions of the world. See *kîshvar*. XIX. 39 (-*vôrûjvarshî*).

y

yadudān, yazdān, yahān (trad.) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Pers. یزدان; Ar. sing. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), angels, good spirits, often used for 'God'. VIII. 103; XVIII. 14; XIX. 30 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭).

yadman 𐭪𐭭 (Ar. 𐭪𐭭; Ary. syn. *dast* 𐭪𐭭), the hand, fore-arm. 𐭪𐭭 V. 19; VI. 29; VII. 21, 22, 46, 47; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 19; VIII. 10, 74, 93, 99; IX. 15, 49 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 15 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 30, 32; XIV. 10; XV. 5, 32; XVI. 2, 4, 7, 11; XVIII. 19, 21 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 19, 21, 26 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); XIX. 4, 19 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 15 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 14, 25, 35; XXII. 20.

yadman-gīrān 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 𐭪𐭭 (comp. of *yadman* hand, *gīr* holder and *ān* the pl. suffix), lit., holders of hand; hence, supporters, protectors, helpers. XIX. 31.

yadman-maršht 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (comp. of *yadman* hand and *maršht* rubbed) lit., rubbed by the hand, a contract or promise made by the contracting parties pressing or clapping one another's hands. IV. 2 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭).

yadrāntan, yedrāntan, dadrāntan (trad.) 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (Ary. syn. *bārjan* 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), to carry, take away, lead, conduct, transport, bring, provide, bear, assume. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 II. 42 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 29; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 25, 27, 28, 30 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 33, 35, 36, 38 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 6 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 21 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 III. 11 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14; 25 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 20 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 27 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 29; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 IV. 44 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); V. 34, 44; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14, 24, 23, 40, 41; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 4, 9, 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 41, 42 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 40 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 39 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 59 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14, 44, 49; VI. 29; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 29; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 26 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 44 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 31, 32, 34, 33, 41 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 35; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 VII. 13; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 26, 79; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 66 72 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 19 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 24 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); VIII. 7; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 20; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 66 82, 83 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 2, 3, 7, 10; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 10; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 10; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 or 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 2, 3, 8, 11, 74 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 76, 78 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 80 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 66 81-96 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 7, 10; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 3, 74; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 7; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 2, 3 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 3 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 IX. 32; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 49 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 51 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 51

(𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 39 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 32 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; XIII. 10, 11, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 23 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀, 30, 37 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 35; XIV. 10; 17, 32, 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 20, 23, 26, 29, 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 10, 22; 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 66 XVI. 11 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 5, 6, 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XVII. 7 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 5 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 19, 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 70 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 55, 59 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 44 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 41; 44, 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 21, 24, 40 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XX. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XXI. 6, 10, 14; XXII. 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀).

yabdbāntan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀 (Ar. رهب), to give, bestow, grant, confer; to create. I. 1 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 1; 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); II. 20; III. 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 32 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 42; 41; 9, 13 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); IV. 1, 47, 48; 44; 1; 1; 1; V. 60 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 44; 41; 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VI. 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 44, 49 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VII. 35; 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 40, 49 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 54 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 27; 52; 29, 30, 31, 33-35 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 21, 44; 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); VIII. 20; 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 19, 21; 21 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 19; 9, 10 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 22 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 78 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 75, 76; 75; IX. 41; 41; 32; XI. 6; XIII. 10, 11, 40; 20-23 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 39 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 20-24, 26 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 28, 45, 47; 47; XV. 12; 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); 12; 12; 8, 12; 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀; Sans. पति given to a husband, i. e., married); 9 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀) unmarried; 12; XVI. 2 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀); XVIII. 7, 18, 60, 66; 28, 29, 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀), 38, 62; 7, 13,

60, 66; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 XIX. 9 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 9, 26; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 9 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭);
𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 27 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 XXL 1, 12 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭);
𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭).

Note: The Dastūrs read it *dibōnatan* (perhaps to bring it closer to its Aryan equivalent *dālan*); but the Chaldaean root shows beyond doubt that the correct reading is *ēhbāntan* or *yakhāntan*.

yakhāntan 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭, to be; to become; to exist (like Pers. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭). 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭
I. 16; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 2; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 16; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 3-5, 7, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19;
𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 or 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 II. 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17;
11, 15, 19, 21, 24, 34, 38; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 5 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 10, 18, 26; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭
20, 28, 30, 36, 38; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 10, 14, 18; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 III. 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭
10; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 10 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭; Sans. भवति), 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 1, 11, 14
(𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭; Sans. भवति; Pers. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 14, 21, 25, 29, 31, 32 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭),
40, 42; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14, 40, 42; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 3, 25, 42; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14, 18, 19
(𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 27; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 32, 42; 22 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 21;
𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 IV. 43 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 2; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 1 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭; Sans. भवति),
4, 10, 17, 43, 48; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 43; V. 14; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 4, 59; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 38; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭
38; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 4, 8, 9, 14, 21, 26, 32, 34, 36, 44, 49, 52, 56, 59; 61 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭;
Pers. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 62; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 21, 49; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 14, 34, 33, 49;
𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 66 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 for 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 10,
13, 39, 45, 49, 59; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 4; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 (like Pers. 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭) 7; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 38;
𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 38; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 4 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 4, 7; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 4; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭
23, 44; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 VI. 5, 27, 29, 32, 35; 32, 35, 38, 41 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭);
𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 5; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 6, 7, 26, 28, 46; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 VII. 19, 51, 75; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭
24, 26, 27, 45-49, 54, 56 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭); 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 2, 5, 11, 13, 15,
16, 19, 21 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 24, 26, 31, 35, 41, 43, 52, 65, 71, 75, 77-79;
𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 13, 29, 33, 73, 77; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 26, 43, 52; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 13, 14, 19
57, 58, 62, 69; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 41; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 VIII. 21, 22, 74; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 3, 19, 22,
74, 78; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 98; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 74; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 1, 4, 8, 10, 13;
𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 21; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 IX. 32; 43, 51 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 49; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 13, 28 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭),
32, 37, 41 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 50; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 32; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 48; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭
30, 31 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 47; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 37; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 49; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 32; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 50;
𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 X. 6; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 XI. 2 (𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 7; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 9, 12; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 1;
𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 XIII. 48; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 55; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 49; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 3, 7, 12, 16, 24, 29, 33
(𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭), 29, 38, 55; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 40, 45; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 55; 𐭪𐭭𐭮𐭲𐭭 33,

42, 43 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 51 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵-𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 29, 35, 36; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XIV. 1; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 66 17 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵-𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XV. 22, 51; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 14; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 1, 2, 6-8 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); Sana. मंत्रंति), 43, 44, 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 1, 2, 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵), 6, 8, 10, 12, 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 46, 47; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XVI. 2; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 7, 11, 13, 14 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵), 14; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 2, 11, 18; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 1, 2; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XVII. 11; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 3 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵-𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 1, 4, 6, 11; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 9; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XVIII. 16, 24; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 1, 38, 44, 51, 55, 76; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 17, 27; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 29 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 instead of 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵), 35, 41; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 7, 13, 60, 66 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵), 30; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XIX. 12; 20 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵), 36, 45; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 9; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 35 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵-𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 23, 25 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵), 25; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 34 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵-𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 28; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 66, 27 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵-𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XX. 1, 2; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 11; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 11; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XXI. 4; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XXII. 19 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 5, 12, 18.

Note: The Dastûrs read it *jânônatan*, but without any sound reason. The reading *yahônâtan* is on the authority of the Chaldean root which has the same meaning and pronunciation.

yâityântan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵, to bring; to produce. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 II. 26, 29, 37; V. 4, 14; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 14, 25; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 14; VI. 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 29; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 VII. 9, 48; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 13, 53; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 VIII. 7, 10, 78; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 74; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 IX. 11, 12 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵), 32; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XIV. 7, 8; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XV. 45.

yakhsenuntan, yakhsîntan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 (Ary. syn. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵), to have, possess, keep, hold. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 I. 7; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 7, 20; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 9; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 III. 29, 37; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 18; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 III. 40, 41; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 20, 42; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 IV. 43, 45; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 45; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 10; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 or 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 V. 21, 25, 26, 32; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 4, 32, 34, 44, 49, 56; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 VII. 16, 35, 69, 78; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 VIII. 20; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 21; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 IX. 19, 32; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 X. 18; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XIII. 17; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 45; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XV. 12; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XVII. 11; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 4, 6; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XVIII. 9, 28; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 30, 33; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XIX. 15 (𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵); 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 XXI. 6, 10, 14.

yakutântan 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 (the Dastûrs read it *juktârônatan*; Ar. يقطل, يقتل). The primary idea is that of cutting; to kill, slay, destroy, murder. 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 II. 24; III. 41; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 14; V. 9; 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬭𐬀𐬢𐬵 34;

יאמללנטן VII. 24; יאמללנטן VIII. 74; יאמללנטן 74; יאמללנטן XIII. 24
יאמללנטן 34, 35; יאמללנטן XV. 14.

yaklibintan יאקליבנטן, to write; יאקליבנטן IV. 37.

yakvimintan יאקוימנטן (Ar. قام, قُم; this قام was according to the Arabic grammarians originally (قوم), to stand; be, become, exist; to stay. It is commonly used just like the Persian auxiliaries است, بود, &c.. יאקוימנטן I. 20; יאקוימנטן 18, 21; יאקוימנטן 2; יאקוימנטן II. 29, 37, 43; יאקוימנטן 34 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן 26 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן 5; יאקוימנטן III. 14, 20, 40, 41, 42; יאקוימנטן 29 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן IV. 53 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן 20, 41; יאקוימנטן 17 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן V. 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 19, 32, 34, 44, 51, 59; יאקוימנטן 19; יאקוימנטן 14; יאקוימנטן 19 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן VI. 5, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 32, 35, 42, 48; יאקוימנטן [Paz. יאקוימנטן] VII. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11-14, 19, 22, 24, 26-23, 31, 32, 35, 45, 46, 49-52, 54, 72, 76, 77, 79; יאקוימנטן 52; יאקוימנטן 52; יאקוימנטן 52; יאקוימנטן VIII. 3, 4, 7, 13, 22; יאקוימנטן 100, 103 (יאקוימנטן and יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן 97 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן IX. 14-19, 21, 23, 26, 32, 41, 49; יאקוימנטן 32; יאקוימנטן 12 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן XIII. 12, 22, 24, 28 (יאקוימנטן), 40, 46, 55; יאקוימנטן 45, 46, 48; יאקוימנטן 7; יאקוימנטן 42, 43 (יאקוימנטן Wester. for יאקוימנטן?); יאקוימנטן 49 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן or יאקוימנטן XIV. 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15; יאקוימנטן 18 (יאקוימנטן), 18; יאקוימנטן XV. 1, 9, 10, 12, 14, 21, 22, 45; יאקוימנטן XVI. 2, 11; יאקוימנטן 6 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן XVII. 7, 11; יאקוימנטן 8; יאקוימנטן XVIII. 1, 10, 16, 24, 72; יאקוימנטן 41; יאקוימנטן 55; יאקוימנטן XIX. 2-4, 12, 30, 35; יאקוימנטן XX. 2; יאקוימנטן 1; יאקוימנטן 8; יאקוימנטן 3 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן 3 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן XXI. 1, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16; יאקוימנטן 4, 8, 12, 16 (יאקוימנטן); יאקוימנטן 1; יאקוימנטן XXII. 4, 11, 17.

Note.—The Dastûrs read it jaknimûntan, but I agree with the European scholars in reading it yakvimintan. It is mostly used as an auxiliary verb just like Persian است, بود, باشد, &c..

yamallintan, yamannintan, yamnintan or yamarrintan יאמללנטן, יאמננטן, יאמננטן, יאמננטן, i. e., to say, speak; to state, announce, relate; to tell; to call. יאמללנטן

yamīlāntan ཡལལ་ནུང་ (Ar. *يَمَات*, fut. *يَمُوت*, *يَمَات* and *يَمُوت*; "so in all the Phœnicio-Semitic languages the middle radicals appear to be softened from the liquid *r*; so that the original stock would be *mri*; compare Sans. *mri* to die *mrita* dead, death; also *mīth*, *math*, *mīth*, *mōth*, *mid*, *mīd*, to kill, and to die; Av. *mrētī*, *meretī*; Pahl. *murjeh*, *marj*, a mortal, a man; Pers. *مرد*, to die; Lat. *mors*, *mortis*, *morta*; Germ. *mord*, old Germ. used not only for killing, but also for death"), to die, perish, be destroyed, expire; ཡལལ་ནུང་ II. 41, 43; III. 14, 33; ཡལལ་ནུང་ 42; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 42; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 33 (ཡལལ་ནུང་ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ IV. 10, 48; ཡལལ་ནུང་-ཡལལ་ནུང་ V. 9; ཡལལ་ནུང་ 37, 33 (ཡལལ་ནུང་), 38, 49; ཡལལ་ནུང་ 12, 61 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ 9; 36 (ཡལལ་ནུང་), 41; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ VI. 5; ཡལལ་ནུང་ VII. 2, 21 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 13, 52; ཡལལ་ནུང་ 52; ཡལལ་ནུང་ 37 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ 46; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ VIII. 3, 22; ཡལལ་ནུང་ 74; ཡལལ་ནུང་-66 IX. 40; ཡལལ་ནུང་ 66 X. 5, 6 (ཡལལ་ནུང་-ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ XIII. 38; ཡལལ་ནུང་ XV. 4, 12, 22; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 6, 8, 14, 22; ཡལལ་ནུང་ XIX. 28; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 29.

yāmlāntan ཡལལ་ནུང་ (Sam. syn. *rasīlan* རསལ་), to come, reach, arrive; to attain; to happen; to be furnished. ཡལལ་ནུང་ I. 15 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 15 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ II. 23 (ཡལལ་ནུང་), 38; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 23 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ III. 42; ཡལལ་ནུང་ IV. 44 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 17 (ཡལལ་ནུང་-ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ V. 4, 9, 14, 19, 44, 45 (ཡལལ་ནུང་), 56; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 9 (ཡལལ་ནུང་) 9, 45 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 36; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 8, 9 (ཡལལ་ནུང་), 27 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ 66 4; ཡལལ་ནུང་ VI. 9, 20; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 27 (ཡལལ་ནུང་), 32; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 29, 30, 33, 36, 39 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 26 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 46, 47 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ VII. 11-13, 35, 56, 58 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ (8) 63 (ཡལལ་ནུང་ (66)); ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 58 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 6, 10, 11 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ 6 44 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ 39 (ཡལལ་ནུང་), 68 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ VIII. 3, 7, 10; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 80 (ཡལལ་ནུང་-ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 74; ཡལལ་ནུང་ 20 (ཡལལ་ནུང་), 22; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 4 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་-ཡལལ་ནུང་ 73 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ IX. 32; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 12, 31, 32 (ཡལལ་ནུང་-ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ 54, 55, 57 (ཡལལ་ནུང་-ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་ 33-36 (ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་-66 6, 9 (ཡལལ་ནུང་-ཡལལ་ནུང་); ཡལལ་ནུང་-ཡལལ་ནུང་ XI. 9, 12; ཡལལ་ནུང་ ཡལལ་ནུང་ 4 (ཡལལ་ནུང་)

ගනසෙගුන්ත); *gansegúntan* 7 (ගනසෙගුන්ත); *gansegúntan* XIII. 50 (ගනසෙගුන්ත); *gansegúntan* 1, 5, 6 (ගනසෙගුන්ත-ගනසෙගුන්ත); *gansegúntan* 53, 54 (ගනසෙගුන්ත-ගනසෙගුන්ත); *gansegúntan*-66 (instead of *gansegúntan*-66) 28 (ගනසෙගුන්ත); *gansegúntan*-34; *gansegúntan* XV. 8, 42; *gansegúntan* 48 (ගනසෙගුන්ත); *gansegúntan* 15, 18 (ගනසෙගුන්ත), 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39 (ගනසෙගුන්ත); *gansegúntan*-17, 20, 23, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41 (ගනසෙගුන්ත); *gansegúntan* XVI. 11, 12; *gansegúntan*-17; *gansegúntan* 23; *gansegúntan* (instead of *gansegúntan* 6 ?) XIX. 27 (ගනසෙගුන්ත-ගනසෙගුන්ත); *gansegúntan* 5, 23, 29; 29, 30 (ගනසෙගුන්ත); *gansegúntan*-66 3; *gansegúntan* 11 (ගනසෙගුන්ත).

yansegúntan or *yensegúntan*, (according to *Burhān-i Qāṭib, jōsbōnatan*) ගනසෙගුන්ත to take, seize; to take away, take back, remove, carry off; displace. III. 41; *yansegúntan* 14; *yansegúntan* 14; *yansegúntan* 14; *yansegúntan* IV. 1; *yansegúntan* or *yansegúntan* V. 20, 41; *yansegúntan*-20; *yansegúntan* VI. 29; VII. 11, 35; *yansegúntan* 74; *yansegúntan* 26; *yansegúntan* VIII. 3; *yansegúntan* 4; *yansegúntan* IX. 9, 10; XV. *yansegúntan* 12; *yansegúntan* 14; *yansegúntan* XVII. 4; *yansegúntan*-IX. 46.

yāsmān යාස්මාන (Pers. and Ar. *ياسمون*, *ياسمون* and *ياسمون*), a jasmine or jessamine. II. 28, 36.

yasharmōk යාශර්මොක්, see *āharmōg*.

yasharāish යාශරායිශ්, see *ahrāish*.

Yasht යාශ්ත (see the following word), prayers; a prayer in which a particular angel is invoked and praised, as *Aūhrmazd Yasht*, *Khōrdāi Yasht*, *Vāhrām Yasht*, &c.; the part of the Avesta texts, known as the *Yasna* or *Yazashna* is also called *Yasht*. V. 59; VII. 52; VIII. 22; IX. 32; XVII. 1; XVIII. 1.

yashtan යාශ්තාන (Av. rt. *yashtan*, Sans. *यज्ञ*, Pāz. *yashtan*), to pray; to offer a sacrifice; to praise, celebrate, or consecrate; to beg, supplicate. II. 5 (*yansegúntan*); III. 1; V. 56; VII. 52; *yansegúntan* 52; VIII. 10; *yansegúntan* 22; XVIII. 1; *yansegúntan* 9 (*yansegúntan*); *yansegúntan* or *yansegúntan* 43, 49 (*yansegúntan*); XIX. 38; *yansegúntan* 19 (*yansegúntan*), 19, 25, 40 (*yansegúntan*); *yansegúntan*-6; *yansegúntan* 17 (*yansegúntan*); XXII. 3, 4, 10, 11, 16, 17 (*yansegúntan*).

Note.—The Persian words *ایزدان* and *ایزد* (names of God) are evidently derived from *yashtan* *یشتن* which infinitive, however, has disappeared from the Persian of our times.

It is often used as the third pers. pron. sing. meaning 'he, she, or it'; it is then equivalent to Pers. او. But when used as a relative pron. meaning 'that', 'that one', it is equivalent to Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (exactly resembling in sound to its reading adopted here). When this particle is used with a verb, it makes its meaning more definite or emphatic, like the particle 𐬭; in this case it is equivalent to Pers. او. Sometimes it is also used (evidently owing to the Pâzend method of reading Pahlavi words) instead of the particle 𐬭 to denote the accusative and dative cases. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 I. 14; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, i. e., also he, she or it, also that; II. 20, 38; 41 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬨𐬀); III. 14, 18, 32; V. 4, 49, 59; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 VI. 50 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀); VII. 2, 6, 51, 69; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 51; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 19; IX. 32; XIII. 29, 40; XVI. 4; XIX. 10.

Note.—The Dastûrs read it *ghô*, some also *ghan*; but I do not see any reason for reading it so. The Semitic *ghan* means perhaps *ghar* 'free', 'at liberty' neither of which is applicable to the instances occurring in Pahlavi MSS.. The first letter is misread '*gh*' on account of the similarity in form of 𐬨 and 𐬨, but on closer examination we find that it is nothing but a part of the Avesta letter 𐬨 or another form of the Gâthâ letter { *e*, which is written { or 𐬨 in old MSS.. Hence both the readings *ghô* and *ghan* of this word 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 are erroneous; similarly also it is erroneous to read 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 as *agh* or *aigh* instead of *ad* 𐬨 + 𐬨.

yôg ୨୪ (Pers. جوغ or یوغ; Av. rt. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. युग), a yoke for oxen. See *ayâg*. XIV. 10.

yôgîdan 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Pers. یوغدان), to yoke oxen. P. Part. *yôgîdeh* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 (yoked oxen) V. 51.

yôkshast 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 (Av. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀), a metal. IX. 32.

yôm, *yâm* 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Ar. يوم), a day. IV. 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀; Sans. अहनि); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 45 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); V. 49; VIII. 4 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀), 22; 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 22; IX. 32, 56 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. روز) 32; XIII. 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 55 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); XVI. 2, 11.

yôm-kashest 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 + *kashest*), the shortest day; post meridian. XIX. 5.

yôm-mahesh 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀 𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 (𐬨𐬀𐬭𐬀 + *mahest*), the longest day; ante-meridian. XIX. 5.

yōshdāna རྩམ་བླ་ (Av. *𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬚𐬭𐬀*), the fire-vessel in which the sacred fire is kept. XIV. 7 'A broom (to cleanse the *Ātsh-dān* or fire-vessel)'—Darm.; 'an instrument to cleanse the fire vessel'—Kanga.

yubsh-dāsra သယဗဟု (အ. သန့်ရှင်းသော), clean, pure, neat; as good or clean as is required; washed or purified; သယဗဟု, impure, unclean
III. 14 (သန့်ရှင်းသော); သယဗဟု 38, 39 (ငြိမ်သက်သော); သယဗဟု
ဂေဝဒ 16 (အပူလေးစားခြင်း-ခံရသော); V. 54, 56 (အနာမရှိသော), 57, 58
(အနာမရှိသော), 57; ဂေဝဒ သယဗဟု 46 (အပူလေးစားခြင်း-ခံရသော);
သယဗဟု 19 (သန့်ရှင်းသော), 21 (ငြိမ်းချမ်းသော), 21; VI. 32, 35, 38, 41
(သန့်ရှင်းသော); VII. 12, 13, 17, 18, 23, 25, 28-35, 67, 72-77 (အနာမရှိသော),
17, 29; သယဗဟု 24, 26 (အနာမရှိသော), 24, 25, 27, 75 (သန့်ရှင်းသော);
VIII. 22, 97, 98 (အနာမရှိသော); သယဗဟု 100, 103 (အနာမရှိသော);
ဂေဝဒ သယဗဟု 5 (အပူလေးစားခြင်း-ခံရသော); ၎င်း သယဗဟု 100-103,
(အနာမရှိသော); IX. 33-35 (အနာမရှိသော); သယဗဟု 15 (သန့်ရှင်းသော)
အနာမရှိ, 41 (သန့်ရှင်းသော); ဂေဝဒ သယဗဟု 3 (ခံနိုင်ရည်ရှိသော)
အပူလေးစားခြင်း; သယဗဟု X. 18 (ငြိမ်းချမ်းသော), 18, 19 (အနာမရှိသော);
XI. 2 (အနာမရှိသော); သယဗဟု 2 (ငြိမ်သက်သော); XIV. 4
(အနာမရှိသော); သယဗဟု XVIII. 19, 21, 22, 26, 72 (အနာမရှိသော),
27 (အနာမရှိသော); XIX. 20 (ခံနိုင်ရည်ရှိသော), 23, 25 (အနာမရှိသော);
သယဗဟု 12 (ငြိမ်သက်သော), 21 (အနာမရှိသော), 33 (ခံနိုင်ရည်ရှိသော).

yōshādsragar ཡོ་ཤ་དྲག་ར་ག་ (Av. .𑀧𑁆𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀣𑀻𑀮𑀺; comp. of *yōshādsra* + *gar*, one who gives purity), orig., the priest who purifies or cleanses defiled persons, &c.: the priest who performs the ceremonies of Yasna, Vendidad, Darūn, &c., which can be performed only by those who have purified themselves by the Bareahnum ceremony. IX. 2, 82; 89, 40, 42 (.𑀧𑁆𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀣𑀻𑀮𑀺), 41; ཡོ་ཤ་དྲག་ར་ག་, the business of a *yōshādsragar* 49; ཡོ་ཤ་དྲག་ར་ག་ 2, 47, 52 (.𑀧𑁆𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀣𑀻𑀮𑀺 .𑀧𑁆𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺); XIX. 21 (.𑀧𑁆𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀢𑀺𑀣𑀻𑀮𑀺), 22.

yôshidoshinidan 洗滌法 (see supra), to purify, cleanse, wash (as by some prescribed ceremonies, &c.). 洗滌法 V. 21 (洗滌法); 洗滌法 VII. 16 (洗滌法); 洗滌法 卷 66 VIII. 98, 103 (洗滌法); 洗滌法 103 (洗滌法); 洗滌法 IX. 1 (洗滌法); 洗滌法 31 (洗滌法), 37 38 (洗滌法); 洗滌法 卷 31 (洗滌法);

လှည့်သံသရာ X. 18, 19 (အမှတ်အမှတ်များ), 19 (အမှတ်အမှတ်များ); လှည့်သံသရာ
 XI. 4-7 (အမှတ်အမှတ်များ); လှည့်သံသရာ 1 (အမှတ်အမှတ်များ); လှည့်သံသရာ သံသရာ
 XIV. 17 (အမှတ်အမှတ်များ-သံသရာ); လှည့်သံသရာ ၁၄၆ XVIII. 72 (အမှတ်အမှတ်များ);
 လှည့်သံသရာ XIX. 12 (အမှတ်အမှတ်များ); လှည့်သံသရာ
 XXI. 6, 10, 14 (အမှတ်အမှတ်များ).

yhjst နာမည်, a measure of unknown length. "It seems to be the
 average distance of fourteen houses"—Darm, XIII. 17 (အမှတ်အမှတ်များ).

zādan 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. जन, Pers. زاد), to give birth.
𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀:𐬀𐬀 XIII. 38 (good birth).

zafan 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. rt. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. हन, Pers. زد), to strike, beat; to kill (rare); to drive away as noxious animals, &c. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 I. 18 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); III. 42; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 IV. 17 (Pers. زنی); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 [from 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 causal of 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, Pers. زانیس] 49 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 (Pers. برزنی), 18-21, 25, 30, 36, 37, 55 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 11-16 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 11-16, 18-21, 25, 30, 36, 37, 55 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀 V. 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀), 59 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 44 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀 VI. 43; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 48 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀 VII. 34 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 27 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 71 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀 VIII. 74 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 20; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 23-28, 105, 107 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 IX. 19; 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIII. 7 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀; Pers. زد); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀), 42, 43 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬵𐬀 55 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 4, 12-15, 24-27 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 41 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 51 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIV. 5, 6 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 2 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XV. 50 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 51 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 XVI. 13, 15, 16 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 for 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀-𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀, which correction is necessary as the word 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀 occurs in the Avesta XVII. 3 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVIII. 38, 44, 50 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 73 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 66 74 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀, 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 65 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XIX. 40 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀); 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XXI. 2 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

zadātan 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 to buy, purchase. VIII. 10.

zafā 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. زاف), a rainy cloud. II. 24.

zafangal 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀 (Pers. زافنگل; if taken for Ar. زونقل it means 'short and dwarfish'), a hump-backed person; a despicable person. II. 24, 37 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀𐬀).

zakhbā 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (Ar. ذهب), gold. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, golden, made of gold. [In Sp. instead of 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 is given 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 *zakhbādn* throughout]. II. 6 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 10, 14, 18, 30, 38 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 incrustated or inlaid with gold 6 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 VII. 75; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (golden) 74 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 "made of gold", XIX. 31, 32 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 "of golden horns", 37 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 XX. 3.

Note:—The Dastūrs read it *zābā* instead of *zakhbā*.

zairimyāka 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, name of a demon. XIII. 6, 7 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

zaidān or *zédān* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 (for Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥; rt. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥, Sans. श्रेय), to solicit, beg, ask; to recite. III. 1 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥).

Note:—Though scholars are inclined to derive the word from inf. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥, I think that it is a Pahl. corruption of Av. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥, i. e., reciting, praying.

zak 𐭠𐭣𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥 (obtained by augmenting *z* to the Sem. *ka* 𐭠𐭣𐭥; *zak* for *dak*, *q. v.* to which answers the Ar. ذاك — ذاك — ذاك, of which the two last words are from the simple demon. 𐭠𐭣𐭥 with a pleonastic suffix; pl. *zakān* or *zakshān* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), that, that one; also used as the third pers. pron. he, she or it; sometimes as a rel. pron. that, which, who. This word occurs in numerous places throughout the Vendidad, and so references are omitted here.

Note:—𐭠𐭣𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥 is also used in the beginning of a genitive construction where the *izdāt* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 is dropped and the thing possessed or qualified (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥) is placed after the possessor or the qualifying adjective (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 or 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), for example, 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 for 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 for 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥; 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 instead of 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥.

zakā 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 (Sem. *zakā*, secondly), (1) another, other; next; second; (2) except, without. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 I. 21 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); II. 1, 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥; Sans. अथ); gen. pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 29, 37 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); III. 20, 21 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 29 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); V. 22-24 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 23 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 26, 27 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); pl. *zakā-dn* 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥 56 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥); VI. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); VII. 5 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 6 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 46; VIII. 20 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 29; IX. 8 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 9, 31, 50 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); pl. 𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥 29; 8, 33-35 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 39 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); XIII. 9 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 16, 42, 43 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 49; XV. 2 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥 comp. with *pareñāi* and *kaeshdi* *q. v.*), 48 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥); XVI. 4, 11; XVII. 1-3 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥), 32, 35, 41, 47 (𐭠𐭣𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥𐭥), 61; with

41 (མཁའ་མཁའ་མཁའ་མཁའ་); འདྲེ་མེ་ III. 5 (མཁའ་མཁའ་མཁའ་མཁའ་); རྩུ་མ་འདྲེ་ 20; རྩུ་མ་ IV. 10; རྩུ་མ་འདྲེ་ V. 21; རྩུ་མ་འདྲེ་ 27 (མཁའ་མཁའ་); རྩུ་མ་ VII. 77; རྩུ་མ་ X. 18; རྩུ་མ་ 18 (མཁའ་མཁའ་); རྩུ་མ་འདྲེ་ XIII. 23; རྩུ་མ་ XIX. 46 (མཁའ་མཁའ་); རྩུ་མ་འདྲེ་ 5 (མཁའ་མཁའ་མཁའ་མཁའ་); རྩུ་མ་ 6 (མཁའ་མཁའ་); རྩུ་མ་ XXI. 4, 8, 12 (མཁའ་མཁའ་མཁའ་), 6, 10, 14 (མཁའ་མཁའ་); རྩུ་མ་ 4; neg. རྩུ་མ་ 1 (མཁའ་མཁའ་མཁའ་).

Zarhán-dát རྩུ་མ་འདྲེ་, a proper name, quoted as the type of a wicked tyrant. IV. 49.

Zâricha རྩུ་མ་ (Av. རྩུ་མ་; Pâz. རྩུ་མ་ or زائرخ), the demon *Zairi* or *Zârik*. 'Zairi opposes *Ameretîl* and poisons the plants'. (Darm.). X. 10 (མཁའ་མཁའ་).

zarîn-gân རྩུ་མ་ (comp. of *zarîn* + *gân*; Av. རྩུ་མ་, Pers. زرين گون; *zarîn*, golden, from *zar*, gold, and *gân*, colour), golden-coloured; fresh, refreshing, delicious. II. 26, 34 (མཁའ་མཁའ་); XVIII. 63 (མཁའ་མཁའ་).

zarîštān རྩུ་མ་ (Ar. زرع or ذرا and from it زراعت), to sow; to scatter seeds; to till, cultivate; to grow (as a tree or plant); to draw lines or furrows on the ground by means of a sharp or pointed instrument, as the Parsi priests do while cleansing a defiled person by the Bareshnum ceremony. རྩུ་མ་ III. 30 (མཁའ་མཁའ་), 31; རྩུ་མ་ 4, 23 (མཁའ་མཁའ་), 24; རྩུ་མ་ 31 (མཁའ་མཁའ་); རྩུ་མ་ V. 4; རྩུ་མ་ 4; རྩུ་མ་ VI. 2-4 (མཁའ་མཁའ་); 5; རྩུ་མ་ 3; རྩུ་མ་ 32; རྩུ་མ་ 5; རྩུ་མ་ VII. 46; རྩུ་མ་ (draws lines or furrows) IX. 32; རྩུ་མ་ 10, 11 (མཁའ་མཁའ་); རྩུ་མ་ 32; རྩུ་མ་ 32; རྩུ་མ་ XV. 42; རྩུ་མ་ XIX. 21 (མཁའ་མཁའ་); རྩུ་མ་ XXII. 20 (མཁའ་མཁའ་).

zarmân རྩུ་མ་ (Av. རྩུ་མ་, Sans. जर्म, Pers. زرمان, an old man; a decrepit old man or woman. III. 19, 20 (མཁའ་མཁའ་); རྩུ་མ་ (old age) 28 (མཁའ་མཁའ་).

zarmâs རྩུ་མ་ (Av. རྩུ་མ་), spring (the season). XVIII. 9; རྩུ་མ་ 9 (མཁའ་མཁའ་).

Zarmitāgr 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), the name of a demon; another name of the demon *Zairimyāka*. "Zairimyāngura seems to mean 'the verdure-devourer'". (Darm.) XIII. 6, 7 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀).

zūr-patmān 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀, 'meagre' (Darm.). XIII. 46, 48 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀).

Zartōshht 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 (always written thus; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀, Pers. زرتشت, زرتشت. In Spiegel's edition 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 is corrected throughout into 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀), the Prophet of Irān (Persia) celebrated for his doctrine, high moral principles and precepts and philosophical sentiments; the Prophet of the Parsis known by the name of Zoroaster among the ancient Greeks and the European world; the well-known founder of the Mazdayasnian (Zoroastrian) religion who flourished in the time of Kai Gushtāsp, the Persian King. I. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 16; II. 1, 43 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 1, 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2-5, 42, 43 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); III. 1, 4, 7, 11, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 34, 35, 41, 42 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); IV. 2, 47 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); V. 17, 21, 23, 24, 28-32, 36, 38, 40 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 21 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 21-24 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); VI. 1, 27, 43, 45 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); VII. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2, 7-9, 13, 16, 24, 26, 27, 33, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 55, 73, 77, 79 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 50; VIII. 16-18, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 79, 98 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); IX. 1, 43, 45 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2, 12, 14, 40-42, 46, 48, 52, 53, 55 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 32; X. 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); XI. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 7 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIII. 3, 6, 7, 23, 39-41, 51, 52, 54 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIV. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); XV. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); XVII. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2, 4, 5, 7 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 4; XVIII. 1-6, 9, 15, 23, 28, 62-65 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 8, 14, 61, 67 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); XIX. 1, 6, 13, 14, 18, 21, 26, 29, 34 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2-5, 7, 9, 10, 15, 17, 20, 26, 35, 46 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 3 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 15, 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 35; XX. 1; 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXI. 2 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀); XXII. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀𐬀𐬵𐬀), 19.

Note :—Dr. Spiegel remarks that it is wrong to write this name 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, but in almost all MSS. we invariably find it written 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀 and very seldom 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬵𐬀, as the learned doctor has corrected it. As a general rule those alphabets which have no distinct letter to express the sound 𐬀𐬀, express it by the addition of the sound 'h' to 't', e. g., English 'th' Persian 𐬀𐬀, and

we know for certain that the Pahlavi alphabet has no letter like 𐬀 or 𐬁. Consequently whenever the letter 𐬀 is to be transcribed in Pahlavi, it is changed into 𐬀, 𐬁 or 𐬂 as *mānsra* 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 for 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰, 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 for 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰.

Zartôshtrân 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀, of or belonging to Zartôshtr. It is a gloss to the Av. word 𐬰𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬎𐬌𐬀 which is a poisonous herb used to procure abortion. XV. 14.

asta 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 or 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (Av. 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰, Haug reads it *zista* 'he lived'), means, ability. XVIII. 34 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰); 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 37 (𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰).

zāyâ 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰, Sans. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰, victory), victorious, successful; pl. *zāyân* 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 XIX. 15 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰) 'weapons' Darm.; 'missiles' Haug; 'victory' Kanga.

zdz 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰), a plant not growing from the seed; hence, a graft or shoot of a tree; sweepings; dung. VII. 31.

zazîdan 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (Av. root 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰), to cause to flow; to cause to rain; to pour down 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 V. 15 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰); 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 17 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰).

zabîr 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰), the name of a mountain on the bank of the river Darzik, on which the house of Pourushasp, the father of Zarathushtra was situated. XIX. 4 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰), 4; 11 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰).

zîam 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (comp. of *zî* + *am*; Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 + 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰?), therefore I; therefore me; for this reason I; because I or to me. IX. 49; XIII. 20; XV. 45.

zîyân 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰), damage, injury. IV. 10; 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰-𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰) VI. 27, 29.

zîat 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (comp. of *zî* + *at*), because you; because from you, for you XV. 13; XIX. 3.

zaidîdan 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰, *zaidînîdan* 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (Av. rt. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰), to ask, beseech. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 III. 1 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰); 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 XIX. 29 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰-𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰).

zîm or *zem* 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰, 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰, Sans. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰, Lat. hiems), winter; hence, a year. II. 8, 12, 16 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰), 20; III. 19, 20; VI. 43; VII. 50.

zîn 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰, a weapon. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (with a strong or admirable weapon). XVIII. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰-𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰).

zîn 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (Av. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰, Pers. 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰), a saddle. XIV. 9 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰).

zînashna-zînîd 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰-𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰), search for, seek, go. XV. 18 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰-𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰); 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰-𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰), seeks, goes. XV. 14 (𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰-𐬰𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬰).

zindvand زنده (zin + â + vand), strong, courageous. Superl. زنده‌تر. VIII. 10 (زنده‌تران); XIII. 39, 40 (زنده‌تران), 46 (زنده‌تران); *zand* زنده, strong and sleepless (i. e., watchful) 39 (زنده‌تران).

zireh, zareh زیر (Av. زیر, Pers. زیر), a coat of mail. XIV. 9 (زیر), 9.

zistan, zivastan or *zividan* زیستن, زیستن or زیستن (Av. rt. زیستن or زیستن; Sans. जित्; Pers. زیستن, زیستن), to live, survive. زنده II. 41 (زنده‌تران), 41; زنده‌تر 41; زنده III. 33 (زنده‌تران); زنده, alive, being. V. 11, 14, 36-38 (زنده), 38, 40, 61 (زنده‌تران); pl. زنده‌تران 34; زنده (Pers. زنده), i. e., life 9; زنده XVIII. 27 (زنده‌تران), 27 (زنده‌تران), 27; زنده‌تران (long life) XIX. 7; زنده‌تران (good life) 7.

zivand-dakshshak زنده‌تران (Av. زنده‌تران-زنده‌تران), lit, relating to the sign of life, that is, relating to the sexual inclination of animals. XV. 46 (زنده‌تران-زنده‌تران).

zivandeh زنده (from *zividan, zivastan* q. v., Pers. زنده), alive, living. V. 36-38 (زنده), 61 (زنده‌تران); VII. 21 (زنده‌تران), 2, 52; زنده 46; زنده VIII. 10, 74; IX. 45, 47 (زنده‌تران); X. 1, 17 (زنده‌تران); XIII. 3 (زنده); XV. 12; زنده (Pers. زنده), life 13; XVIII. 10.

zôz زو (Av. زو, Sans. होतार, one who offers sacrifices or performs ceremonies, rt. زو, हु), the chief officiating priest; the priest who presides at the *yazashna* and other ceremonies, commonly called a *Zôti*. V. 57, 58 (زو); VII. 17, 18 (زو).

zôsr or *zôhar* زو (a mistranscription for زو *zôsar*? q. v., Av. زو, the consecrated water (unmixed with *jivdm*, *haoma*, &c.), used in the 'Yazashna' ceremony. Hence also, the performance of the Yazashna, Vispered or Vendidad ceremony; *jivdm* or drops of milk mixed with the consecrated water; in this latter sense it is written زو; 'a pair' (sometimes); power, strength (seldom). VII. 79 (زو), 79; + 9, زو 77 (زو); VIII. 22; IX. 32; XIV. 4 (زو); زو, the goblet or small cup which holds the *Zaothra*-water 8; زو XVI. 4; XVIII. 29; XIX. 40 (زو).

Note.—When this word is used for 'a pair', it is written *zôr* زو q. v.

zôfar زوفاړ, see *zafar*.

zôr 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Sana. rt. जुह, to lie together; Guj., Mar. *jod, zod, zodi*; Hind. जोड़ा), a pair; in pairs; by twos; by two persons; jointly. III. 14.

zôr 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀, Arab. جور, Pers. زور, violence, force), violence; injustice; tyranny. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 VII. 4 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

zôrbardm 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀, a small saucer containing *Zuothra* or *Zôr* (consecrated water) used in the Yazashna, Vendidâd and Visperad ceremonies. VI. 43.

Zôra 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 (see zôar or zôhar; Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), the consecrated water. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀 XVI. 4; XVIII. 70 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀), 72 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀); XIX. 24 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

Zôtih 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀, Sans. होतार), the chief officiating priest; the priest who presides at the Yazashna, Visperad, Vendidâd, Afringân and other ceremonies. XVIII. 12.

zôzeh 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (instead of *dôzeh* Av. 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀?; Pers. زوز weeping), an owl (which hoots or produces a sound like that of a crying child or human weeping). V. 34; XIII. 2-4 (𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀).

zûd 𐬵𐬀𐬭𐬀𐬀𐬭𐬀 (Pers. زود), quick, soon; quickly. I. 20; V. 4, 7; VIII. 34; XIII. 46.

Errata.

Page 10, line 9, for "Usep" read "Used."

„ 27, bracket at the end of line 28 should be at the end of line 27.

„ 34, line 3 from bottom, for "t he" read "the."

„ 46 „ 3, for "ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་" read "ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་ཀྱི་"

„ 50 „ 21 „ "on" „ "an."

„ 92 „ 14 „ "fom" „ "from."

„ 96 „ 4 „ "creator" „ "creator."

„ 117 „ 9 „ "འདྲིམ་པ་ལྟར་" „ "འདྲིམ་པ་ལྟར་ལྟར་"

„ „ „ „ „ "contended" „ "contented."

„ 135 „ 12 „ "འཕྲུལ་" „ "འཕྲུལ་པ་"

„ 187 „ 23 „ "ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་" „ "ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་ཀྱི་"

„ 179 „ 13 „ "pāḍyāṁ" „ "pāḍyāw."

„ 201 „ 25 „ "develope" „ "develop."

„ 226 „ 3 „ "ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་" „ "ཁྱེད་ཀྱིས་ཀྱི་"

